Reg. No. 1.—M

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Military Secretary's Office	329
Public Department	336
Judicial Department	337
Financial Department	338
Political Department	338
Marine Department	338
Legislative Department	337
Revenue Department	337
Public Works Department	340
List of Public Prizes at the disposal of the Local Government	340

Supplement—
Notification authorising certain persons in the Mysore State to witness the execution of labour contracts—(Canarese).

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government House, Madras,
10th April 1915.

No. 2—

His Excellency the Governor's move to Ootacamund and programme of Tenth Tour in the Nilgiri district.

Month and date.	Day of week	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Distance in miles.	Remarks
1915.							
April 10 ..	Friday ..	Government House, Madras.	Departure		7-0	..	By special train. Departure private.
Do. 17 ..	Saturday ..	Metupalayam ..	Arrival ..	7-25	..	328	Arrival private.
Do. 17 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Departure.	8 9	..		By motor.
Do. 17 ..	Do. ..	Ootacamund ..	Arrival ..	Noon	..	32	Arrival private.
Do. 18 ..	Sunday ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 19 ..	Monday ..	Do. ..	Departure.	10-0	..	..	By motor. Departure private. Via Wellington.
			Arrival ..	..	12-30	22	Arrival private.
Do. 19 ..	Do. ..	Kotagiri ..	Departure.	..	3-0	..	By motor.
Do. 19 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Arrival ..	..	4-0	16	Arrival private.
Do. 19 ..	Do. ..	Ubbathalai ..	Departure.	..	4-30	..	By motor.
Do. 19 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Arrival ..	..	6-30	19	Arrival private.
Do. 19 ..	Do. ..	Government House, Ootacamund.					
		Do	Departure.	11-0	..	..	By motor. Departure private. Via Lovedale, Duraisholi, etc.
Do. 20 ..	Tuesday ..	Do. ..	Arrival ..	..	12-30	22	Arrival private.
Do. 20 ..	Do. ..	Kotagiri ..					

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place	Arrival, or departure.	Time. a.m.	Time. p.m.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1915.							
April 20 ..	Tuesday ..	Kotagiri ..	Departure.	..	3-0	..	By motor.
Do. 20 ..	Do. .	Kateri Power House attached to the Cordite Factory.	Arrival ..	..	3-45	8	Arrival private.
Do. 20 ..	Do ..	Do	Departure.	..	5-0	..	By motor.
Do. 20 ..	Do. ..	Government House, Ootacamund	Arrival ..	..	6-30	18	Arrival private.
Do. 21 ..	Wednesday.	Do.	..	..	..	..	....
Do. 22 ..	Thursday ..	Do.	Departure.	..	2-30	..	By motor. Visit Toda school at Seigundi and Ouchterlony Valley on way
Do. 23 ..	Do. ..	Naduvattam (Ossington bungalow)	Arrival ..	..	5-30	14	Arrival private.
Do. 23 ..	Friday ..	Do.	..	..	..	40	Visit Gudalur, Devarshola by motor returning to Ossington bungalow by 5 p.m.
Do. 24 ..	Saturday ..	Do.	..	..	..	42	Visit Forest Camp by motor in the morning returning to Ossington bungalow by 1-45 p.m.
Do. 24 ..	Do.	Do.	Departure.	..	8-0	..	By motor. Departure private.
Do. 24 ..	Do.	Government House, Ootacamund.	Arrival ..	..	4-30	20½	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Her Excellency the Lady Pentland
Mr. R. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Major Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary
* Mr. W. D. F. Liston, Aide-de-Camp
* Mr. L. B. Grason, Aide-de-Camp.

* Will not proceed on tour from Ootacamund.

C. ALLANSON, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1915.

No. 110.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras which cannot reach Madras by Wednesday the 14th April 1915, should be addressed to "Stonehouse Hill, the Nilgiris."

2. The following communications should, however, continue to be addressed to Fort St. George:—

Communications intended for the Marine and Pension Departments and for the Local and Municipal Department (other than those relating to Plague, which should be addressed to Ootacamund).

3. Communications intended for the Public Works Department, General Branch, should be addressed to Stonehouse Hill only in the following cases:—

(1) All confidential communications.
(2) All communications which are replies to references issued from the Ootacamund office.
(3) All urgent communications and telegrams except those relating to budgets and allotments of funds.

All other communications for the Public Works Department, General Branch, should be addressed to Chepauk, Madras.

4. Communications intended for the Public Works Department (Irrigation) should continue to be addressed to Chepauk, Madras

LEAVE.

No. 168.—Mr. Percy Abbey Beoty, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month from the 21st June 1915 in continuation of the recess of the District Court of North Arcot under articles 260 and 278 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 169.—Mr. George Malcolm Robertson, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 3rd April 1915, under articles 233, 260 and 380 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 170.—Mr. Malcolm Edward Conchman, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for six months from or after the 19th May 1915, under articles 233, 260 and 311 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 171.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Rayeppan Arthur Doman Graham, M.B. & C.M., to be Additional Medical Officer, Ootacamund, with effect from the 15th April 1915.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1915.

No. 172.—Mr L. E. Kershaw, Secretariat Superintendent, Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to be Assistant Secretary to Government, with effect from the 15th April 1915.

SERVICES PLACED.

No. 173.—The services of Mr. C. Reilly, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Finance Department, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

SERVICES REPLACED.

No. 174.—The services of Mr. B. L. A. Leville, I.C.S., an officer of the General List of the Indian Finance Department and acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Finance Department, with effect from the 15th April 1915.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1915.

No. 175.—The following postings of officers of the Indian Civil Service are ordered :—

Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, on the termination of his special duty, to the Kurnool district.

Mr Herold Anselm Pallamy Vernon, I.C.S., on relief by Mr E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., as Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool, to the Vizianagram division of the Vizagapatam district and to the Vizianagram Agency division of the Vizagapatam Agency district.

CANCELLATION OF POSTING.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 176.—The posting of Mr. G. M. Robertson, I.C.S., to the Hospet division ordered in Public Department notification No. 150, dated the 22nd March 1915, published on page 298 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th March 1915, is cancelled.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 177.—The following acting promotion of an officer of the Indian Civil Service is ordered :—

With effect from the 17th November 1914.

Mr. William Wathin Phillips, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, First Grade.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

APPOINTMENT OF MARRIAGE REGISTRAR.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1915.

No. 178.—Mr Felix Alexander D'Cruz is appointed to act, from the 15th April 1915 and until further orders, as Marriage Registrar under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872), and a Registrar of Marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (Act III of 1872), for the town of Madras.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1915.

No. 179.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Yesudasan Devasagayam Samuel of the South India United Church in the American Madura Mission, residing at Tirupuvanam in the taluk of Tirupuvanam in the district of Ramnad to solemnise marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 180.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under those sections to the Rev. James Norman Macnee of the Godavari Delta Mission, residing at Amalapur, Godavari district, on the 21st October 1902 and the 24th October 1905, respectively, are hereby revoked.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1915.

No. 181.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 507.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) William Burgess Wright, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 14th January 1915.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, April 10, 1915.

In notification No. 145, on page 286 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 30th March 1915, *for* "with effect from the 5th May 1915," *read* "with effect from *or after* the 5th May 1915".

A. BUTTERWORTH.
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 258.—The Hon'ble Sir Chettur Sankaran Nayar, *Kt.*, C.I.E., Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, furlough for four months in continuation of the summer vacation of 1915, under rules 6 and 24, article 543 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 257.—Mr. Cecil Holroyd Gadsden, Acting Superintendent of Police, Chingleput district, on relief, to be on special duty to make enquiries on the subject of the employment of members of criminal tribes.

(This cancels Notification No. 169, published on page 234 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th March 1915.)

Fort St. George, April 9, 1915.

No. 258.—Mr. Edward Hugh Rawson Lewis, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of Erode sub division, Coimbatore district to act as Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore district, during the absence of Mr. J. T. W. Filson on leave or until further orders.

No. 259.—Mr. H. P. Taylor, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore district, to be in charge of Erode sub-division, Coimbatore district.

Fort St. George, April 10, 1915.

No. 260.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of sub-section (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Vengal Venugopala Chetty, Sessions Judge of Chingleput, to be also Additional Sessions Judge of North Arcot during the vacation of the District Court, North Arcot, in 1915.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 261.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1005 and 1006 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem as amended by Notification No. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 :—

Qadir Padsha Sahib Bahadur—Salem, in the district of Salem.
M.R.Ry. Peeroodum Sarunga Moniyappa Chettiyar Avargal—Salem, in the district of Salem.
M.R.Ry. Petta Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal—Shevapet, in the district of Salem.
M.R.Ry. Caddalore Dharmalinga Chettiyar Appavu Chettiyar Avargal—Shevapet, in the district of Salem.

No. 262.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Lewis Glenville Moore, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1915.

Mr. Francis Harry Sennock, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate in the district of Ramnad.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1915.

No. 263.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Nallasami Alagirisami Subbien Chettiyar Avargal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Dindigal in the district of Madura, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

Fort St George, April 10, 1915.

No. 264.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Erukaram Subrahmanya Ayyar Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Kistna, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1915.

No. 265.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Shevapet in the district of Salem, conferred on M.R.Ry. S. Kanakasabhapati Mudaliyar Avargal, who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1915.

No. 266.—In continuation of notification No. 635, dated the 12th September 1914, published at page 1289 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th September 1914, sanctioning the establishment of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Bezwada for a period of six months, the Governor in Council directs, under sections 4, 6 and 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873 (as amended by Acts XVI of 1895 and IV of 1914) that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Bezwada for a period of one year with effect from the 9th April 1915 and that it shall continue to exercise during that period the jurisdiction conferred on it by the said notification.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 267.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act I of 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. William Stanley Rowson of Glenmorgan estate, Pykara, the Nilgiris, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1915.

No. 268.—Under the provisions of sub-section 1 of section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Vellore in the North Arcot district to the areas specified below :—

(1) Katpadi railway compound.
(2) Darapaduvedu.
(3) District Board road between the Vellore municipal toll-gate near the Palar bridge and the Katpadi railway station.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1915.

No. 269.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 2nd April 1915.

No. 1196.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India Rules, 1915.

Publication or circulation of statements or reports.

2. (*1*) Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations or otherwise publishes or circulates, or attempts to publish or circulate any statement, rumour or report

(*a*) which is false and which he has no reasonable ground to believe to be true, with intent to cause or which is likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public; or

(*b*) with intent to jeopardise or which is likely to jeopardise the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or the success of the forces of any Power in alliance with His Majesty; or

(*c*) with intent to prejudice or which is likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers; or

(*d*) with intent to promote or which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects,

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine, or if it is proved that he did so with intent to assist the King's enemies, with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

(*2*) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this rule save upon complaint made by order of or under authority from the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

Powers to deal with suspects.

3. Where in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, the Local Government may by order in writing direct that such person

(*a*) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order;
(*b*) shall reside or remain in any area so specified;
(*c*) shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order.

Penalty for breach of orders under rule 3.

4. Whoever, being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3, knowingly disobeys any direction in such order shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

Powers of search

5. The power to issue search warrants conferred by section 98 of the Criminal Procedure Code, shall be deemed to include a power to issue warrants authorising the search of any place in which any Magistrate, mentioned in that section, has reason to believe that an offence under these rules or any offence prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India has been, is being or is about to be committed, and the seizure of anything found therein or thereon which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid and the provisions of the said Code so far as they can be made applicable shall apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued under this rule and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1915.

No. 10 — STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for January 1915.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals (1914-1915), compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.	EXPENDITURE	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1914-1915, contrasted with proportionate allowed amount plus or minus.
	Jan. 1915.	April 1914 to Jan. 1915.	Budget proportion	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Jan. 1914	April 1913 to Jan. 1914			Jan. 1915.	April 1914 to Jan. 1915.	Proportionate altered grant.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Jan. 1914	April 1913 to Jan. 1914	
CIVIL RECEIPTS.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	CIVIL CHARGES.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
I.—Land Revenue ..	78,74,604	1,72,91,033	1,79,30,000	3,72,25,000	73,34,493	1,76,11,878	— 6,38,967	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	12,615	3,08,179	1,19,000	3,89,000	17,189	1,02,498	+ 43,679
IV.—Stamps	5,91,866	88,32,253	88,80,000	73,15,000	9,38,770	90,67,904	— 3,47,747	3. Land Revenue	17,643	2,20,304	4,25,000	2,72,000	13,672	2,55,323	— 5,696
V.—Excise	19,14,405	1,44,10,303	1,51,66,000	1,96,00,000	19,67,407	1,42,56,826	— 7,55,697	4. Stamps	10,655	1,31,857	1,36,000	1,41,000	11,911	1,35,987	— 2,133
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	2,91,376	16,99,152	19,75,000	23,91,000	2,08,280	19,49,447	— 98,152	7. Excise	73,432	7,56,358	7,21,000	9,43,000	72,433	7,68,358	— 28,642
IX.—Forest	2,54,581	21,55,030	52,90,000	41,00,000	3,40,624	34,24,629	— 1,34,970	10. Assessed Taxes	1,902	16,384	15,000	20,000	1,778	19,038	+ 362
X.—Registration	1,23,280	18,97,280	20,60,000	21,30,000	1,44,915	19,83,400	— 1,32,720	11. Forest	2,40,489	22,64,348	24,50,000	31,83,000	2,62,217	23,67,493	— 9,15,652
XII.—Interest	19,809	3,07,811	3,05,000	4,40,000	2,832	3,13,668	+ 2,811	12. Registration	1,01,923	10,62,401	10,58,000	12,86,000	1,01,864	10,54,429	+ 7,401
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,01,190	10,93,812	10-01,000	21,93,000	1,00,365	10,81,477	+ 81,812	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	..	..	3,24,000	..	..	..
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	14,476	2,96,085	4,14,000	5,50,000	8,823	4,35,099	— 81,915	13. General Administration	1,07,852	12,80,807	11,51,000	13,86,000	1,33,813	21,84,886	+ 89,807
XVII.—Police	42,771	4,19,912	4,00,000	5,87,000	41,495	4,07,247	+ 10,912	13-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	7,60,129	47,78,218	67,20,000	70 21,000	8,09,021	67,26,974	+5,56,278
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	..	11	..	..	5	29	+ 11	13-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,28,782	12,78,303	12,35,000	15,51,000	1,08,870	13,13,283	+ 43,303
XIX.—Education	92,349	2,88,938	2,75,000	3,30,000	81,161	2,75,433	+ 13,938	20. Police	9,01,899	86,95,347	76,15 000	94,31,000	8,69,874	75,31,946	+ 10,31,401
XX.—Medical	2,965	1,35,764	1,09,000	1,27,000	7,170	1,56,440	+ 26,764	21. Ports and Pilotage	4,069	22,372	21,000	26,000	732	24,988	+ 1,372
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	86,278	9,92,634	4,10,000	4,98,000	99,959	3,11,711	+ 17,866	22. Education	3,88,211	43,47,378	47,59,000	72 42,000	11,63,370	44,69,870	— 97,622
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	10,870	84,770	76,000	92,000	8,632	78,881	+ 5,770	24. Medical	1,63,604	20,19,883	18,80,000	25,17,000	1,96,204	17,86,680	+ 85,059
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	16,872	95,820	73,000	90 000	16,405	97,078	+ 22,820	25. Political	2,104	70,377	77,000	82 000	7,496	75,826	— 6,123
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	21,028	1,52,206	92,000	1,08,000	7,207	1,28,156	+ 10,206	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,28,872	12,92,747	12,60,000	17,85,000	1,20,963	14,97,196	— 77,253
XXIX.—Major Works— Direct Receipts ..	7,911	1,32,238	1,14,000	1,12,000	8,920	1,29,452	+ 8,238	28. Stationery and Printing	2,76,319	27,84,475	25,61,000	32,84,000	2,73,041	25,89,578	+2,42,476
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								29. Superannuations, etc.	65,049	8,21,681	5,00,000	15,00,000	76,375	6,02,820	+ 21,681
Civil Officers ..	2,103	15,527	12,000	15,000	2,727	17,636	+ 3,527	32. Miscellaneous	—1,826	4,48,511	4,02,000	5,29,000	25,298	3,77,746	+ 46,511
Public Works Officers.	12,690	1,71,544	1,80,000	2,16,000	20,421	1,82,056	— 8,456	33. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	1,50,000	..	..	..
XXXI.—Civil Works—								Major Works—							
Civil Officers ..	318	10,015	9,000	21,000	681	9,782	+ 1,015	Working Expenses	73,981	10,62,888	8,88,000	11,18,000	88,221	9,65,607	+1,74,888
Public Works Officers.	27,253	2,88,888	2,70,000	3,10,000	24,119	2,28,884	+ 68,006	Interest on Debt	..	..	..	11,03,000	..	..	..
Total, Revenue ..	1,01,31,731	4,78,34,741	4,95,89,000	7,75,53,000	1,04,83,652	4,81,89,120	—17,55,219	43. Minor Works and Navigation—							
								Civil Officers	31,022	4,16,877	4,19,000	7,00,000	31,136	3,75,201	+ 3,677
								Public Works Officers ..	1,89,736	20,28,082	26,55,000	34,22,000	1,80,628	27,40,368	+4,35,082
								46. Civil Works—							
								Civil Officers	4,03,589	52,23,845	72,00,000	93,25,000	3,98,293	51,25,699	—2,70,154
								Public Works Officers ..	8,18,700	93,92,916	76,90,000	99 27,000	7,03,867	61,89,295	+1 97,694
								Total, Expenditure ..	29,02,052	3,28,16,891	3,31,12,000	4,32,75,000	32,45,373	3,18,71,893	—2,97,639

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Fort St. George, April 13, 1915.

No. 11.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—RAILWAYS.

Delhi, the 24th March 1915.

No. 280-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38, sub-section (c), clause (3) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), as amended by section 3 (ii) of Act I of 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the undermentioned State-aided railway company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 38 (a) of the Act :—

(1) Pachora-Jamner Railway Company.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1915.

No. 7.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

No. 471-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 61-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Letter of July 31, 1914, *from the President of the French Republic to the King respecting the European Crisis, and His Majesty's reply of August* 1, 1914.

No. 1.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE KING.

Paris, le 31 *Juillet*, 1914.

Cher et grand Ami,

Dans les circonstances graves que traverse l'Europe, je crois devoir communiquer à votre Majesté les renseignements que le Gouvernement de la République a reçus d'Allemagne. Les préparatifs militaires auxquels se livre le Gouvernement Impérial, notamment dans le voisinage immédiat de la frontière française, prennent chaque jour une intensité et une accélération nouvelles. La France, résolue à faire jusqu'au bout tout ce qui dépendra d'elle pour maintenir la paix, s'est bornée jusqu'ici aux mesures de précaution les plus indispensables. Mais il ne semble pas que sa prudence et sa modération ralentissent les dispositions de l'Allemagne ; loin de là. Nous sommes donc, peut-être, malgré la sagesse du Gouvernement de la République et le calme de l'opinion, à la veille des événements les plus redoutables.

De toutes les informations qui nous arrivent, il résulte que si l'Allemagne avait la certitude que le Gouvernement anglais n'interviendrait pas dans un conflit où la France serait engagée, la guerre serait inévitable, et qu'en revanche, si l'Allemagne avait la certitude que l'entente cordiale s'affirmerait, le cas échéant, jusque sur les champs de bataille, il y aurait les plus grandes chances pour que la paix ne fût pas troublée.

Sans doute nos accords militaires et navals laissent entière liberté du Gouvernement de votre Majesté, et, dans les lettres échangées en 1912 entre Sir Edward Grey et M. Paul Cambon, l'Angleterre et la France se sont simplement engagées,

(Translation.)

Paris, July 31, 1914.

Dear and great Friend,

In the grave events through which Europe is passing, I feel bound to convey to your Majesty the information which the Government of the Republic have received from Germany. The military preparations which are being undertaken by the Imperial Government, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the French frontier, are being pushed forward every day with fresh vigour and speed. France, resolved to continue to the very end to do all that lies within her power to maintain peace, has, up to the present, confined herself solely to the most indispensable precautionary measures. But it does not appear that her prudence and moderation serve to check Germany's action ; indeed, quite the reverse. We are, perhaps, then, in spite of the moderation of the Government of the Republic and the calm of public opinion, on the eve of the most terrible events.

From all the information which reaches us, it would seem that war would be inevitable if Germany were convinced that the British Government would not intervene in a conflict to which France might be engaged ; if, on the other hand, Germany were convinced that the *entente cordiale* would be affirmed, in case of need, even to the extent of taking the field side by side, there would be the greatest chance that peace would remain unbroken.

It is true that our military and naval arrangements leave complete liberty to your Majesty's Government, and that, in the letters exchanged in 1912 between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon, Great Britain and France entered

l'une vis-à-vis de l'autre, à causer entre elles ou en cas de tension européenne et à examiner ensemble s'il y avait lieu à une action commune. Mais le caractère d'intimité que le sentiment public a donné, dans les deux pays, à l'entente de l'Angleterre et de la France, la confiance avec laquelle nos deux Gouvernements n'ont cessé de travailler au maintien de la paix, les sympathies que votre Majesté a toujours témoignées à la France, m'autorisent à lui faire connaître, en toute franchise, mes impressions, qui sont celles du Gouvernement de la République et de la France entière.

C'est, je crois, du langage et de la conduite du Gouvernement anglais que dépendent désormais les dernières possibilités d'une solution pacifique.

Nous avons nous-mêmes, dès le début de la crise, recommandé à nos Alliés une modération dont ils ne se sont pas départis. D'accord avec le Gouvernement Royal et conformément aux dernières suggestions de Sir E. Grey, nous continuerons d'agir dans le même sens.

Mais si tous les efforts de conciliation partent de même côté, et si l'Allemagne et l'Autriche peuvent spéculer sur l'abstention de l'Angleterre, les exigences de l'Autriche demeureront inflexibles et un accord deviendra impossible entre la Russie et elle. J'ai la conviction profonde qu'à l'heure actuelle, plus l'Angleterre, la France et la Russie donneront une forte impression d'unité dans leur action diplomatique, plus il sera encore permis de compter sur la conservation de la paix.

Votre Majesté voudra bien excuser une démarche qui n'est inspirée que par le désir de voir l'équilibre européen définitivement raffermi.

Je prie votre Majesté de croire à mes sentiments les plus Cordiaux.

R. POINCARE.

into nothing more than a mutual agreement to consult one another in the event of European tension, and to examine in concert whether common action were advisable.

But the character of close friendship which public feeling has given to both countries to the *entente* between Great Britain and France, the confidence with which our two Governments have never ceased to work for the maintenance of peace, and the signs of sympathy which your Majesty has ever shown to France, justify me in informing you quite frankly of my impressions, which are those of the Government of the Republic and of all France.

It is, I consider, on the language and the action of the British Government that henceforward the last chances of a peaceful settlement depend.

We, ourselves, from the initial stages of the crisis, have enjoined upon our Ally an attitude of moderation from which they have not swerved. In concert with your Majesty's Government, and in conformity with Sir E. Grey's latest suggestions, we will continue to act on the same lines.

But if all efforts at conciliation emanate from one side, and if Germany and Austria can speculate on the abstention of Great Britain, Austria's demands will remain inflexible, and an agreement between her and Russia will become impossible. I am profoundly convinced that at the present moment the more Great Britain, France, and Russia can give a deep impression that they are united in their diplomatic action, the more possible will it be to count upon the preservation of peace.

I beg that your Majesty will excuse a step which is only inspired by the hope of seeing the European balance of power definitely reaffirmed.

Pray accept the expression of my most cordial sentiments.

R. POINCARE.

No. 2.

THE KING TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Buckingham Palace, August 1, 1914.

Dear and great Friend,

I most highly appreciate the sentiments which moved you to write to me in so cordial and friendly a spirit, and I am grateful to you for having stated your views so fully and frankly.

You may be assured that the present situation in Europe has been the cause of much anxiety and preoccupation to me, and I am glad to think that our two Governments have worked so amicably together in endeavouring to find a peaceful solution of the questions at issue.

It would be a source of real satisfaction to me if our united efforts were to meet with success, and I am still not without hope that the terrible events which seem so near may be averted.

I admire the restraint which you and your Government are exercising in refraining from taking undue military measures on the frontier, and not adopting an attitude which could in any wise be interpreted as a provocative one.

I am personally using my best endeavours with the Emperors of Russia and of Germany towards finding some solution by which actual military operations may at any rate be postponed, and time be thus given for calm discussion between the Powers. I intend to prosecute these efforts without intermission so long as any hope remains of an amicable settlement.

As to the attitude of my country, events are changing so rapidly that it is difficult to forecast future developments; but you may be assured that my Government will continue to discuss freely and frankly any point which might arise of interest to our two nations with M. Cambon.

Believe me,
M. le Président,
Your good friend,
GEORGE R.I.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1915.

No. 24.—The Governor in Council directs that the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Calcutta, intimation having been received of the occurrence of plague at that port.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1915.

No. 25.—The following amendments shall be made to sub-clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of clause 8 of the statement of services attached to the Port Trust's schedule of Harbour dues and services, published in Marine department notification No 3, on pages 9 to 18 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th January 1915 :—

In the first sentence of sub-clause (*a*) of clause 8 *omit* the words " prior to the deposit of goods " and in the second sentence, *substitute* a comma *for* the full stop after " space ", and *insert* the words " and an allotment will ordinarily be refused unless the application has been made before the deposit of the goods."

In the first sentence of sub-clause (*d*) of clause 8 *for* the word " part " in " per calendar month or part thereof ", *substitute* the words " *pro rata* for parts ".

Sub-clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of clause 8 as amended will read as follow :—

Rented space—(*a*) *Allotment of space.*—Persons requiring to rent space for the storage of their goods on the Trust's premises may obtain it, if available, by making application in writing for a permit in the form prescribed by the Trust from time to time. But it will be in the Trust's discretion to consent or to refuse to allot such space, and an allotment will ordinarily be refused unless the application has been made before the deposit of the goods. Rented space may not be sub-let.

Covered space.—For cargo stored in certain sheds allotted by the Trust for such purpose from time to time, the rent will be at the rate of Rs. 4 or Rs. 2 per calendar month or *pro rata* for parts thereof, per 100 square feet allotted or part thereof, as may be laid down by the Trust from time to time, according as the sheds are locked by the Trust or by the owners of the cargo. But the locking by the Trust of sheds thus partly or wholly rented does not avail to make it bailee of the goods so stored unless the receipt specified in clause 1 (*b*) shall have passed.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1915.

No. 7.—Under the provisions of section 31 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., cap. 67), His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Walter Francis, I.C.S., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

APPOINTMENT

No. 8.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), by section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), and by Regulation I of the Regulations made under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch 4), for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George —

Mr James Perch Bedford, I.C.S

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1915.

No. 4.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet at Government House, Gotacamund, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th day of May 1915

2. Under rule 91 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council *through a Member of the Council* and such applications should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday, the 22nd May 1915.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 151.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. Kamarazu Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after 16th April 1915.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 152.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. J. W. Greatorex, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, and Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 10th May 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 153.—The following appointment and posting of a Deputy Collector are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Chittoor Viswanadyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, the Nilgiris, to act as Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade.

M.R.Ry. Chittoor Viswanadyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, to General duty, Kurnool.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 154.—The following promotions of Deputy Collectors are ordered with effect from 8th March 1915, consequent on the creation of an appointment of Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2836, Revenue, dated 30th September 1914:—

M.R.Ry. Ramakrishna Nagasundaram Ayyar Avargal from the Fifth Grade to the Fourth Grade.

M.R.Ry. Tiruppattur Vasudeva Rao Avargal from the Sixth Grade to the Fifth Grade.

M.R.Ry. Pillaipakkam Natta Lakshmi Narasimha Achari Avargal from the Seventh Grade on probation to the Sixth Grade on probation.

No. 155.—The promotion of the following deputy collectors from seventh grade, acting, to seventh grade, on probation, is ordered with effect from the date and in the vacancy noted against each:—

Name of deputy collector.	Date from which promoted.	Cause of vacancy.
M.R.Ry. Iruvanti Venkatasayanna Pantulu Garu.	28th August 1914	.. Death of Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Motyala Venkanna Nayudu Garu.	11th September 1914	.. Retirement of M.R.Ry. M. Suriyanarayana Rau Pantulu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Ayanam Ramanuja Acharlar Avargal.	13th September 1914	.. Retirement of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Kalathur Srinivasa Rao Avargal.	27th September 1914	.. Creation of two appointments of deputy collector, seventh grade, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2836, Revenue, dated 30th September 1914.
M.R.Ry. Aaron Appadurai Pillai Avargal.	3rd October 1914	..
M.R.Ry. Puthumanai Nechikattil Chathapanni Panikkar Avargal.	3rd October 1914	Retirement of M.R.Ry. K. Kunhiraman Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Mamen Varghese Avargal.	4th October 1914	.. Retirement of M.R.Ry. T. V. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal.
Muhammad Fazlullah Sahib Bahadur.	10th October 1914	.. Retirement of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Bhaktavatsaludu Nayudu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Koti Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu.	17th October 1914	.. Death of M.R.Ry. T. Subbarayalayya Garu.
M.R.Ry. Odayarkovil Nanu Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.	17th October 1914	.. Creation of five appointments of deputy collector, sixth grade, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2836, Revenue, dated 30th September 1914.
M.R.Ry. Vemuri Sundara Lakshminarasimha Rao Pantulu Garu.	20th January 1915	..
Mr. Richard A. Nurse ..	31st October 1914	.. Creation of an appointment of deputy collector, fifth grade, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2836, Revenue, dated 30th September 1914.
M.R.Ry. Tanjore Narasimhalu Nayudu Venkataswami Nayudu Garu.	20th November 1914	Retirement of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Sundaram Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal.	12th December 1914	.. Creation of an appointment of deputy collector, fifth grade, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2836, Revenue, dated 30th September 1914.
M.R.Ry. Thenath Sekhara Kurup Avargal.	13th December 1914	.. Death of Rafi-ul-Mulk Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Periyaswami Chivathaswami Chinnasanju Pandian Avargal.	15th December 1914	.. Retirement of M.R.Ry. M. Pandurangu Kini Avargal.

SERVICES REPLACED.

No. 156.—The services of Mr. W. R. Wills, Assistant to the Director of Industries, will be replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

ERRATUM.

In notification No. 518, dated 7th November 1892, published at pages 1428-1430 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th November 1892, *for* the words "slightly east of south" occurring in the last clause of the eastern boundary, *read* "south-west".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1915.

No. 157.—Whereas the proprietrix of the Honnur estate in the Ganjam district has applied for an order directing the preparation of a record-of-rights in respect of the estate and has deposited Rs. 1,900 in the Government treasury at Chatrapur to cover the cost of the proceedings, the Government hereby direct in the exercise of the powers vested in them by section 164 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 that a survey of the estate be made and a record-of-rights in respect thereof be prepared by the Special Settlement Officer, No. V Party, who is hereby appointed to be a Revenue officer for the purpose. The record of rights to be prepared shall show—

(*a*) The name of each landholder in the estate.

(*b*) The name of the ryot or occupier and whether the ryot is an occupancy or non-occupancy ryot.

(*c*) Survey number, sub-division and extent of the land held by the ryot as shown in the survey map of the village.

(*d*) Whether the land is wet, manavari, dry or garden; if wet, source of irrigation and whether double or single crop.

(*e*) Whether the land is ryoti, old waste, private land, inam or poramboke and nature of inam or poramboke.

(*f*) The rent lawfully payable at the time the record is being prepared and whether the ryot is entitled to the benefit of proviso (*a*) to clause (*f*) of section 30.

(*g*) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent the time at which and the steps by which it increases.

(*h*) If the land is claimed to be held free of rent, whether rent is actually paid or not; and when rent is not paid, whether the occupant is entitled to hold the land without such payment and, if so entitled, on what authority; and the rent payable, if the land were liable to rent.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1915.

No. 158.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that, from 15th June 1915, the area the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification shall be constituted a "Reserved forest."

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Boundaries.
Coimbatore	Kollegal ..	Addition No. I to Cowdally Reserve consisting of 15 acres of land in Dudimichahalli which was excluded from reservation and left as an opening in the Cowdally Reserve in Government notification No. 24, dated 8th January 1900, published at pages 62 to 64 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th January 1900.	Bounded on all sides by the Cowdally Reserve.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1915.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·21 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of an irrigation channel, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Pallur village.	
			acs.
Ryotwari, wet, No. 411-1.	Guddam Papi Nayudu and Siddamma.	North, S. No. 410-3 ; east, S. No. 442 ; south, S. Nos. 440-1 and 1 ; west, S. No. 410.	1·16
Personal inam, dry, No. 445-1.	Do.	North and east, S. No. 441 ; south, S. No. 445-2 ; west, S. No. 410.	·36
Ryotwari, dry, No. 445 B-2.	Do.	North, S. No. 440 B-1 ; east, S. No. 445 ; south, S. No. 445 C ; west, S. No. 620.	·73
		Total ..	2·21

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1915.

Whereas it appears to the Government that land is likely to be needed in the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar for a line of railway from Pollachi to Palghat, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894; and, under the provisions of section 38 of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby authorises Mr H. P. O'Shaughnessy, Deputy Chief Engineer for construction, South Indian Railway, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the excavation of a bodi for irrigating D. No. 123-1; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, assessed or permissible, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna District, Bhimavaram taluk, Ardhavaram village.			
Zamindari, jeroyiti, wet, S. No. 124-2 A.	Addala Narasimharaju, son of Nagaraju, Reserver, Nidadavole and Eshwarallı Estates on behalf of the Zamindar.	North, No 116; east, No. 124-4; south, No. 124-2 B; west, No. 120-1.	acres ·04

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 6th and 13th April 1915, is published for general information:—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1915.	
1	Financial	No. 167, March 1.	Plague Expenditure.—Consolidating the revised estimates for 1914-15 and the budget estimates for 1915-16 of — under Provincial, Local, Municipal and Cantonment funds. [5 cr.]
2	Educational	No. 636, Mar 2 ..	Sanskrit Education.—Modifying in certain respects the orders contained in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, for the improvement of —. [1 c.]
3	Do.	No. 272, Mar. 11..	Building grant.—Sanctioning, as a special case, a grant not exceeding Rs 30,045 towards the cost of constructing a new hostel for the S.P.G. College, Tanjore city. [1 c.]
4	Do.	No. 274, Mar. 12..	Building grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding one-half of the actual expenditure, nor Rs 7,045 towards the cost of constructing a building for the S.P.G. Girls' Higher Elementary School, Nandyal, and a grant not exceeding Rs 12,700 towards the cost of constructing a building for the boarding house attached to the school. [3 c.]
5	Local and Municipal.	No. 304 L., Feb. 24.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Vizagapatam District Board for 1915-16. [1 c.]
6	Do.	No. 328 L., Mar 1.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Bellary District Board for 1915-16. [1 c.]

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1915.	
7	Local and Municipal.	No. 343 L., Mar. 8.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Coimbatore District Board for 1915-16 [3 as.].
8	Do.	No. 350 L., Mar. 8.	Bridge.—Sanctioning with remarks, the estimate for the construction of a — across the Gawripar wanka at mile 43/3 of the Western Trunk road in the Bellary district amounting to Rs. 32,500 and a grant of Rs. 32,500 towards its cost to the District Board at Bellary. [2 a.]
9	Do.	No. 372 L., Mar 6.	Bridges.—Sanctioning a half grant of Rs. 2,150 from Provincial funds for the reconstruction of the Alattur bridge on the road from Kattakkam to Coorg frontier in the Malabar district. [1 a.]
10	Do	No. 374 L., Mar 8.	Vital statistics.—Recording the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the — recorded in the Districts and municipalities of the Madras Presidency for December 1914 and ordering the publication of the returns in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. [1 a.]
11	Do	No. 404 L., Mar. 10.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Nilgiris District Board for 1915-16. [1 a.]
12	Do.	No. 288 M., Feb 23.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tirupati municipality for 1915-16. [1 a.]
13	Do.	No. 295 M., Feb 24	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tellicherry municipality for 1915-16. [1 a.]
14	Do.	No. 308 M., Feb. 26.	By-law.—Confirming the — adopted by the Municipal Council of Hosur authorising the levy of a fee for the renewal of the registration number or license of vehicles or animals [1 a.]
15	Do.	No. 316 M., Mar 1.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Adoni municipality for 1915-16. [1 a.]
16	Do	No. 321 M., Mar. 1.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Bellary municipality for 1915-16 [1 a.]
17	Do	No. 342 M., Mar. 1.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Negapatam municipality for 1915-16. [2 as.]
18	Do.	No. 372 M., Mar. 6.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Chingleput municipality for 1915-16. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1915. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, April 13, 1915.

No. 461.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R Ry. Yadalla Papayya Chetti Garu to be a member of the District Board of Cuddapah.

No. 462.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to be a member of the District Board of Kurnool.

No. 463.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Honourable M.R.Ry. Sri Kocherlakota Ramachandra Venkatakrishna Rao Bahadur Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coconada.

No. 464.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Khan Sahib G. A. Ghulam Hussain Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 465.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R.Ry. Kattur Venkatachala Tiruvenkata Mudaliyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tiruvalur

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 466.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council withdraws from the acquisition of 1,870 square feet of land in Egmore village of the Madras district, specified in notification No 20, published at page 3 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th January 1915, as required for widening Lakshmi Narayana Perumal Kovil street, at its junction with the Egmore High road, Egmore.

No. 467.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council notifies that, from the date of this notification, the land described in the following schedule and situated in the Devakottai union of the Ramnad district shall be excluded from the operation of the said Act :—

Name of village.	Nature of land	Extent.	Boundaries.
Devakottai Union	Land	1,207 square feet.	North, Al. Ar. Em. Ramanan Chettiyar's compound and house; east, land to Sivankoil running south to north; south, backyard of houses; west, Palaniappa Chetti's land.

No. 468.—Under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following rules for regulating the schemes for the extension of the town of Ootacamund and for the provision of house accommodation undertaken by the Municipal Council of Ootacamund :—

RULES.

No scheme for the extension of the town or for the acquisition of land for the provision of house accommodation shall be undertaken by the Ootacamund Municipal Council unless the site selected by it for such extension or acquisition has been previously approved by the Civil Surgeon of Ootacamund or the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras with special reference to the suitability of the soil for building construction, facilities for drainage and water supply and other matters.

2. The site for an extension should be open to the prevailing winds. It should be elevated above surrounding lands wherever possible and should have a gravel or sandy sub-soil and when such a site is not available, an open site possessing a sufficient slope either from one end to the other or from the centre outwards should be selected and the site should not be liable to be flooded. The sub-soil should be of as pervious a character as possible, clay being the worst and gravel the best, and the sub-soil water-level should not rise during the rains to a height less than six feet from the ground-level.

3. Streets shall be marked out on the site and shall as far as possible run in straight lines crossing one another at right angles. The main streets exclusive of lateral drains shall be not less than 40 feet in width and the secondary streets not less than 30 feet. In the case of long streets, cross streets shall be provided at intervals of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet so as to secure perflation of air and easy exit.

4. All streets should, if funds permit, be metalled throughout their entire width from side to side and not merely the centre of the roadway.

5. Conservancy lanes 16 feet in width exclusive of lateral drains shall be formed along the backs of houses to enable conservancy carts and scavengers to enter for the purpose of cleansing backyards and for the laying of drainage pipes in the event of the town being provided with underground drainage.

6 Streets shall be provided on both sides with open and impervious U-shaped drains without joints to carry off storm water; and these drains shall be of concrete and cement plastered so as to secure an oval section. The section of the drain shall be of sufficient size to enable it to carry off all storm water and no more. Drains shall not be constructed so close to the outer limits of houses facing the street as to allow water from the eaves to fall on to the road surface between the side drains.

7 The formation of streets and drains must form part of the scheme for laying out the site and should ordinarily be put in hand simultaneously with the execution of the scheme instead of being deferred to a future date.

8. In all cases where the width of the main streets exceeds 50 feet, the Municipal Council shall, as far as possible, plant and maintain suitable avenue trees on both sides of the street.

9 Suitable places for the construction of public latrines shall be selected and set apart for the purpose.

10 The land acquired for the extension of a town shall be plotted into house-sites, the size of which shall ordinarily be not less than 45' × 60'. Ordinarily also the sites so laid out shall, unless the Government otherwise direct, be sold in public auction subject to such conditions and penalties for failure to comply with them as may be stated in the sale-deed.

11. Every sale-deed in respect of a building-site by the Municipal Council shall contain a condition (which shall also be embodied in the notice of sale published by the Council) requiring the purchaser to complete the construction of the house within a period of one year from the date of purchase and providing that, unless the time is extended by the Municipal Council for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the Council, the purchaser's title to the site shall cease and determine and that the site shall re-vest in the Municipal Council and that the purchaser shall be entitled only to a refund of 90 per cent. of the price originally paid by him to the Municipal Council.

12 No house-site shall be built upon unless and until the purchaser submits a plan of the building to the Chairman of the Municipal Council and furnishes the particulars required by section 12 and schedules I and II of the Madras Hill Municipalities Act, 1907, including—

(a) a statement showing the dimensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundation and lowest floor; and

(b) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the privies which it is intended to provide.

13 No sub-division of house sites or construction of more than one house on each site shall be permitted.

14. Houses shall be constructed with frontage facing the streets and shall have an open space of ten feet all round

15. The construction of houses lying back to back shall be strictly prohibited.

16. No house or out-house shall under any circumstances be allowed to be constructed with thatch.

17. The main walls of the house shall not be less than ten feet high. The eaves must not be less than nine feet above the plinth.

19. The provision for ventilation shall comprise suitable windows in the rooms.

19 No house shall be built on a basement of less than 12 inches from the ground and each basement shall be of masonry or some rat-proof material.

20. All backyards of houses shall be provided with a suitable gateway or entrance, 3 feet by 5 feet, so as to give access to municipal officers for the purpose of inspection and to the private scavenging staff.

21. All backyards of houses shall be provided with a suitable impervious bathing platform for the inmates of the house. Each house shall be provided with a latrine to be made to a standard pattern supplied by the municipal office or any other pattern approved by the Chairman.

22. All sewage and sullage water from a house and its backyard shall be drained into the municipal pipe-drainage system in the manner required under section 213-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, and not into the drain in front of the house which is provided to carry off storm water.

23. All cattle yards shall be flagged with stone or wood sets and properly drained.

24. Except in so far as may be necessary for the excavation of foundations or wells or the levelling or sloping of the ground, no purchaser of a house-site shall remove earth from the site for building or any other purpose so as to leave hollows in it.

25. Rules 12 to 24 *supra* should also be embodied as conditions of sale in the notice of sale published by the Council and in the sale-deed before possession of a site is given. In case of breach of any of these conditions, the Council shall call upon the owner of the plot to make the necessary alterations or provision within a period of three months; in default of which the Municipal Council shall make them itself and recover the cost from the owner.

26. No relaxation of rules 13 to 24 shall be permitted without the prior approval of the Sanitary Commissioner which will be given only on special grounds.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 469.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .67 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the municipal choultry building at Srivilliputtur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, house or paramboke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Srivilliputtur taluk, Srivilliputtur village.			
Nathem parambolo ..	Ethirajammal ..	North, road; east, odai and road; south, municipal cart-stand; west, odai.	ACRE. .67

No. 470.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well for Panchamas in Kathatti village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, house or poramboke, with survey or patnam's number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Kathatti village.			
Dry . ..	Estate Collector, Sivaganga, for melvaram right; Vivan and Kannan for kudivaram right	North, threshing floor; east, gardens of Periakaruppan and Muthukaruppan; south, Periakaruppan's house-site; west, path leading to South Parambai.	ACRE. .15

No. 471.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the coast road in Halsangadi village, Mangalore taluk, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Mangalore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Mangalore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 7 Halsangadi village.			
Wet, S. No. 3-2B ..	Venkanna Shettil and Sesha Shetti (Halgars); Thoma Hangsa (Mulgaoker).	North, S. No. 3-2 A; east, S. No. 3-1; south and west, S. No. 3-2 A.	ACRE. ·01

No. 472.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 596 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a conservancy lane in Chittoor union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.			
Village-site. S. No. 474 A-1.	Amir Bi Bi, Shamshirkhan Sahib and Khairan Bi Bi	North, site of Sayid Hussain Bahadur, east, Sowcar Mir Sahib, south, Pillaiyarkoil street, west, site of Amir Bi Bi, Shamshirkhan Sahib and Khairan Bi Bi.	sq. yr. 200
Do.	Narasinga Rao ..	North, site belonging to Eswara Temple; east, Sowcar Mir Sahib, south, site of Amir Bi, Shamshirkhan, Khairan Bi Bi and Sowcar Sayid Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; west site belonging to Subbarya Gurukkal	52
Do.	Subbarya Gurukkal and Iswaraswami	North and east, site of Iswaraswami; south, house belonging to Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; west, site of Nandyal Muni Chetti.	104
Do.	Sowcar Saiyid Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur.	North, site of Kothkara Duraiswami Naniar, Venkata subbarya Chetti, Papamma Venkataratnam and Pole Moniswami; east, site of Sowcar Saiyid Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; south, site of Amir Bi Bi; west, site of Iswaraswami.	140
		Total .	596

No. 473.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·68 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Local Fund quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnath number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Pedakakani village.			
Seri, dry, No. 919-1 B	Thota Appanna and Pandi Gurappa.	North, S. No. 918; east, No. 919-1 A, south, No. 921; west, No. 919-2.	ACS. 1 68

No. 474.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 649½ square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road from the beach to the Town hall and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pannaikka, with survey or panmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Vizagapatam district, Vizagapatam taluk, Vizagapatam municipality.	sq. yds.
House-site, dry, front compound with a dilapidated wall and fence	Chintakayala Appalaswami Nayudu	North, owner's tiled house, east owner's land; south, municipal road; west, owner's land.	63½
House-site, front compound with a fence.	Do. do.	North, municipal road; east, owner's tiled house; south, owner's house and vacant land; west, municipal land.	13½
Vacant site ..	Kola Ramaswami	North, municipal land; east, Town hall road; south, municipal land; west, owner's tiled house.	61
Remains of two rooms with dilapidated walls.	Chintakayala Thammayya Nayudu.	North, municipal land; east, Kola Ramaswami's tiled house; south, Aryan bank tiled house which is in a ruinous condition; west, municipal land.	52
Tiled house in a ruinous condition.	Nimmala Ramayya Pantulu Garu, official liquidator, Aryan bank, Vizagapatam.	North, remains of two rooms with dilapidated walls of Chintakayala Thammayya Nayudu and tiled house of Kola Ramaswami; east, municipal land; south, Yeripalli Narasamma's thatched hut and land of Chintakayala Appalaswami Nayudu; west, municipal lane.	92½
Thatched hut and vacant land	Yeripalli Narasamma, wife of Dasaru, Rakela Ramaswami and Chintakayala Appalaswami Nayudu.	North, tiled house of Aryan bank in a ruinous condition; east, Chintakayala Appalaswami Nayudu's vacant land; south, municipal land; west, Municipal lane.	91½
Vacant land ..	Chintakayala Appalaswami Nayudu.	North, municipal land and tiled house of Aryan bank in a ruinous condition, east, Town hall road; south, municipal land; west, land of Chintakayala Appalaswami Nayudu.	89
Tiled house ..	Kola Ramaswami	North, municipal land, east, municipal and owner's land; south, municipal land and Aryan bank house; west, Chintakayala Thammayya Nayudu's house and municipal land.	197½
		Total ..	649½

No. 475.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 456 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the compound of the municipal elementary school in Suryaraopeta, in the Cocanada municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Cocanada taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Cocanada taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pannaikka, with survey or panmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Suryaraopeta village.	sq. yds.
Dry, house-site ..	Dabbala Mahalakshmi and Nilaya Narayana.	North, municipal school site; east, M. Appadu's house and site; south, road; west, municipal school site.	228
Do. ..	Manakula Padla Appadu and Chinna Appadu.	North, municipal school site; east, N. Venkayya's house and site, south, road; west, D. Mahalakshmi and Narayana's site.	228
		Total ..	456

No. 476.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·46 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot in the village of Melur in the Srirangam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Additional Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Additional Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Melur village.		ACRE.
Nawab garden land, dry, S.F. No. 24, corresponding to T.S. No. 1295 of ward I of Srirangam municipality.	Pichammal, wife of Sabharatnam Ayyar of Kambarampettai.	North, T.S. No. 1291; east, T.S. No. 1296; south, block No. 46, west, T.S. No. 1297.	46

No. 477.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 770 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of conservancy lanes in Chittoor town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.		SQ. FT.
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 180.	V. D. Arunachala Mudaliyar.	North, site of Sowcar Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; east, Bandara Ayyar's street; south, site of Arunachala Mudaliyar; west, site of G. G. Chengalvaraya Nayudu.	197
Do.	Narasinga Pillai and Krishna Pillai.	North, site belonging to Nankuthi Ammal; east, site of Bagirathi Ammal; south, site of Srinivasulu Mudaliyar; west, site of Narasinga Pillai and Krishna Pillai.	46
Do.	Muniswami Mudaliyar ..	North, site of G. G. Chengalvaraya Nayudu; east, site of Arunachala Mudaliyar and Sowcar Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; south, site of Ratna Pillai; west, site of Muniswami Mudaliyar.	136
Do.	G. G. Chengalvaraya Nayudu.	North, site of Chengalvaraya Nayudu; east and south, site of Arunachala Mudaliyar; west, site of G. G. Chengalvaraya Nayudu.	134
Do.	Do.	North and east, site belonging to G. G. Chengalvaraya Nayudu Garu; south, site belonging to Muniswami Mudaliyar; west, site of G. G. Chengalvaraya Nayudu.	16
Do.	Pachammal	North, site of Ratna Pillai; east, site of Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; south, site of Ponnammal; west, site belonging to Pachammal.	22
Do.	Muthamma	North, site belonging to Murugesa Mudaliyar and Lakshmi Ammal; east, site belonging to Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; south, site belonging to Narasinga Pillai; west, site belonging to Muthammal.	34
Do.	Ratna Pillai	North, site belonging to Muniswami Mudaliyar; east, site belonging to Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; south, site of Muniswami Mudaliyar and Lakshmi Ammal; west, site of Ratna Pillai.	22
Do.	Bagirathi Ammal ..	North, site belonging to Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; east, site of Bagirathi Ammal; south, site of Srinivasa Mudaliyar; west, site of Narasinga Pillai.	46
Do.	V. D. Arunachala Mudaliyar.	North, site belonging to Arunachala Mudaliyar; east, site of Arunachala Mudaliyar; south, site of Sowcar Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib; west, site belonging to Muniswami Mudaliyar.	19
Do.	Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur.	North, site belonging to Arunachala Mudaliyar; east, site belonging to Saiyd Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; south, site belonging to Bagirathi Ammal; west, site belonging to Muniswami Mudaliyar, Ratna Pillai, Murugesa Mudaliyar, Lakshmi Ammal and Ponnammal	104
		Total ..	775

No. 478.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·24 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Jubilee hospital, Nellore; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.		Acres.
Inam, personal, No. 1383-E (New No. 1676-360-2).	Lessees, Tirumalur Sikhamani and his brother, trustees of Sri Ranganayakaswami temple, in whose favour the original purchase executed a settlement deed transferring his title in the land.	North, No. 1676-362; east, No. 1676-361; south, No. 1676-358; west, No. 1676-358-2.	2·19
Do No. 1383-6.	Patadars, Qadir Khan and Ghaus Khan.	North, Christ Church; east, No. 1676-360-2; south, No. 1676-360-2; west, No. 1676-360-1.	05
		Total ..	2·24

No. 479.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6,450 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Local fund dispensary; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Ponneri taluk, Nayalapuram village.		Sq. ft.
Village-site paramboke, S. No. 949-B/1 43.	Kanda Pandaram ..	North, Balamurali's house and backyard, east, Panneva Venkatan's house and backyard; south, vacant paramboke, old hospital backyard lane and cattle pound; west, Puttur road.	2,673
Do.	Balamurali	North, Arumuga Pandaram's house and backyard, east, Panneva Venkatan's house and backyard, south, Kanda Pandaram's house and backyard; west, Puttur road.	2,303
Do	Arumuga Pandaram ..	North, Rajappa Nayudu's house and backyard, east, Panneva Venkatan's house and backyard, south, Balamurali's house and backyard, west, Puttur road.	2,704
Do.	Rajappa Nayudu ..	North, Rajappa Nayudu's house; east, Panneva Venkatan's house and backyard; south, Arumuga Pandaram's house and backyard; west, Puttur road.	507
		Total ..	6,450

No. 480.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a road in B ward of Ellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Ettaiyapuram taluk, Ettaiyapuram village.			
Bystwari, T S. No. 1020 B	Kapa Narayana	North, east and south, T S. No. 1018; west, T S. No. 1020 A.	Rs. Tns. 7

No. 481.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·22 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the quarters of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Nannilam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, 123 Nannilam village.			
Enfranchised religious inam No. 128, dry.	I. *Patradar*, T.D. No. 845, Sri Maduvaneswaraswami, owner, Swaminada Chettiyar; (2) Swaminada Chettiyar and Duraiswami Pillai (owners of house).	North, house and backyard on Sri Maduvaneswaraswami inam dry land—enjoyer Rangaswami Chetti; east, Mulavidi; south, Sri Maduvaneswaraswami inam land; west, bazaar on Sri Maduvaneswaraswami inam dry land occupied by Kandaswami Chetti and others.	Acres. ·10
Do. do.	II. *Owner*, trustee of Sri Maduvaneswaraswami temple—(1) Kailasa Ayyar, (2) Venkatrama Ayyar, (3) Sundaram Ayyar *occupier* for house, etc., Narayana Chettiyar; *mortgagees* Minakshisundaram Pillai and Somasundara Deekai and his brother Nallanda Deekai.	North, inam dry land of Sri Maduvaneswaraswami, owner, Swaminada Chettiar's house and backyard, east, Mulavidi; south, road; west, house and backyard of Sri Maduvaneswaraswami, occupied by Muthukumara Pandaram.	·12
		Total ..	·22

No. 482.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·17 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the local fund school building of Marudadu village in the Wandiwash taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cheyyar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cheyyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Wandiwash taluk, Marudadu village.			
Dry, S. No. 376 I-1 ..	Narayana Ayyar (minor) and Krishna Ayyar (minor) by their mother and guardian Lakshmi Ammal.	North, No. 376-2 K; east, Santha street; south, No 376 I-2; west, Brahman street.	Acres. ·05
Do. No 376 I-2 ..	Sabha Ayyar	North, No. 376 I-1; east, Santha street; south, No 376 I-3, west, Brahman street.	·05
Do. No. 376 I-3 A	Rami Krishna Ayyar ..	North, No. 376 I-2; east, Santha street; south, local fund school and cattle-pound; west, village cnavadi, No. 316 I-3 B.	·05
		Total ..	·17

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St George, April 9, 1915.

No. 83-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kannideri in the Sattur taluk of the Hamsad district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara and Trichinopoly districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency, the town of Colombo in Ceylon and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chinnakesavaperumal festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 24th May to 19th June 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates, no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Singanallur, Salur, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Karur, Senappatti, Ariyanur, Salem and Thinnapatti on the South Indian Railway and the stations of Hayadrug, Adoni, Vaniyambadi, Vinjamangalam, Kattandapatti, Tinnanur, Avadi and Ambattur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Tirumangalam, Sivarakottai, Kulligudi, Kokkalanjeri, Virudupatti, Salakkarai, Talakkapatti, Veppalappatti Chettram, Pattur, Nalli and Koyilpatti on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival or fair.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, April 10, 1915.

No. 84-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tali in the Hosur taluk of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing car festival of Sri Venugopalaswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 19th May to 1st June 1915, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1915.

No. 85-P.—In modification of notification No. 78-P., published on pages 233—235 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th April 1915, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty	Gadekallu. Havalgi. Ramimakulapalli.	North Arcot—*cont.*	Tirupattur—*cont.*	Nachchiyarkuppam (including the hamlet of Mottur). Pettur. Vaniyambadi.
	Adoni	Adoni. Yemmiganure.			
	Bellary	Dommeru.		Hosur	Bairamangalam. Hosur Kelamangalam Kambatti. Komarapalli. Kundumarampalli. Matagondapalli. Mukondapalli. Muttugunapalli
	Hadagalli	Tumbrahalli.			
Bellary.	Harapanahalli.	Bennihalli. Harapanahalli.			
	Hospet	Dhanayakanakeri. Narayanadevarakeri.	Salem		
	Royadrug.	Chedum. Royadrug.		Krishnagiri.	Kunnandahalli.
Chingleput	Saidapet	Valachcheri (S. No 63). Kadavur. Melpakkam (S. No 46).	South Canara.	Salem Mangalore.	Salem. Mangalore.
			Trichinopoly.	Karur	Chinnandankovil. Karur. Lakshmi Narayana Samudram (including the hamlet of Tirukambuliyur).
North Arcot.	Tirupattur	Chendrapuram. Marimanikoppam.			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province	IV. Bihar and Orissa—*cont.*	(*b*) Towns—
II. Bengal ..	*Town*—		Bhagalpur.
	Calcutta.		Gaya.
			Patna.
III. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—	V. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts—
	(*a*) Districts—		Ambala.
	Broach.		Amritsar.
	Kaira.		Attock.
	Panch Mahals		Ferozepore.
	Surat.		Gujranwala.
	Thana.		Gujrat.
	(*b*) Towns and ports—		Gurdaspur.
	Agashi.		Gurgaon.
	Bassein.		Hissar.
	Bhiwndi		Hoshiarpur.
	Bombay.		Jhang.
	Bulsar.		Jhelum.
	Kalyan.		Jullundur.
	Surat.		Kangra.
	2. *Central Division*—		Karnal.
	(*a*) Districts—		Lahore.
	Ahmednagar.		Ludhiana.
	East Khandesh		Lyallpur
	Nasik.		Montgomery.
	Poona.		Multan.
	Satara.		Muzaffargarh.
	Sholapur.		Rawalpindi.
	(*b*) Towns—		Rohtak.
	Poona		Shahpur.
	Sholapur.		Sialkot.
	3. *Southern Division*—		(*b*) States—
	(*a*) Districts—		Jhind.
	Belgaum		Kalsia.
	Bijapur.		Kapurthala.
	Dharwar.		Malerkotla.
	Kolaba.		Nabha.
	Ratnagiri.		Patiala.
	(*b*) *Town and Port*—		(*c*) Towns—
	Panvel.		Amritsar.
	4. *Sind*—		Jullundur.
	(*a*) Districts—		Lahore.
	Hyderabad.		
	Karachi.		(*a*) Districts—
	Larkana.		Bassein.
	Nawabshah.		Henzada.
	Sukkur.		Insein.
	(*b*) Towns—		Katha.
	Hyderabad.		Kyaukse.
	Karachi.		Magwe.
	5. *Political Charges*—		Mandalay.
	(*a*) States and Agencies—	VI. Burma..	Maubin.
	Akalkot State.		Meiktila.
	Baroda State.		Myaungmya.
	Cutch State.		Myingyan.
	Kathiawar Agency.		Pegu.
	Khairpur State.		Prome.
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.		Pyapon.
			Tharrawaddy.
	Mandvi Port.		Thayetmyo.
	Rewa Kantha Agency.		Toungoo.
	(*b*) Town and port—		Yamethin.
	Bhavanagar.		(*b*) Town and ports—
	(*a*) Districts—		Bassein.
	Bhagalpur		Mandalay.
	Champaran.		Rangoon.
	Darbhanga.		(*c*) States—
	Gaya.		Northern Shan States.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	Monghyr.	VII.* The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts—
	Muzaffarpur.		Agra.
	Palamau.		Aligarh.
	Patna.		Allahabad.
	Saran.		Azamgarh.
	Shahabad.		Bahraich.
	Santhal Parganas.		Ballia.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. The United Provinces —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Bara Banki Basti Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur Hardoi. Jaunpur. Kheri. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Aligarh. Allahabad. Benares Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Meerut. Muttra. Saharanpur.	VIII. Hyderabad State—*cont.*	Districts—*cont.* Gulbarga. Medak. Raichur. Usmanabad. (a) States— Bhopal. Gwalior. (b) Towns— Bhopal. Indore. (c) Cantonment— Sehore.
		IX. Central India.	(a) Districts— Amraoti. Bhandara. Buldana. Chanda. Chindwara. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Nagpur. Narsinghpur Nimar. Sangor. Seoni. Wardha. (b) Towns— Amraoti Balaghat. Bhandara. Damoh. Jubbulpore. Nagpur. Sangor. Seoni. Wardha. (c) Cantonment— Kamptee. Sangor.
VIII. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Atrafibaldah (Sarf-i-khas). Bidar.	X. The Central Provinces	
		XI. Kashmir.	Province— Jammu.
		XII. N.-W.F. Province.	District— Hazara.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore. Hosur.	Kulamangalam Karur.	Sanappatti. Ariyanur.	Salem. Tiruvappatti.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Bayadrug. Adoni.	Vaniyambadi. Vinukonda.	Kattandapatti. Tinnanur.	Avadi. Ambattur.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Appukutti Mudaliyar Madhava Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Councillor of the Municipality of Conjeeveram.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
8th April 1915.

P. S. P. RICE,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Mangalpady Krishnayya Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Puttur Taluk Board in the district of South Canara.

South Canara Collector's Office,
1st April 1915.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Marudayya Pillai Kappuswami Pillai Avargal, M.R.Ry. Govinda Pillai Natesam Pillai Avergal and M.R.Ry. Tanjore Subrahmanya Ayyar Guruswami Ayyar Avergal have been duly elected as Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Tanjore.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kulabasti Ramalinga Chettiyar Singaram Chettiyar Avergal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Kumbakonam.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
29th March 1915.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. S. V. Muthuvelu Pillai Ganapatiya Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Negapatam.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
1st April 1915.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed, by election, as members of the Bellary District Board, by the Hospet Taluk Board —

M.R.Ry. H. Virupakshi Gowd Garu,
M.R.Ry. Garunathe Gosavi Garu.

Bellary District Board's Office,
8th April 1915.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. N. Venkatasubbayya Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Cuddapah District Board by the Sidhavattam Taluk Board.

Cuddapah District Board's Office,
8th April 1915.

A. R. BANERJI,
President.

The President, District Board, Godavari; in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, hereby appoints and re-appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Polavaram Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. Sreeman Mudumba Tirumalacharyulu Ayyavatlam Garu.
M.R.Ry. Chekka Lingam Doru Garu.

Godavari District Board's Office,
3rd April 1915.

E. B. ELWIN,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. V. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu has been appointed, by election, as Vice President of the Nellore Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
30th March 1915.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
President.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1915. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Notifications by Government	265
Miscellaneous Notifications	266
Vacancies	269

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1915.

No. 44.—Mrs. Mary Anne Shriniwas, Second Assistant Inspectress and acting first Assistant Inspectress, Madras girls' range, to act as Inspectress of girls' schools, northern circle, in the Indian Educational Service, during the absence of Mrs. E. A. Rhenius on leave or until further orders.

No. 45.—Miss Maud C. E. Karney, Headmistress of the Secondary school attached to the Government Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, to act as Assistant Inspectress, Madras girls' range, until further orders.

No. 46.—Miss Mary Anne Jupe, third Assistant Inspectress, to act as first Assistant Inspectress until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, April 6, 1915.

No. 42.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

Fort St. George, April 10, 1915.

No. 47.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University:—

Mr. Henry John Allen, M.A., Bar.-at-Law.

No. 48.—The Rev. William Michael Zumbro, M.A., has resigned his Ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University with effect from the 26th March 1915, under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 11, sub-section (1).

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) M.R.Ry. T. Tirumal Rao Nayudu, Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bezwada Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kaikalur Range, temporary—to join forthwith after handing charge to the local Supervisor of Elementary Schools.

(2) M.R.Ry. E. Ramakrishna Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Anakapalle, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kaikalur Range, temporary, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bezwada Range, sub. *pro tem.*, in the Probationary class of the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools—to join expeditiously on relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th April 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

M.R.Ry. D. Seshagiri Rao, Sixth Clerk, Upper Division of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dorakottai Range (temporary), in the probationary class—to join on relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th April 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

PROMOTION.

The following promotion of a Sub-Assistant Inspectress is ordered :—

Miss M. Paddie from class III, acting, to class II, acting, from 8th March 1915 to 28th March 1915, *vice* Miss Schofield promoted, and to class I, acting, from 29th March 1915, *vice* Miss A. De Rozario and during the employment of Miss K. Schofield on other duty or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th April 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1916.

NOTICE.

I.—Text-books in English.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1916 :—

(1) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required* :

(i) Life, Light and Cleanliness—A Health Primer for Schools (published under the direction of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab)—Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore.

(ii) Two Heroines—Longmans' Continuous Story Readers, Senior Series.

(iii) The Wanderings of Rama, Prince of India (Wallace Gandy)—English Literature for Secondary Schools—Macmillan & Co., Limited.

(iv) Citizens of the Empire (Plunket)—Oxford University Press.

(2) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will be required*.

(i) Tom Brown's School-days (Thomas Hughes) as abridged for Schools, 1899—Macmillan & Co., Limited.

(ii) Selections in Poetry—Rugby Chapel (Matthew Arnold), The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England (Mrs. Hemans), The Burial of Sir John Moore after Corunna (Wolfe), The Village Blacksmith (Longfellow) and The Spacious Firmament (Addison).

NOTE.—The text-book (Poetry) containing the selections has been published by the Madras University ; copies can be had at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, at three annas a copy.

II.—Text-books in the Classical, Foreign and Indian Vernacular Languages.

The following text-books prescribed by the University of Madras in the languages noted below for the Matriculation Examination of 1916, are *also* prescribed for the Public Examination of 1916 :—

Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.

Selections published by the University.

Greek.

Xenophon : Anabasis, I.

Latin.

Ovid : Tristia, Book I.
Cornelius Nepos : Praefatio, Lives of Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Pausanias, Cimon.

French.

X. de Maistre : Les Prisonniers du Caucase (Rivington).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy, Chapters I to XX.
Proverbs.

Arabic.

Nukhabu'l-miah Jumu'th-thini.
Qissatu'l-awwal (S.P.C.K.).

Persian.

Muntakhabat-i-Farsi No. 3 (S.P.C.K.).
Bostan—Chapters 4 and 5

Urdu (Hindustani).

Nairang-i-Ekbiyal by Muhammad Hosso Azad.
Jami'ul-Asha'er (S.P.C.K.).
'Jame'al-Gawinin (S.P.C.K.).

Uriya.

Rituchitra by Sasibhushan Roy.
Citra by Chandrasekhara Nanda.
Kavitavali—Part II by Rathanath Roy.

Mahratta.

Vacanapithamala.—Part I, Book II, by Krishnaji Govind, Khare.
Kusumamancha ed by K. R. Mitra, Manoranjar, Bombay.

German, Burmese and Sinhalese.

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

III.—HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The following periods prescribed by the University of Madras for the Matriculation Examination of 1916, are *also* prescribed for the Public Examination of 1919 :—

The Tudor, Stuart and Early (1) Hanoverian Periods (1485 to 1788)—*vide* pp. 333 and 334 of the syllabus for History of England published in the University Calendar for 1910.

NOTE. Acquaintance with the History of England in outline is also required—*vide* the instructions published at page 7 of the Circular Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, C No 2879 of 1910, dated the 27th May 1910

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 29th March 1915. G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS,

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TYPE-WRITING.

With reference to the notes to the Syllabuses in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in Type-writing, it is hereby notified that the "SALTER" Type-writer may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 10th April 1915. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1915.

I.—NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the Mofussil are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station two days before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding the examination, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the Written examination. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various mofussil stations are given below :—

Stations.	Chief Superintendents.
Amalapuram	Headmaster, Board High School, Amalapuram.
Bangalore	Headmaster, R B A.N.M's High School, Bangalore.
Bapatla	Headmaster, Board High School, Bapatla.
Bellary .. .	Headmaster, Government Training School, Bellary
Berhampur .. .	Headmaster, Government Training School, Berhampur.
Bezwada	Headmaster, C M S High School, Bezwada.
Bhadrachalam ..	Headmaster, Government Secondary School, Bhadrachalam.
Bhimavaram	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhimavaram.

N.B.—The examinations at Bhimavaram will be held in the local Board Incomplete Secondary School.

Calicut . ..	Headmaster, Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
Chicacole	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chicacole.

N B.—The examinations at Chicacole will be held in the local Government Training School.

Chingleput	Headmaster, U.F.U.M High School, Chingleput.
Coconada	Principal, P.R. College, Cocanada.
Coimbatore	Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.
Conjeeveram .. .	Headmaster, Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram.
Cuddalore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore
Cuddapah	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Cuddapah.
Ernakulam	Headmaster, High School Department, Ernakulam College, Ernakulam.
Guntur	Headmaster, Town High School, Guntur.
Hyderabad	N. G. Welinker, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Chief Inspector of High Schools, Hyderabad.

N B.—The examinations at Hyderabad will be held in the Local Chaderghat Government High School.

Stations	Chief Superintendents.
Kumbakonam ..	M.R.Ry. T. K. Hanumanta Rao Avargal, B.A., L.T., Lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam.
Kurnool	Headmaster, Government Training School, Kurnool.
Madura	Superintendent, Government Technical Institute, Madura.

N.B.—The examinations at Madura will be held in the local Native College.

Mangalore	M.R.Ry. K. Vittal Rao Avargal, Second Assistant, Government College, Mangalore.

N.B.—The examinations at Mangalore will be held in the local Government College.

Masulipatam	Headmaster, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Mysore	Headmaster, Engineering School, Mysore

N.B.—The examinations at Mysore will be held in the local Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

Narsapur	Headmaster, Taylor High School, Narsapur.
Nazareth	The Rev. D. Pariyanayakam, B.A., Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
Negapatam	Headmaster, Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Nellore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Nellore.
Ongole	Headmaster, Government Training School, Ongole
Ootacamund	Principal, Brooks' Memorial School, Ootacamund.
Palghat	Principal, Victoria College, Palghat
Parvatipur	Headmaster, Government Training School, Parvatipur.
Peddapur	Headmaster, A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur.
Polavaram	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhadrachalam Range.

N.B.—The examinations at Polavaram will be held in the local Board Incomplete Secondary School.

Pudukkottai	M.R.Ry. P. R. Minakshisundaram Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Junior Lecturer, Maharajah's College, Pudukkottai.
Rajahmundry ..	Headmaster, Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.
Salem	Principal, Salem College, Salem.
Sivasoda (Razole) ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry.

N.B.—The examinations at Sivasoda will be held in the local Board Incomplete Secondary School.

Tanjore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Tanjore.
Tinnevelly	Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Tirupati	Headmaster, H.E.L.M. High School, Tirupati.
Trichinopoly	Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Trichur	Headmaster, Sirkar High School, Trichur
Trivandrum	M.R.Ry. K. V. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E. & C.E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.

N.B.—The examinations at Trivandrum will be held in the local Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

Vaniyambadi ..	Principal, Madrasa-e-Islamiah, Vaniyambadi.
Vellore	Principal, Voorhees College, Vellore.
Vizagapatam ..	Principal, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.

II.—NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that they will have to sit for their examination at the College of Engineering, Chepauk

No hall tickets will be issued (except in the case of Type-writing—Elementary and Intermediate grades—*vide* No. III *infra*) but a copy of the nominal list will be posted on the notice board at the entrance to the College of Engineering, on the 19th April, and candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list

III.—NOTICE REGARDING THE EXAMINATION IN TYPE-WRITING.

Both at Madras and in the Mofussil.

Candidates coming up in Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writers—the Remington, Yost, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong, Standard Folding, Stearns Visible, Fox English Visible, Salter or L. C. Smith & Bros. machine. The candidates will, if necessary, be examined in *batches*, but at least every *five* candidates for the *Elementary* grade, at least every *three* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least every *two* candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

In the mofussil, heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in batches and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *ten* days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, on the 19th or 20th April between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., at the Old College, Nungambakam.

At Madras.—In the case of candidates for the Elementary and Intermediate grades, tickets of admission specifying the particular batch (1st or 2nd and so forth) in which they elect to appear will be issued on these days. These tickets should be shown at the entrance. Candidates who produce tickets will be admitted to the batch specified in the tickets. Candidates who do not provide themselves with

tickets cannot claim to be admitted to any particular batch. They will be admitted only if spare seats are available in the hall, i.e., after seats are reserved for those who have registered their names and obtained tickets for the batch. Candidates who do not hold tickets will accordingly have to wait at the entrance from the hour of commencement of the first batch and take their chance of being provided with seats in the first or in any subsequent batch. To avoid all inconvenience and possible disappointment heads of institutions and private candidates are particularly requested to call at the office on the 19th or 20th April and obtain tickets. No tickets can on any account be sent by post whether to heads of institutions or to private candidates.

Candidates for the Advanced grade may appear for the first or second batch at their option and no tickets accordingly are issued for this grade.

At Madras.—Managers and instructors of institutions and other persons who wish to be allowed into the examination hall to inspect the machines and remedy any defects should call at the office on the 19th or 20th April and have their names registered. Tickets of admission specifying their name, the institution to which they belong, etc., will be issued to them and these should be produced at the entrance to the examination hall.

The examinations in Type-writing will, wherever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted as in the following time-table :—

Batch.	Elementary Examination.		Intermediate Examination.		Advanced Examination.	
	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.
	21st April.		*22nd April.*		*22nd April.*	
First batch ..	7-30 A.M. to 8 A.M.	8-10 A.M. to 9-40 A.M.	8 A.M. to 8-30 A.M.	8-40 A.M. to 10-40 A.M.	10 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	10-40 A.M. to 1-10 P.M.
Second batch ..	10 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	10-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.	11 A.M. to 11-30 A.M.	11-40 A.M. to 2-40 P.M.	1-30 P.M. to 2 P.M.	2-10 P.M. to 4-40 P.M.
Third batch ..	12-30 P.M. to 1 P.M.	1 10 P.M. to 2-40 P.M.	2 P.M. to 2-30 P.M.	2-40 P.M. to 4-43 P.M.	....	....
Fourth batch ..	3 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	3-40 P.M. to 5-10 P.M.	....	....	....	....

N B.—*No candidate will be allowed to leave his seat in the interval between the first and second papers.*

In the case of the *Elementary* examination, candidates of the first and the second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-10 P.M., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. For the *Intermediate* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10-40 A.M., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Similarly for the *Advanced* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 1-10 P.M., and no candidate for the second batch coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have each a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary, and with the second batch for the Intermediate and Advanced examinations.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms in *the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate this to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to candidates to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 31st March 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

Candidates for the ensuing Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or scales and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling* (*Advanced grade only*) will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Type-writing will be expected to bring with them for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, erasers, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

Candidates in Shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. The use of carbon paper will on no account be allowed in transcribing the shorthand notes with a type-writer. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Type-writing will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED.

N.B.—The examination will begin each day in the forenoon at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon at 2 P.M., except in the case of the examinations on the 21st and 22nd April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table.

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question papers for the respective grades.]

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
1915.		
Wednesday, 21st April ..	7 A.M. (a).	Surveying and Levelling (E.I.A.*). 3 3 3
	11 A.M. (a).	Machine Drawing (E I. A.). 3 4½ 6
	12-30 P.M. (b)	Type-writing (E.). 1+½
Thursday, 22nd April ..	7 A.M. (a).	Surveying and Levelling (A.‡). 3
	9 A.M. (a).	Applied Mechanics (A.). 3
	10-45 A.M. (b).	Type-writing (I.). 1+7
	1-10 P.M. (b).	Type-writing (A.) 1+10½
	11 noon (a)	Bridge-work (E. I.). 2+1½ 3+3
Friday, 23rd April ..	Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.I.A.), Practical Telegraphy (E.I.A.); Photography (I.); Shorthand — English or Vernacular (A.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 3 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E I A.), Practical Telegraphy (I A.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (E.—*vide* time-table on the next page). 1 1 3 3
Saturday, 24th April ..	Forenoon ..	Earthwork and Road making (E I.), Heat (I.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A —*vide* time-table on the next page). 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Mensuration (E I.); Light (I.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I A. —*vide* time-table on the next page). 3 3 3
Monday, 26th April ..	Forenoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I A.); Carpentry (I.); Book-keeping (E.I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (E.I.A.). 3 3 3 1 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (S I.A.); Fitter's work (I.), Book-keeping (I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (A.); Organic Chemistry (I.A.). 2 3 3 4 3 3 3 3
Tuesday, 27th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (E. I A.*), Machine Construction (E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (E I S A.); Tobacco (I.), Theory and Practice of Commerce (E.I.A.). 4+4 3 3 3 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (I.A ‡); Machine Construction (E I.); Inorganic Chemistry (A.); Physiography (E.I.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (I.A.). 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Wednesday, 28th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (A ‡); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E.I.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.), Agriculture (E I.); Banking (E.I.). 3 3 4 3 3 1 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.+.*); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A.‡), Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.), Botany (E.I.S.); Economic Entomology (I.); Commercial Geography (A.) 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

See Footnotes on the next page.

Days.	Time.	Subjects
1915.		
Friday, 23rd April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.‖A.‖), Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.); Electro-Metallurgy (I.A.); Metallurgy (A.); Geology (I.); General Biology (I.‖); Hygiene (E.), Materia Medica (I.), Horticulture (I.); Veterinary Science (E.A.—First stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.I.A.), Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (I.‖A.‖); Steam and the Steam-engine (A.‡), Metallurgy (A.); Mineralogy (I.); Animal Physiology (E.), Veterinary Science (A.—Second stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (I.A.), Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).

E. = Elementary. I. = Intermediate. A. = Advanced. S. = Special.
* Second paper. † Second paper continued. ‡ The same paper continued. § First paper. ‖ First paper continued.

(a) Hour of commencement of examination.

(b) No candidate in Type-writing coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not take place until after 30 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-30 A.M., 8 A.M. and 10 A.M., respectively, if the candidates have to be examined in batches.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and in Fitter's work and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy, Special Laboratory course and Practical Dispensing will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

Shorthand (English or Vernacular) Examinations.

Hour	Grade	Paper.	Subject.
		Friday, 23rd April 1915.	
10-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Advanced	First paper	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. (c) ..	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same
1-15 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. ..	Elementary	Do.	Dictation.
2-30 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M. ..	Do.	Second paper ..	Paper on principles.
		Saturday, 24th April 1915.	
10-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Intermediate	First paper	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 12-15 P.M. ..	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
10-45 A.M. to 1-45 P.M. ..	Advanced	Second paper. ..	Dictation and Elaboration of notes
12 noon. to 4 P.M. ..	Intermediate	Do.	Do.
2-45 P.M. to 3 P.M. ..	Advanced	Third paper	Dictation.
3 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Do	Do.	Condensation of the same.
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M. ..	Intermediate	Do	Paper on principles.

(c) 10-30 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. in the case of Vernacular Shorthand.

Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

6. *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines will, however, be allowed.

7. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

8. Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

9. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

10. Any answer papers, or any work in Carpentry, Fitter's work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper left hand corner, and the whole folded in two, lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

12. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 31st March 1915.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1916.

English.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of 1916:—

(1) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required*:—

(i) Life, Light and Cleanliness—A Health Primer for Schools (Published under the direction of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab)—Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore.

(ii) Two Heroines—Longmans' Continuous Story Readers, Senior Series.

(iii) The Wanderings of Rama, Prince of India (Wallace Gandy)—English Literature for Secondary Schools—Macmillan & Co., Limited.

(iv) Citizens of the Empire (Plunket)—Oxford University Press.

(2) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will be required*:—

(i) Tom Brown's School-days (Thomas Hughes) as abridged for Schools, 1898—Macmillan & Co., Limited.

(ii) Selections in Poetry—Rugby Chapel (Matthew Arnold), The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England (Mrs. Hemans), The Burial of Sir John Moore after Corunna (Wolfe), The Village Blacksmith (Longfellow) and The Spacious Firmament (Addison).

NOTE.—The text-books (Poetry) containing the selections has been published by the Madras University. Copies can be had at the S P C K Press, Vepery, Madras, at three annas a copy.

(By order.)

Senate House, 31st March 1915.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1917.

PART III.

GROUP (iii.)

Tamil.

Poetry:

Nálaḍiyár, 5 Chapters (14—18), 48 stanzas (omit stanza 7 in Chapter 17).
Tiruvilaiyádal Puránam, Paliyaṉchiaṉpajalam, 43 stanzas (omit stanza 5).
Villi Bháratam—Nirai Mitchichaṟukkam, 139 stanzas (omit stanza 70).
Tirukkaruvakkalittupai Antádi, 98 stanzas (omit stanzas 1, 2, 4, 11, 23, 38 and 59).

Prose:

Vaḷḷi Varaláru—Vaḷḷi Páṭṭi, Ay, etc., by M. Raghava Aiyangar.
Nítiyal by K. S. Gopalachariyar.
Kaḷingattuppaṟaṇi—Kaḷiṅgaṭṭuppaṟaṇi by T. Cholvakesvaraya Mudaliyar.

Telugu.

Nannaya Bhattu's Maha Bhāratamu, Ādiparvamu—Saptamāśwāsamu, verses 198 to 236.
Nannichodas' Kumāra Sambhavamu—Dwityāśwāsamu, verses 137 to 155.
Kōtana's Dasakumāracharitramu—Ekādaśāśwāsamu
Tikkana's Virāṭa Parvamu, from verse 3 in Chaturthāśwāsamu to verse 46 in Panchamāśwāsamu.
Gaurana's Harischandra Dwipada, Lines 423 to 1531 (omit lines 883, 1023–1030, 1051, 1072, 1080–1083, 1097 and 1098) (V Venkatarāya Sastry's edition.)
Vasumati Vasantamu, by Venkatapārvatiśwara Kavulu (Andhra Prachārani Granthamala, Nidadavolu, Kistna).

Kanarese.

Harischandra Kāvyam, by Raghavānka, sthalas 1, 2, 5, 5 and 6.
Kādambari, by Nāga Varma, stanzas 255—502.
Jaimini Bhārata—Sandhis 28 to 31.
Nirūpama, by Nanjarājapattana Srikantha Sastri.
Uttarārjunachantrakathā (Kāvyakulanidhi Series).

Malayalam.

Poetry :

Raghuvamśam, Cantos 1—3 both inclusive, by Mr. K. Narayana Menon, B.A.
Malayāla Śākuntalam, by Mr A R Rajaraja Varma, M.A.
Santāna Gopālam—Uttamtullal, by Kunjan Nambiyar.
Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam : Āraṇya Kāṇḍam, by Ezhuttachchan.

Prose :

Kēsari, by Mr. V. Kuchi Raman Nayanar, Trichur.
Candrahāsa Charitam, by Mr. M. Krishnan, Ed by M. K. Sridevi Amma, Calicut.
Bhāskara Māran, by H. H. Rama Varma, Prince of Cochin (B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1915.

(Under the new Regulations.)

PART II.

GROUPS (iv), (v) and (vi).

Languages other than English.

TAMIL.

GROUP (iv).

Poetry :

Kuṟaḷ Amaichchiyal, Chapters 64—73.
Pattuppāṭṭu-Mullaippāṭṭu.
Maṇimēkalai Samayakkaṇakkar Tanliram Kēṭṭa Kāthai (omitting line 237).
Kambarāmāyaṇam : Iraṇiyavadhaippaḍalam.

Prose :

Chōlan Karikālan the First, by Pandit L. Ulaganatha Pillai.
Tiruvaḷḷuvar, by T. Chelvakesavaroya Mudaliyar, M.A.

GROUP (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

Poetry :

Puṟanāṉūṟu, Agavals 2, 6, 35, 55, 74, 109, 160 and 188
Pattuppāṭṭu : Mullaippāṭṭu.
Maṇimēkalai-Samayakkaṇakkar Tanliram Kēṭṭa Kāthai (omitting line 237).
Cintāmaṇi:—Govindaiyār Illustration (V Swaminatha Aiyar's Edition).
Āṭi Ulā, by Chēramān Perumāl (omitting lines 76-79, 128, 129, 145, 150, 167-170, 174-181, 202-204, 231-234, 271-274, 282, 287, 315-317, 349 365).
Kuṟaḷ, Amaichchiyal, Chapters 64-73.
Tiruvirāttam : first fifty stanzas
Kambarāmāyaṇam : Iraṇiyavadhaippaḍalam.

Prose :

Chōlan Karikālan the first, by Pandit L. Ulaganatha Pillai.
Tiruvaḷḷuvar, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar, M.A.
History of Tamil Language, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri.

TELUGU.

GROUP (iv).

Mahābhāratamu—Śāntiparvamu, Canto V.
Vasistha Rāmāyaṇam, by Madiki Singana (V. Venkataraya Sastrulu's Edition), (omitting Verses 177, 181, 182 and 230 in Canto II, Verse 7 in Canto III, Verse 104 in Canto IV, and Verse 127 in Canto V).
Prabōdhachandrōdayamu, by Nandi Mallaya and Ghanta Singayya (omitting sixth line after 'sarīra' in prose passage 45, and Verse 69 in Canto I, Verses 39 and 71—75 in Canto II, Verses 42, 44, 46 and 67 in Canto III, and Verse 7 in Canto IV).
Vemana's Verses (Brown's Edition), omitting Verses 254, 256, 258, 265, and 270 in part III.

GROUP (v).

Krishna Rāya Vijayamu, by Kamara Dhurjati (omitting Verse 56, and clauses from 'Alasyamba' to 'loka' at the end of the prose passage 56 in Canto I, and Verses 22, 47, 50, 84 and 129 to 137 in Canto IV)
Vijayeśwariyamu—Vyavahāra Kāṇḍamu, by Kōtana.
Buddha Charitamu, by Tirupati Venkateswara Kavulu (omitting Verse 84 in Canto I, and Verses 45, 107 and 109 in Canto II)
Narapati Vijayamu (otherwise known as Raṇarājeeyamu, by Andugula Venkayya), (Dr. Oppert's Edition).

GROUP (vi).

Mahābhāratamu—Sabhāparvamu, Canto I, stanzas 21–56; 100–231. Udyōgaparvamu, Canto III.
Bhāskara Rāmāyaṇamu · Yuddha Kāṇḍamu, stanzas 48–102, 408–431
Palakurki Somanātha's Basava Puranamu, Canto I.
Kōtana's Dasakumara Charitramu, Canto III, stanzas 85–89.
Srinātha's Śringāra Naishadhamu, Canto IV (omitting last four lines from 'Alinganamu' to 'Anumatimpu' in prose passage 92).
Timmana's Pārijātāpaharaṇamu, Canto I (omitting Verses 60, 113 and 117).
Butterworth's Nellore Inscriptions—
No. 48 Udayagiri (A.D. 1252-53).
No. 29 ,, (A.D. 1470–71).
No. 27 ,, (A.D. 1661–62).
The History of Telugu Literature down to the time of Prauḍha Kavi Mallanna, with special reference to the translators of Mahabharata and Ramayana.
The History of Telugu Language as illustrated by Nannichoda's Kumarasambhavamu.

KANARESE.

GROUP (iv).

Pampā Rāmāyaṇa, Aswasas 10–13.
Nāgānanda Nāṭaka (Granthamala Series).
Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa (Kāvya Kalāndhi Series).

GROUP (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

Pampā Rāmāyaṇa, Aswasas 10–13.
Vrishabhēndra Vijaya, Aswasas 1–3.
Nāgānanda Nāṭaka (Granthamala Series).
Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa (Kavya Kalanidhi Series).
Selected inscriptions of the 11th to 13th centuries as given in Kavicharitre.

MALAYALAM.

GROUP (iv).

Uttara Rāmāchariṭam, by Chittakkuṭṭi Mannādiyār.
Cerusēri Bhāratam, Chapters 1–4.
Indulēkha, by O. Chandu Menon.

GROUP (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

The Syrian Copper Plate Grants.
Ramayana Paṇikkar's Rāmāyaṇam—Bālakāṇḍam, the first 100 stanzas.
Cerusēri Bhāratam, Chapters 1–4
Uttararāmacharitam Drama, by Chittakkuṭṭi Mannādiyār.
Indulēkha, by O. Chandu Menon.

RELATED SUBJECTS.

THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese or Malayalam. } South Indian History to A.D. 1000.

SANSKRIT.

Early History of India to the beginning of the present era.
Books recommended :—
E. J. Rapson : Ancient India (Camb. Univ. Press, 1914).
V. A. Smith : Early History of India.

MARATHI.

History of the Marathas up to 1720.
Books recommended :—
M. G. Ranade : Rise of the Maratha Power.
Grant Duff ; History of the Marathas (Calcutta, 1912).

URIYA.

History of Orissa under Native and Muhammadan Rule.
Book recommended :—
W. W. Hunter : Orissa.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

The Umayyad Khalifate in Asia and Africa. Books suggested :—

Arabic.

Al-Fakhri ; Tabari, Tarikh'al Rusul-wa'l-mulûk ; Mas'ûdi ; Muruj-al-Dhahab (also in French).

Persian.

Nasikhal-al-Tawarikh ; Mirkhund, Ra'udatûl-al Safa.

ENGLISH.

Zaydan, Umayyads and Abbasids.
Amir Ali : A short History of the Saracens.
Sell : Umayyad and Abbasid Khalifates.
Muslim Conquests in North Africa.
Ockley : History of the Saracens, French, Fournel, Les Berbes.

URDU.

Muhammadan History of India, A.D. 712 to A.D. 1451.

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Greek.

History of Greece, the fifth century B.C.

Latin.

History of Rome, the second century B.C.

French and German.

European History, 1815–1871.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 29th March 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

1. The L.T. Degree examination of 1916 will be held at Madras, Saidapet, and Trivandrum.

2. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Examination, Part I of 1916, will be held at Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Trivandrum.

3. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Examination, Part II of 1916, will be held at Madras.

4. The B.A. Degree Examination will be held at the following places in 1916 :—
Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Trivandrum.

Note.—Candidates for the above examination selecting Groups (ii) and (iii) will be allowed to take the examination in Part I and the *written* examination in Part II at all the centres. All such candidates will, however, be required to take the *practical* examinations in *Madras*. These will be arranged for suitable dates following the written examinations.

5. The Intermediate examination in Arts will be held at the following places in 1916 :—

Madras.	Hyderabad (Deccan).	Palghat.
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Rajahmundry.
Calicut.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore.	Mangalore.	Trichinopoly.
Kottayam.	Masulipatam.	Trivandrum.
Ernakulam.	Mysore.	Vizianagram.

6. The Matriculation examination will be held at the following places in 1916:—

Madras.	Mangalore.	Trichinopoly
Bangalore.	Mysore.	Trivandrum.
Kottayam.	Rajahmundry	Vizianagram.
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Tinnevelly.	

7. The F.L. and B.L. Degree examinations of 1916 will be held at Madras and Trivandrum.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 8th April 1915.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES IN DRILL AND GYMNASTICS.

Candidates for the Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Drill and Gymnastics should have a fair knowledge of physical exercises such as those prescribed in series A to C of the Syllabus of Physical Exercises for Schools published by the Board of Education, London, in 1909, price nine pence (9 d.) and issued by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, London.

Candidates should be properly dressed: either of the following will be considered a suitable costume:—

(1) Vest, white trousers and tennis shoes with belt or sash.
(2) Vest, khaki or white shorts and bare legs with belt and sash.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 26th March 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1915–1916.

MALE CENTRES.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Second Circle	Kanigiri	1st week of April 1915.
	Nayudupet	4th Do.
	Nellore	2nd week of July 1915.
	Bezwada	1st week of August 1915.
	Ellore	4th Do.
	Bhimavaram	3rd week of September 1915.
	Guntur	1st week of November 1915.
	Narasaraopet	4th Do
	Ongole	2nd week of January 1916.
	Bandar	4th Do
	Tenuku	3rd week of February 1916
	Narsapur	4th Do.
	Bapatla	2nd week of March 1916.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, Guntur, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 31st March 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FEMALE CENTRES.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Southern Circle	Ootacamund	3rd week of April 1915.
	Coimbatore	3rd week of June 1915
	Madura	1st week of August 1915.
	Trichinopoly	2nd Do
	Calicut	3rd week of October 1915
	Mangalore	1st week of December 1915.
	Tanjavur	4th week of January 1916.
	Nazareth	3rd week of February 1916.
	Palamcottah	1st week of March 1916.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectress of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, Coimbatore, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from her office.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 31st March 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MALE CENTRES.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Seventh Circle ..	Periyakulam	2nd week of September 1915.
	Dindigul	4th week of October 1915.
	Madura	3rd week of March 1916.
	Sankaranayanarkoil ..	1st week of July 1915.
	Nazareth	3rd week of January 1916.
	Tinnevelly	2nd week of February 1916.
	Tuticorin	2nd week of March 1916.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madura, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 31st March 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MALE CENTRES.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Fourth Circle ..	Madras (Georgetown) ..	2nd week of April 1915.
	Tiruvallur	3rd week of June 1915
	Conjeevaram	2nd week of August 1915
	Saidapet	2nd week of November 1915.
	Madras (Triplicane) ..	2nd week of December 1915.
	Chingleput	3rd week of January 1916.
	Ponnem	3rd week of March 1916.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 31st March 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of March 1915 was as follows :—

	Signatures made in												Total number of signatures.	Daily average.	Total number of visitors.	Number of		Total number visited.	Daily average.
	Marathi.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Kanarese.	Gujarathi.	European.	Chinese.	Singhalese.	Malayalam.	Burmese.				Males.	Females.		
Natural History and Archæological section.																			
Week days	2,154	268	92	1,073	8	8	6	17	3	...	18	10	3,177	106	10,604	5,536	3,977	14,513	484
Sundays	699	74	26	841	...	2	2	6	...	...	2	...	1,656		4,349	2,617	1,537	4,154	1,039
Art, industrial and kindred section.																			
Week days	1,794	238	84	977	1	3	6	...	...	...	8	...	3,083	103	11,203	7,738	3,795	11,533	385
Sundays	548	74	22	369	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	943		2,721	2,267	1,356	3,623	906

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras, 6th April 1915.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE THIRD CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, hereby notifies for the information of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of aided schools in the circle that candidates of the Elementary Grade will be admitted for training in July 1915 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		
		Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	Total.
1	Government Training School, Bellary ..	24	26	50
2	Do. do. Anantapur ..	....	27	27
3	Do. do. Bayanhalli ..	....	27	27
4	Do. do. Kurnool ..	....	27	27
5	Do. do. Chittoor ..	....	27	27

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting officers. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

4. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, *i.e.*, they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training, and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of the age limit under rule 114 of Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training schools, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector for each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

9. As regards qualification for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate medical certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

10. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each range is ten.

11. Printed forms of application can be obtained from the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

12. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 15th May 1915.

13. Admission into training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules 2, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 1st April 1915.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SEVENTH CIRCLE—1915.

The Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary Grades will be admitted for training in July 1915, in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number.	Name of institution	Number of stipends available,		Total.
		Elementary Higher	Elementary Lower	
1	Government Training School, Dindigul . ..	24	20	44
2	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	24	20	44

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the higher and the lower elementary grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistants are requested to forward to the Assistant Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be revised and submitted in a consolidated form *in duplicate* by the Assistant Inspectors to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, by the 10th May 1915. The names of candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate inspecting officers desire their selection, which should be regulated with reference to the candidates' general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates with allowances from Local Boards or Municipal Councils will be admitted for training. The admission of free students will also be considered.

10. As regards the qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent *in original* with the application. The certificate of physical fitness is required only from selected candidates. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

11. There are two hostels attached to the Government Training School, Dindigul, one for Brahman and the other for Non-Brahman vegetarian students of the school. All students who do not live with their families or with relations will be required to become members of the respective hostels.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools of the Circle.

13. The consolidated lists should reach the Inspector of Schools before the 10th May 1915.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle,
Madura, 31st March 1915.

R. G. GRIEVE,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

NOTIFICATION.

Elementary School-Leaving Certificates bearing numbers 69124, 69125, 69126, 69127, 69128, 69129 and 69130 sent to the Headmaster of Board Elementary School, Giddalur, by post are reported to have been lost. Any one who is able to trace out these certificates is requested to communicate to the undersigned.

Cumbum, 1st April 1915.

V. KRISTNIAH PANTULU,
Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Cumbum Range.

EX-STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS WANTED.

Managers and heads of institutions (public and private) and others are requested to be good enough to furnish information to the Headmistress, Government Training School, Karantattangudi, Tanjore, as to the whereabouts of M. Kamatchi Ammal who has absconded from the Training School in November 1914.

Name of ex student	M. Kamatchi Ammal.
Father's name	Muthu Pillai.
Nationality and caste	Hindu.
Date of birth	10th June 1892.
Native town or taluk	Tanjore Fort.
Examination passed with class and year ..	Failed in the 7th standard examination in April 1914 in the Government Training School, Karantattangudi.
Vernacular	Tamil.
Grade of training	Elementary Lower.
Marks of identification	(1) Tattoo mark on the forehead, (2) a scar on the chin.

G. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 30th March 1915.

Managers and heads of offices and institutions (public and private) in which the ex-students, whose descriptive rolls are given below, are employed, are requested to kindly give information as to their whereabouts to the Headmaster, Government Training School, Dindigul, so as to enable him to take measures for the recovery of the amounts drawn by the ex-students as stipends, etc., while under training:—

Number.	Name of ex-student.	Name of parent or guardian.	Age at the time of training as per date of birth	Year or years of training.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed	Approved service put in or per history maintained. Y. M. D.	Examination passed with date. Preliminary.	Final.	Stipends received. Rs. A. P.
1	A. S. Venkatarama Ayyar.	Samalam Ayyar of Aruppukottai.	26th Dec. 1888	1908.	Elementary Higher.	Srimulam Rama Varma School, Kalpa.	2 0 26	1906	1910	61 1 11
2	M. Arumugam Pillai	Mariyappa Pillai of Vedasandur.	4th March 1886.	1908-10	Elementary Lower.	Board Mohammadan School, Thottampatti.	2 5 0	1910	*Nil.*	113 10 7
3	M. Ehima Rao ..	Narayana Rao of Dindigal.	19th Dec. 1895.	1913.	Elementary Higher	South Mint Saurashtra School (Elementary), Madura.	1 3 03	1913	*Nil*	30 0 0

Madura, 2nd April 1915.

R. G. GRIEVE,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

ERRATUM

Results of the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificate, 1914, published on page 2 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th July 1914—

For—

"No. 279 | L. Subbarayudu | Government Training School, Ongole | 1907 | Bapatla ",

Read—

"No. 279 | L. Subbarayudu. | Government Training School, Ongole. | 1909 | Bapatla ".

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 16th April 1915.

J. H MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained teachers of the Secondary Grade for the post of Teacher, Ramnad District Board Sessional School, on a salary of Rs. 40—1—50 per mensem. The application should contain the following particulars, and should be submitted to the undersigned with copies of testimonials, on or before the 1st May next:—

(1) Name of the applicant; (2) Caste; (3) Age; (4) Highest general education test passed; (5) Number, grade and nature of the professional certificate held; (6) Service as a teacher; and (7) Present appointment and salary.

District Board's Office, Ramnad, Madura, 28th March 1915.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained and certificated teachers whose vernacular is Telugu for the post of the Headmaster, Board Higher grade Elementary school, Kalyandrug. The appointment is pensionable and the salary is Rs. 40 per mensem. Teachers who have experience and have passed the Intermediate or F.A. Examination will be preferred. Applications which should reach this office before 1st May 1915 should contain the following information regarding the applicant:—

(1) Age; (2) Present appointment; (3) Highest general educational qualification; (4) School or schools in which the applicant has served; and (5) Copies of testimonials, if any.

Office of the Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Anantapur Range, 30th March 1915.

B. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained candidates possessing Gymnastic Teacher's certificate for the post of the Drill Instructor in this school on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem. The post is permanently vacant but the selected candidate should serve on probation for one year.

The application should contain the following particulars and it should be submitted to the undersigned with copies of testimonials on or before the 15th proximo:—

(1) Name of the applicant; (2) Age; (3) Highest general education test passed or class studied in; (4) Professional certificates; (5) Length of service as teacher.

A specimen of the applicant's handwriting should be submitted.

Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry, 5th April 1915.

O. J. COULDREY,
Principal.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Appointments, Leave of Absence, etc.—	
Board of Revenue, Forest, Public Works and Medical	799-801
Notifications:—	
General	801
Judicial	812
Financial	816
Marine	816
Revenue	817
Military	820
Public Works	821
Official Advertisements	822
Vacancies	833
Private Advertisements	834
Supplement:—	
Abstract of Season Report for the week ending 10th April 1915.	
Meteorological Results.	
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras Presidency for the month of February 1916.	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to M.R.Ry. P. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector, Godavari district, for twenty-eight days from the date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras, 8th April 1915

W. G. McFARLAND, *Secretary.*

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Transfers and Postings.—M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Umarjee Rangaraja Purushotama Rao, Assistant to the Excise Inspector for Railways, is transferred from Vizagapatam to Trichinopoly, *vice* Mr. Edward Brito, Assistant Inspector, on other duty. To join urgently on relief.

M.R.Ry. Vavasam Subbayya, Sub *pro tem.* Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Surla Circle and posted as Assistant to the Excise Inspector for Railways, Vizagapatam. To join urgently on relief.

M.R.Ry. Davuluri Sarveswara Prasada Rao, Sub-Inspector, Second Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Surla Circle. To join urgently.

M.R.Ry. Parakal Kalathil Rappoppi Menon, Assistant Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the Calicut Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Duraiswami Ayyar Pavattaguli Natesa Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, granted leave.

This cancels his posting to the Hosur Circle ordered in Board's Notification, dated 22nd March 1915, published on page 711, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1915.

B. F. THOMAS,
Ag. Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 3th April 1915.

FOREST.

Posting and Transfer.—(1) M.R.Ry. P. V. Alagiriswami Nayudu, Ranger, Fourth Grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Udayarpalayam Range, Trichinopoly district.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. Ranganayi Nayudu, Ranger, Fourth Grade, is transferred from North Vellore to South Salem for the charge of Harur North Range. To join on expiry (19th June 1915), of his leave.

Trichinopoly, 3rd April 1915

Leave.—Syed Ibrahim Albis, Ranger, Fifth Grade, North Salem district, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from date of relief.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 9th April 1915.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. K. Subramania Ayyar, Overseer, Second Grade (temporary), Godavari Northern division, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days with effect from the 20th April 1915 or date of relief.

3rd April 1915.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. C. Tirumalachari, Supervisor Second Grade, temporary, Godavari Northern division, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 11th March 1915 afternoon.

6th April 1915.

Posting.—Mr. D. W. Gallen, Assistant Engineer, on relief of the executive charge of the Vizagapatam division, is posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, for charge of the Circle drawing office and to be the Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

8th April 1915.

Transfers.—(1) M.R.Ry. P. L. Sankaranarayana Pillai, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Tank Restoration Scheme division to the Bellary division. To join expeditiously.

(2) M.R.Ry. D. V. Sundaram Dikshitar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Bellary division to the Drawing Branch of the Superintending Engineer's office at Bellary. To join immediately.

These transfers carry with them sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Re-posting.—Sub-Conductor W. A. Sawyer, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2534 C., dated 30th March 1915, is re-posted to the Bellary division for the charge of the Anantapur sub-division. To join forthwith at Anantapur.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. G. G. Krishna Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary, from the Cuddapah division to the Bellary division for the charge of the Bellary Town Works. To join forthwith.

This cancels the transfer to Bellary of M.R.Ry. K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar ordered in Notification published on page 713, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1915.

Bellary, 6th April 1915.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. N. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, in charge of the Anantapur sub-division of the Bellary division, is, on relief by Sub-Conductor W. A. Sawyer at Anantapur, transferred to the Tank Restoration Scheme division for the charge of the Penukonda sub-division.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 8th April 1915.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. U. Subba Rao and M.R.Ry. K. S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinates on Rs.60 per mensem, from the Tank Restoration Scheme division to the Coimbatore division for duty in connection with the Coimbatore water-supply scheme. To join expeditiously.

2. The transfer in each case carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 10th April 1915.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered by the Executive Engineer, VII Circle :—

(1) M.R.Ry. A. R. Venkatrama Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the South Arcot to the Vennar division

(2) M R Ry M. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the South Arcot to the Vennar division.

The transfer of Nos. (1) and (2) carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Transfers and Posting.—The following transfers and posting are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle :—

(1) M R Ry G. M. Viswanatha Ayyar Ayangal, Supervisor, First Grade, and Sub-Engineer, temporary, from the South Arcot to the Cauvery division for charge of the Tanjore sub-division. To join forthwith on relief by No. (2).

(2) M.R.Ry. N. S. Venkatrama Ayyar, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, from the North Arcot to the South Arcot division for charge of the Vriddhachalam sub-division To join expeditiously on relief.

(3) M R Ry. P. Ramachandra Ayyar, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, Vennar division, to hold charge of the Vennar sub-division in succession to Mr. E Howe, Assistant Engineer, who has applied for language leave from 1st May 1915

Madras, 9th April 1915.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

MEDICAL.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. C. Alexander, L.M.S., Plague Inoculation duty, Anantapur district, to do duty, General Hospital, Madras.

(By order.)

Madras, 7th April 1915.

P. HEFFERNAN, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR WATER WORKS FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1436 M., dated 6th August 1912, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Water Works Fitters will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 7th and 8th June 1915 commencing at 8 A.M.

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 30th April 1915, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency for Water Works Fitters published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 444 and 445, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 30th April 1915, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows :—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Water Works Fitters.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 444 and 445.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 8th April 1915.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer, Sanitary Engineer to Government, and President, Board of Examiners.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1429 M., dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 24th and 25th May 1915 commencing at 8 A.M.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 27th April 1915, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 22.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 27th April 1915, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows.

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government,
and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 5th April 1915.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of the following articles was found in August 1914 by Madiga Elakudu and Madiga Mangadu, coolies of Hanumantha Reddi in survey No. 8 of Polakunta, Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, while ploughing the land.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary on 15th April 1915 at Bellary in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

	Weight	Value (approximate)
	TOLAS.	RS.
1. One gold thread with the head separated	1¼	30
2. Big four and small one round ear ornaments	1	20
3. Six small half varahas	¾	15
4. Two small snakes	½	10
5. Two small ear ornaments	¾	15
6. One big half varaha	¼	6
Total of gold jewels ..	4½	96
7. Two small silver anklets	6½	5

Bellary Collector's Office,
10th November 1914.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 3rd January 1915, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in the site of the ruined house of the late Arikatla Narasimha of Mukkamalur, Atmakur taluk, by Chanda Nagi Setti of the same village while levelling the ground and raising compound walls on the site :—

Details of the find.	Estimated value.
	Rs. a. p.
A brass vessel containing whole rupees and a small brass covering vessel (chambu) containing small silver, comprising of silver coins of the years 1835, 1840, 1841, 1852, 1875, 1876 and 1877 of which a sum of Rs. 730-14-0 has been recovered till now	730 14 0
An also three whole, one half and a quarter rupee of the Emperor Akbar	3 12 0
	743 10 0

Rupees 46 of this are current coins which the finders and others who divided the find among themselves gave in lieu of what they had misappropriated.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by an agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on Monday the 10th day of August 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
25th February 1915.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that a copper image representing a man and woman standing back to back worth about Rs. 25 which was found hidden in S. No. 188 belonging to Virabhadra Pillai of Chokkanathanpethur village, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, some twelve years ago has just come to notice. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on 20th May 1915 at 11 A.M. at his office at Madura, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Ramnad Collector's Office,
14th January 1915.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that, on 5th July 1913, a treasure of Rs. 38 was found in the house of one Marakal in Kurichi village, Salem taluk, by (1) Chinnakah Boyan, (2) Rama Boyan and (3) Periyannan, coolies of the village, while erecting mud walls in the house of the said Marakal.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorised agent before the Collector of Salem at his office in Salem on the 1st August 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and determined according to law.

Salem Collector's Office,
16th March 1915.

E. W. LEGH,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 3rd September 1914 the undermentioned treasure was found by one Palla Pariyan while ploughing S.F. 23 G (wet) of Kallikudi, Tiruturaippundi taluk :—

Description.	Weight.		Value.
	lbs.	ozs.	Rs. a. p.
1. Sri Ramaswami Perumal	1	½	31 4 0
2. Sita Lakshmi Amman	0	8	8 8 0
3. Sri Srinivasa Perumal	0	10	10 4 0
4. Sri Varadaraja Perumal	0	4	4 12 0
5. Komala Nachiar	0	5½	5 4 0
6. Sri Narthana Gopalar	0	12	12 0 0
7. Sri Venugopalar (in two pieces)	0	½	2 8 0
8. Rukmani Amman	0	½	2 4 0
9. Satyabhama Amman	0	½	2 4 0
Total ..	2	2½	82 12 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 5th July 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
18th January 1915.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1915.

Population according to Census of 1911	District	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2,321,342	Ganjam ..	1,879,864	..	..	1	6,361	16	11	3,684	2,500	6,276	..	..	3	3,300	11	6	1,077	1,663	3,370	2	1	2	1	..	..	1,375	1,3639	75	52
2,182,821	Vizagapatam.	2,169,870	..	..	3	6,141	20	6	3,617	2,554	6,171	..	..	3	4,646	23	6	2,244	2,304	4,586	1	1	25	43	..	..	1,942	2,071	60	56
1,855,859	Godavari ..	1,852,859	3	2	31	3,880	61	5	1,974	1,985	3,944	1	..	23	3,764	66	6	1,988	1,871	3,859	16	11	203	180	..	..	952	838	52	48
1,997,635	Kistna ..	1,997,636	..	1	50	6,013	184	1	2,481	2,630	5,061	..	..	20	4,079	180	1	2,358	2,052	4,310	29	26	206	166	..	..	853	810	66	54
2,207,551	Guntur ..	1,567,551	..	..	340	6,302	401	7	3,317	2,933	6,250	..	..	177	3,963	261	6	1,799	1,635	3,434	101	83	63	54	..	..	844	774	50	41
1,328,142	Nellore ..	1,328,152	..	..	79	1,921	172	67	1,393	1,236	2,629	..	..	66	2,030	179	26	1,206	1,075	2,287	61	69	75	93	..	..	601	537	28	39
618,554	Madras ..	618,560	5	27	74	1,177	194	..	782	696	1,477	10	21	64	1,227	313	..	896	848	1,744	6	..	1	..	..	..	119	134	169	178
1,406,008	Chingleput ..	1,406,008	1	1	38	3,972	47	16	2,043	2,041	4,084	1	1	38	3,338	82	15	1,771	1,740	3,511	67	43	36	10	..	..	271	288	212	234
2,363,698	South Arcot,	2,363,698	..	..	104	4,341	109	28	2,330	2,249	4,579	..	..	138	3,890	233	12	3 898	3,679	7,077	780	508	66	65	..	..	894	816	312	295
2,610,510	Trichinopoly.	2,107,029	1	1	107	4,025	200	16	2,460	2,168	4 616	..	..	134	4,582	213	21	2,511	2,448	4,959	404	294	72	66	31	26	456	523	167	167
3,582 686	Tanjore ..	3,582,686	..	3	137	3,715	265	6	21,44	1,880	4,124	1	6	207	4,900	245	16	2,714	2,674	5,424	435	421	77	46	..	..	219	239	205	302
1,932,832	Madura ..	1,932,832	..	..	139	3,748	211	46	2,153	1,985	4,138	..	..	138	3 772	230	28	2,078	2,031	4,109	238	262	66	49	..	..	363	468	118	109
1,658,453	Ramnad ..	1,658,453	..	3	90	2,873	151	17	1,010	1,383	2,873	..	..	106	2,833	256	6	1,468	1,462	2,901	66	30	34	12	..	..	324	336	163	197
1,796,510	Tinnevelly ..	1,796,510	2	..	464	4,147	351	..	2,956	2,428	4,984	..	..	674	5,037	892	..	3,567	3,646	7,203	831	762	16	20	..	..	610	657	826	284
874,743	Kurnool ..	836,159	..	..	63	1,740	861	24	1,058	1,138	2,196	..	..	60	1,461	207	23	937	814	1,751	..	..	22	16	..	..	368	359	60	25
883,998	Cuddapah ..	883,998	..	..	36	1,998	239	26	889	924	1,813	..	1	44	1,350	147	17	746	724	1,470	6	6	33	78	..	..	405	384	37	35
962,962	Bellary ..	962,962	1	..	2	1,926	234	81	1,046	1,147	2,193	..	2	3	2,009	216	20	1,240	1,114	2,354	110	88	36	36	67	19	148	120	36	37
863,228	Anantapur ..	863,228	..	..	4	2,001	212	20	1 133	1,104	2,237	..	..	6	1,702	121	16	902	840	1,742	12	10	77	50	39	27	61	103	45	30
1,960,946	North Arcot,	1,960,961	..	1	47	4 516	393	61	2,440	2,451	4 891	..	..	48	4,796	318	32	3,581	2,617	6,118	459	301	42	39	13	8	274	696	390	301
1,328,742	Chittoor ..	1,328,742	..	..	3	3,062	166	18	1,412	1 314	2,726	..	..	41	2,425	84	14	1,342	1,213	2,555	182	168	42	44	..	..	286	286	135	99
1,765,880	Salem ..	1,765,880	..	2	37	3,970	88	6	2,116	1,993	4,109	..	4	41	3,466	102	13	1,889	1,789	3,678	320	140	34	21	40	23	469	486	130	101
2,116,884	Coimbatore ..	2,116,884	..	2	42	5,271	61	..	2,791	2,564	5,377	..	..	29	4,348	101	16	2,236	2 173	4,389	610	166	47	25	12	15	312	321	317	259
118,614	The Nilgiris.	118,614	3	4	47	169	13	67	111	136	247	..	2	60	143	6	15	117	80	196	1	1	..	..	..	..	27	23	24	14
1,126,227	South Canara.	1,125,227	..	..	244	2,797	606	26	1,763	1,749	3,472	..	..	160	2,364	254	17	1,410	1,367	2,777	8	12	14	10	2	4	458	442	172	183
2,020,791	Malabar ..	2,010,041	..	8	116	6,276	2,616	..	3,459	3,448	6,907	..	7	76	6,676	1,063	2	2,835	3,007	6,100	46	67	12	12	..	..	617	947	205	195
41,870,160	Total ..	40,088,861	15	60	2,356	83,763	9,071	412	47,633	46,096	93,756	16	54	2 205	81,668	6 527	661	46,576	44,360	90,936	4,870	3,841	1,394	1,118	206	195	16,703	17,602	6 982	6,166

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of January 1915—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received	DEATHS—*contd.*												Still-birth or born dead.		RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM														AVERAGE RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION FOR THE MONTH OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PERIOD FIVE YEARS ENDING 1913.	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																												
			Respiratory diseases	Injuries										All other Causes.			Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force			
				Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.															Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths.
			M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.	M.	F	M.	F														
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
2,291,299	Ganjam ..	1,979,844	23	17	..	2	4	6	1	2	6	2	..	..	107	784	14	9	0·01	0·02	..	17·2	0·6	0·7	4·6	33·1	20·8	27·8	18·7	33·4	20·5	34·3	18·8
3,185,831	Vizagapatam.	2,169,870	53	38	6	2	9	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	164	185	8	6	0·01	0·4	..	23·8	0·8	0·8	4·8	29·0	21·0	30·0	20·8	36·8	27·5	26·9	21·2
1,052,800	Godavari ..	1,052,852	106	111	..	1	2	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	928	941	9	11	0·2	4·8	..	13·1	0·8	1·0	4·2	31·0	23·0	27·8	20·6	25·9	18·3	24·7	19·4
1,907,885	Kistna ..	1,907,525	240	208	2	3	12	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	872	778	18	13	0·0	2·2	..	15·6	0·7	0·9	4·1	31·1	23·4	34·8	25·6	36·0	30·1	24·2	21·6
1,657,661	Guntur ..	1,657,661	14	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	626	15	21	1·3	1·2	..	21·2	0·6	0·9	4·4	35·8	24·6	41·6	28·8	30·2	23·2	21·9	20·1
1,328,152	Nellore ..	1,328,152	52	23	..	..	6	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	348	307	2	3	1·3	4·8	..	10·1	0·7	0·6	5·3	21·4	19·0	18·0	21·8	22·0	19·4	24·9	17·4
818,869	Madras ..	818,664	118	152	1	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	428	388	27	14	0·8	0·02	..	6·7	0·6	0·6	3·6	18·3	13·3	33·0	..	30·-	..	31·3	24·7
1,406,908	Chingleput ..	1,406,908	55	61	..	1	33	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,114	1,114	24	19	0·6	0·6	..	4·0	0·6	0·6	3·6	16·6	11·7	19·6	17·8	23·7	19·7	24·3	21·3
2,362,566	South Arcot ..	2,362,566	122	104	9	4	7	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,010	1,130	10	3	7·2	0·7	..	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	18·2	22·8	19·0	20·4	18·9	20·4	23·3	21·3
2,187,625	Trichinopoly.	2,187,625	69	53	6	2	4	8	2	1	..	..	..	2	1,292	1,356	37	30	3·8	0·8	0·3	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	15·0	14·8	15·8	21·0	20·8	21·5	21·3
2,382,650	Tanjore ..	2,382,650	87	40	2	1	10	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	1,709	1,691	41	53	4·3	0·7	..	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·8	25·2	24·0	21·2	19·8	26·0	23·4
1,932,832	Madura ..	1,932,832	74	56	1	0	11	15	0	3	1	..	..	..	1,032	1,021	11	13	0·7	0·7	..	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	25·2	24·0	21·2	17·9	†	†
1,858,453	Ramnad ..	1,858,453	57	66	1	0	8	10	2	2	..	..	1	..	670	652	5	6	0·6	0·3	..	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	18·4	21·0	20·4
1,790,819	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,819	67	56	2	0	8	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	1,001	2,002	31	40	10·4	0·2	..	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	17·9	21·0	20·4
824,643	Kurnool ..	824,643	45	25	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	807	9	8	..	0·6	..	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	17·9	21·0	20·4
892,958	Cuddapah ..	892,958	36	43	1	0	6	3	0	..	..	..	1	..	107	291	9	11	0·1	1·1	..	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	17·9	21·0	20·4
942,842	Bellary ..	942,842	66	41	1	3	8	3	1	1	0	..	..	..	676	848	3	1	2·4	0·4	1·7	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	17·9	21·0	20·4
483,223	Anantapur ..	483,223	66	74	12	3	1	4	1	1	0	2	..	..	691	572	10	6	0·3	1·2	0·7	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	17·9	21·0	20·4
1,960,960	North Arcot.	1,960,960	138	138	4	3	11	17	3	1	..	..	..	..	1,242	1,264	40	29	0·6	0·5	0·1	3·1	0·6	0·6	3·6	18·7	20·3	30·7	27·8	28·7	25·5	28·1	†	†
1,238,742	Chittoor ..	1,238,742	75	84	..	..	10	13	2	0	..	..	..	..	883	939	1	3	0·0	0·8	..	8·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	16·7	20·5	24·0	22·5	22·5	20·8	23·5	22·7
1,788,580	Salem ..	1,788,580	70	70	1	0	5	20	2	..	1	..	..	..	847	828	31	25	1·0	0·1	0·4	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	17·9	21·0	20·4
2,116,584	Coimbatore ..	2,116,584	103	109	4	0	12	14	0	2	4	..	..	2	1,136	1,166	2	5	0·1	0·4	0·2	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	17·9	21·0	20·4
118,618	The Nilgiris ..	118,618	28	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	32	2	..	0·2	..	..	3·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	19·7	..	..	..	24·9	27·5	26·3	26·4
1,195,227	South Canara.	1,195,227	60	43	2	..	26	12	1	2	..	..	2	..	670	668	31	46	0·2	0·3	0·1	6·6	0·6	0·6	3·6	17·1	20·6	24·0	23·3	20·5	17·9	21·0	20·4
6,320,891	Malabar ..	3,010,091	200	142	5	0	27	10	24	7	..	..	1	..	1,242	1,110	112	101	0·6	0·1	..	7·3	1·4	1·1	3·6	18·2	22·0	27·0	19·7	..	..	28·7	26·6
81,870,160	Total ..	40,240,951	2,809	1,998	68	69	281	281	68	43	28	8	8	5	20,030	20,107	536	485	2·4	0·8	0·2	6·6	1·6	1·3	3·2	17·8	20·4	27·6	24·4	27·0	22·7	28·7	26·6	27·8	27·8

* Madras Act 111 of 1899 is not in force in this district.

† Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
17th March 1915.

R. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of January 1916.

Population according to Census of 1911	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS — Class.									DEATHS — Class.																				
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths.			Causes of Death — Cholera				Plague.		Fevers.					
									M.	F.	Total.							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	Small-pox. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	Dysentery and diarrhœa. F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	Respiratory diseases. F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1,473,878	Madras ..	1,473,878	..	..	104	2,516	164	32	1,052	1,563	3,315	..	..	128	3,064	195	17	1,709	1,604	3,313	210	231	66	67	.	..	156	207	142	101	57	72
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	..	.	24	1,088	32	.	913	831	1,744	.	..	16	984	18	..	495	479	988	2	..	19	8	..	..	120	118	33	25	16	12
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	..	.	130	4,604	196	32	2,278	2,394	4,659	..	.	132	3,998	213	17	2,204	2,183	4,387	212	231	85	75	..	.	276	325	185	126	72	84

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS — Causes of Death — cont.																Still-birth or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum									
			Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries — Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.		All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1,473,878	Madras ..	1,473,878	142	131	57	72	..	4	10	11	3	1	2	..	..	..	675	660	18	18	4·2	0·8	..	4·6	2·2	1·0	0·2	10·9	22·7	27·0
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	33	25	16	12	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	302	5	4	0·05	0·3	..	4·3	0·7	0·4	0·3	18·5	18·2	18·3
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	185	156	73	84	..	6	11	17	3	1	2	..	..	..	1,189	1,182	23	17	3·0	0·5	..	4·4	1·8	1·0	0·3	12·5	23·0	28·5

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
17th March 1916

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1916

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS — Class.						BIRTHS — Total Births.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,991	..	..	..	41	1	..	22	19	41
	Berhampur	31,428	..	..	..	39	6	..	45	37	82
	Parlakimedi	16,370	..	..	..	60	2	..	37	25	62
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	13,113	..	..	1	62	8	..	47	34	181
	Bimlipatam	9,314	..	..	..	26	..	..	10	20	0
	Vizianagram	37,560	..	..	..	90	2	..	48	43	93
Godavari	Rajahmundry	49,417	1	1	..	99	..	..	44	56	100
	Ellore	37,815	..	..	1	146	17	..	90	72	164
Kistna	Masulipatam	42,123	1	..	..	120	10	..	69	56	125
	Bezwada	32,887	..	..	4	80	24	..	55	53	108
	Guntur	40,429	..	..	6	81	40	..	58	43	132
Guntur	Ongole	18,286	..	..	2	27	9	..	16	16	32
	Tenali	18,195	..	..	1	35	2	..	19	23	42
Nellore	Nellore	43,246	..	..	3	92	13	..	60	38	98
Madras	Madras	518,660	9	27	74	1,377	264	..	783	690	1,477
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	23,884	..	..	..	142	..	..	66	78	144
	Chingleput	11,656	..	..	..	61	6	..	30	19	49
South Arcot	Cuddalore	56,574	..	..	..	148	7	..	80	78	158
	Chidambaram	21,917	..	..	..	43	3	..	20	16	46
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,012	..	1	66	245	46	11	150	164	341
	Srirangam	26,709	..	..	..	49	..	..	23	26	49
	Karur	17,874	6	..	..	6	1	..	6	4	10
Tanjore	Tanjore	60,311	..	..	23	149	8	..	78	83	161
	Kumbakonam	54,647	..	..	..	123	3	..	63	62	125
	Mayavaram	37,123	..	..	..	84	3	..	36	33	69
	Negapatam	42,166	..	3	12	48	30	..	52	59	111
	Mannargudi	21,808	..	..	..	51	1	..	22	25	47
	Tiruvalur	21,030	..	..	..	36	1	0	22	16	41
Madura	Madura	134,130	..	..	..	357	28	..	181	190	392
	Periyakulam	18,716	..	..	..	53	4	..	30	25	67
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	25,052	..	..	16	74	14	..	35	44	104
	Palni	10,311	..	..	..	40	1	..	28	32	60
	Kodaikanal	2,008	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0

District.	Municipal Towns.	DEATHS — Class.						DEATHS — Total Deaths.		
		Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam	Chicacole	..	..	..	46	..	..	20	26	46
	Berhampur	..	..	4	63	2	..	33	35	68
	Parlakimedi	..	..	..	44	3	..	26	21	48
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	..	1	1	108	4	..	82	52	174
	Bimlipatam	..	..	..	17	..	..	8	9	17
	Vizianagram	..	..	1	51	2	..	46	48	94
Godavari	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	48	2	..	28	22	46
	Ellore	..	..	..	173	6	..	93	89	182
Kistna	Masulipatam	3	..	..	1	6	..	77	59	136
	Bezwada	..	..	..	127	15	1	76	80	156
	Guntur	..	..	..	84	17	..	60	15	109
Guntur	Ongole	..	..	..	74	14	..	47	43	90
	Tenali	..	..	..	87	21	..	47	51	103
Nellore	Nellore	..	..	..	28	..	..	18	18	36
Madras	Madras	10	31	24	1,377	373	..	806	816	1,744
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	..	..	..	101	6	..	61	65	153
	Chingleput	..	..	..	28	1	..	14	27	41
South Arcot	Cuddalore	..	..	3	196	8	..	108	97	205
	Chidambaram	..	..	..	25	..	..	24	22	46
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	..	..	05	283	64	7	207	202	409
	Srirangam	..	..	..	85	..	..	60	46	95
	Karur	..	..	..	64	3	..	34	37	87
Tanjore	Tanjore	..	..	22	252	13	..	136	136	267
	Kumbakonam	..	..	..	212	6	..	113	104	221
	Mayavaram	..	..	6	84	4	..	43	43	86
	Negapatam	1	..	21	100	10	..	78	66	144
	Mannargudi	..	7	8	150	9	..	72	82	154
	Tiruvalur	..	..	..	32	10	..	46	64	108
Madura	Madura	..	..	14	425	62	..	230	202	463
	Periyakulam	..	..	3	53	4	..	27	32	64
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	..	..	10	91	27	..	59	49	132
	Palni	..	..	..	40	5	..	26	26	67
	Kodaikanal	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	4

District.	Municipal Towns.	DEATHS — Causes of Death.									
		Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chicacole	..	..	..	..		..	4	7	3	5
	Berhampur	..	..	..	..		..	3	3	0	1
	Parlakimedi	..	..	..	..		..	10	5	1	1
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..		..	9	13	12	4
	Bimlipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	2
	Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	1	0
Godavari	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	14	17
	Ellore	..	..	13	7	..	..	6	6	1	0
Kistna	Masulipatam	0	0	10	10	..	..	24	33	4	4
	Bezwada	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	6	10
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	3	..
Guntur	Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	2	4
	Tenali	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	2	1
Nellore	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Madras	Madras	2	3	0	3	..	..	10	8	3	3
		0	0	..	1	..	..	139	134	159	170
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18
	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	5
South Arcot	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	23	18
	Chidambaram	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	7	1
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	18	19	3	13	1	..	9	9	21	20
	Srirangam	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	11	8	4
	Karur	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Tanjore	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	25	23
	Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	16	13
	Mayavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	10
	Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	10
	Mannargudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0
	Tiruvalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	12
Madura	Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	40	22	22
	Periyakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	4	0
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0	10
	Palni	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2
	Kodaikanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Continued on next page.

Returns showing the births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1915—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.*														Still-birth or born dead.		Rates per mille of population per annum.								Average rate per mille of population for the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1914	
			Causes of Death—*contd.*																									
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Infanticide.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Killed by other animals.																
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	7·3	2·2	..	..	28·0	27·7	30·3	25·4	25·0
	Berhampur	31,485	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	4·1	0·7	..	21·0	20·7	25·4	21·3	23·6
	Parlakimedi	14,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	1	..	..	..	..	10·3	1·6	0·8	1·9	16·4	15·3	29·8	31·0	29·2
	Vizagapatam	53,418	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	18	..	..	..	..	..	8·1	4·3	0·1	..	13·8	27·6	30·9	31·9	27·0
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	9,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	2·6	..	..	11·6	37·9	21·6	36·2	24·8
	Vizianagram	37,650	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	10·7	10·0	1·0	0·9	0·9	28·8	29·6	31·6	33·8
	Anakapalle	20,826	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	3·4	2·3	..	10·0	26·8	26·0	30·5	26·3
Godavari	Cocanada	84,110	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	44	1	2	..	..	..	12·4	0·4	2·6	0·2	19·6	36·8	30·0	32·5	26·1
	Rajahmundry	49,617	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	42	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	2·6	0·2	..	13·1	24·9	32·8	31·5	24·8
	Ellore	37,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	38	..	..	0·4	2·6	..	6·6	0·8	..	0·6	26·8	31·1	48·5	66·8	47·1
Kistna	Masulipatam	43,133	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	36	2	2	..	..	..	8·1	3·3	5·0	0·3	18·0	34·0	29·0	35·7	32·7
	Bezwada	32,897	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	1	3	0·3	..	..	4·9	1·6	1·0	0·3	20·1	18·7	32·6	34·7	42·0
	Guntur	42,832	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	32	2	1	..	..	..	4·9	0·6	1·6	0·3	22·7	25·9	29·8	37·3	29·6
Guntur	Ongole	12,366	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	1	1	..	..	..	2·8	1·6	2·8	..	13·8	31·0	34·8	38·4	48·0
	Tenali	18,196	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	3	..	..	..	6·7	2·6	2·4	..	8·5	27·1	33·0	29·2	34·2
Nellore	Nellore	33,545	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	57	52	..	1	2·0	..	..	8·4	1·4	..	0·6	21·6	29·1	43·0	29·2	37·4
Madras	Madras	518,660	140	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	429	382	17	14	0·2	0·02	..	8·7	3·2	0·2	0·3	18·8	23·5	30·8	24·9	47·4
			6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	64	3	1	..	..	..	..	4·2	2·4	0·6	22·2	20·8	33·4	31·7	30·6
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	53,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16	1	2	..	..	..	10·1	7·1	..	1·0	23·8	26·4	41·8	27·6	26·6
Chingleput	Chingleput	11,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	67	..	..	..	..	..	6·8	7·6	1·9	1·6	26·6	32·9	12·7	30·6	41·5
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	48,674	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	..	0·2	..	..	7·7	4·4	2·2	0·6	14·6	24·5	33·7	28·8	40·3
	Chidambaram	21,327	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	135	14	11	3·8	0·5	..	3·7	4·1	..	0·2	27·8	32·8	34·0	30·2	32·4
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	1	0·7	0·5	..	12·4	4·8	..	..	24·7	23·8	48·5	19·1	19·7
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	24,799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	1	2·0	2·0	..	..	2·2	0·7	..	0·8	6·7	44·8	33·3	26·4
	Karur	11,874	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	73	..	..	2·0	2·0	67·9	..	0·1	0·4	0·2	20·0	21·5	59·1	36·1	44·4
Tanjore	Tanjore	60,341	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	67	1	..	3·1	..	10·0	..	4·7	6·3	0·8	22·4	23·9	40·0	29·2	48·9
	Kumbakonam	54,647	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	28	3	..	3·1	..	..	4·7	6·3	4·0	..	28·2	26·0	40·6	31·5	61·2
	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	4	4	2·2	0·8	..	4·6	5·6	..	..	30·4	21·7	32·1	26·4	47·7
	Negapatam	68,188	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	28	4	3	8·4	2·3	..	1·0	6·1	1·8	..	15·4	21·8	72·7	27·8	65·7
	Mannargudi	22,356	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1	..	3·3	0·8	..	7·2	8·4	..	..	16·2	25·0	66·1	..	..
	Tiruvalur	21,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	118	6	..	18·7	0·6	..	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·1	18·6	26·4	43·3	26·8	42·7
Madura	Madura	134,130	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	1	..	1·6	..	..	6·2	4·6	0·7	0·6	18·1	42·3	31·1	42·4	32·0
	Periyakulam	18,736	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	1	1	1·6	..	..	8·7	2·6	0·6	..	31·0	48·4	47·8	48·0	42·7
	Dindigul	25,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	..	..	0·8	..	..	6·2	2·6	0·8	..	30·8	33·5	46·8	34·8	46·1
	Palni	13,211	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	3	..	1	0·8	..	..	2·7	8·3	0·8	0·8	34·8	33·5	38·9	16·0	28·5
	Kodaikanal	2,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·1	..	..	..	12·1	32·8	..	..	..

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of January 1916—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Town	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths M	F	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur ..	28,088	..	..	4	68	..	..	31	41	82	..	..	2	46	8	..	34	35	69	31	31	..	..	..	..	8	7	9	8
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,695	..	..	3	138	28	..	96	68	164	..	..	8	332	57	..	202	100	302	86	81	..	..	..	..	5	6	89	46
	Palamcottah ..	44,989	..	..	7	81	46	..	64	69	134	..	..	11	124	46	..	99	117	216	43	49	..	..	..	..	7	8	17	24
	Tuticorin ..	40,125	..	..	45	74	3	..	58	62	120	..	..	86	115	3	..	87	97	184	9	16	..	..	..	..	11	10	25	22
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	36,010	..	..	2	88	64	..	47	47	94	..	..	..	30	30	..	35	24	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	1	3
Cuddapah ..	Nandyal ..	18,230	..	..	1	23	24	..	28	10	48	..	..	..	28	15	..	15	20	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	1
	Cuddapah ..	17,307	..	..	1	12	28	..	28	17	42	..	..	..	13	13	1	11	17	28	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	4	..	1
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	36,956	..	..	2	68	37	..	40	68	107	..	1	1	64	28	1	63	42	105	..	..	..	..	6	6	4	4	7	4
	Adoni ..	31,640	..	..	..	76	44	..	53	67	120	..	..	3	86	30	..	52	44	96	..	..	..	..	7	6	4	3	4	3
Anantapur ..	Hospet ..	17,871	..	..	..	42	18	..	32	28	60	..	..	..	38	17	..	36	29	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	3
	Anantapur ..	9,487	..	..	..	17	9	..	13	15	28	..	..	2	18	8	..	15	13	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1
	Vellore ..	49,746	..	..	3	132	44	..	93	89	182	..	..	8	103	41	..	69	79	148	2	2	12	9	1	1	8	7	6	4
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam ..	23,290	..	..	..	39	6	..	24	24	48	..	..	..	37	7	..	26	19	45	..	..	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1
	Wallajapet ..	9,962	..	..	..	26	4	..	16	18	34	..	..	..	26	7	..	9	13	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Tiruvannamalai.	21,244	..	..	..	84	6	..	54	57	73	..	..	..	100	14	..	51	63	114	6	6	6	6	..	..	16	17	17	17
	Tiruppattur ..	10,470	..	..	..	22	14	..	20	17	37	..	..	..	29	14	..	21	23	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	4
	Vaniyambadi ..	26,601	..	..	1	32	26	..	27	25	52	..	..	..	17	20	..	16	21	37	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	2
Chittoor .	Tirupati ..	16,701	..	..	..	37	8	..	18	21	39	..	..	..	36	6	..	19	24	43	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	20	20
Salem .	Salem ..	80,152	..	2	6	258	37	..	160	143	303	..	1	4	117	13	..	104	90	194	2	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	25	25
Coimbatore .	Coimbatore ..	47,807	..	2	18	101	6	..	106	83	189	..	..	10	178	4	..	93	94	187	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	4	4
	Erode ..	16,701	..	..	2	38	9	..	21	23	44	..	..	..	49	8	..	26	19	45	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The .	Ootacamund ..	18,849	1	1	16	9	3	20	21	28	50	..	2	12	13	8	13	36	37	73	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3
	Coonoor ..	9,933	..	2	19	13	1	..	14	21	35	..	..	7	4	6	..	12	5	17	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	18,413	..	..	44	76	12	..	72	60	132	..	..	18	63	13	..	48	37	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4
	Tellicherry ..	29,266	..	..	6	28	22	..	32	23	54	..	..	3	24	17	..	27	17	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	12
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	78,417	..	1	7	98	83	..	102	85	187	..	1	4	72	49	1	66	62	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	3	3
	Palghat ..	44,813	..	..	3	133	29	..	97	80	181	..	..	3	93	14	..	56	51	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	1
	Tellicherry ..	30,023	..	6	19	10	16	..	28	19	47	..	3	15	16	8	..	18	22	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Cannanore ..	28,907	..	..	2	24	29	..	25	30	55	..	..	9	15	12	..	17	20	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,880,686	11	43	408	6,329	1,109	40	3,852	3,952	7,840	12	47	262	6,949	1,159	40	4,293	4,199	8,492	369	361	101	76	38	39	647	600	651	651

(*Continued on next page.*)

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1915—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Town.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	Killed by rabies. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-born or born dead. M.	F.	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding month of the previous five years ending 1914. Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,457																	0·5			6·7								
Bellary	Bellary	34,958	10																											
	Adoni	31,818																												
	Hospet	17,671																												
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807																												
Kurnool	Kurnool	24,048																												
	Nandyal	18,230																												
Nellore	Nellore	34,424																												
	Gudiyattam	23,890																												
North Arcot	Vellore	49,748																												
	Wallajapet	8,982																												
	Tiruvannamalai	21,344																												
	Tirappalur	10,470																												
	Vaniyambadi	20,408																												
Chittoor	Tirupati	16,701																												
Salem	Salem	89,153																												
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,897																												
	Erode	16,701																												
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,820																												
	Coonoor	9,589																												
South Canara	Mangalore	48,412																												
Malabar	Tellicherry	29,256																												
	Calicut	78,417																												
	Palghat	44,318																												
	Cochin	20,823																												
	Cannanore	28,597																												
	Total	6,640,876	321	305	8	6	29	30	4	..	..	1	4	..	2,256	2,159	122	93	3·1	0·8	0·8	6·1	0·7	2·6	0·3	18·7	33·6	37·8	34·8	41·3

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
15th March 1915.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 3rd April 1915.

Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1913 to June 1914).		Seventeenth period (1st July 1914 to 3rd April 1915).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur	230	224	6	6	8	8	50	50	148	136	1,005	1,004	1,221	1,066	7	7	18	7	185	179	54	56	3	3	16	13	997	888	397	392	69	69	457	377	4,199	4,078
Bellary	538	377	116	56	4	3	4,333	4,228	1,568	1,000	6,800	5,054	6,577	4,308	3	3	302	207	2,734	2,101	318	167	3	3	7,104	668	11,097	10,140	436	269	957	801	1,013	2,566	36,481	26,817
Chingleput	6	5	1	1	0	0	7	7	13	4	16	10	8	8	3	0	9	0	10	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	6	1	1	5	5	130	80
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	10	8	17	14
Coimbatore	6	1	48	38	—	—	998	698	718	696	4,837	3,170	6,016	3,111	337	224	1	1	909	148	2,184	1,980	4,121	3,075	2,201	1,658	2,668	2,788	1,794	1,316	1,338	2,303	367	196	34,720	27,656
Cuddapah	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	1	907	272	72	72	5	5	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	53	50
Ganjam	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	13	9	30	9	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	1	1	32	20
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kanara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	6	6	1,944	991
Kurnool	172	148	—	—	—	—	18	8	110	65	977	810	863	175	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	3	4	3	11	11	194	124
Madras City	13	11	—	—	11	7	7	4	34	20	12	10	—	—	13	10	11	8	—	—	6	3	6	3	7	3	3	3	4	3	10	8	3	3	2,217	1,331
Madura	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	18	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	65	55	3,205	1,005	3	3	9	9	11	11	3	3	3,536	1,997
Nellore	4	4	—	—	4	4	1	1	6	6	7	7	13	9	43	43	20	20	180	113	24	18	213	186	180	168	—	—	10	10	2	2	1	1	12	8
Salem	8	8	—	—	2	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	7	—	—	358	168	23	14	23	23	1	1	3,880	3,816
Sibpur, The	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	38	38	830	613	138	50	300	200	23	8	148	31	108	108	178	118	48	38	1,499	806	1,813	1,288	2,000	2,000	240	230	15,750	10,500
North Arcot	330	321	16	13	48	38	1,053	1,040	1,138	808	1,008	1,000	778	505	83	40	18	6	44	31	11	11	10	3	146	134	1,407	1,105	807	784	850	130	417	341	14,310	10,210
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,188	7,188	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	184
Salem	605	490	93	697	1,540	1,125	1,906	1,384	4,702	4,307	636	911	8,234	1,790	140	90	209	221	1,000	911	850	541	165	126	6,193	4,016	88	76	1	1	—	—	1	1	1,000	784
South Arcot	—	—	—	4	5	4	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	30	30	—	—	6	1	5	1	3	3	9	9	1,407	1,407	807	784	850	130	417	341	4,640	1,744
South Canara	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	8	1,179	806	16	10	71	100	233	179	106	115	226	104	345	178	192	101	108	100	1,407	1,407	807	784	850	130	417	341	4,640	1,744
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	197	109
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Trichinopoly	9	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	0	—	78	5	6	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	94	3
Vizagapatam	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	51	9
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	189
Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	138	62	57	—	—	—	—	1	1
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,506	2,000	1,115	854	1,669	1,378	9,400	8,188	12,016	10,000	19,911	15,519	30,994	16,940	1,005	1,008	361	478	6,473	6,440	3,510	3,408	4,120	3,346	18,207	9,807	30,986	26,301	5,970	4,350	6,760	6,548	2,721	2,911	139,331	107,078

TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LIBRARY

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 3rd April 1915.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 13th March 1915.						Reported during the week ending 20th March 1915.						Reported during the week ending 3rd April 1915.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	1	1	10	11	11	12	1	1	33	34	34	35	1	1	3	3	4	4
Bellari district	1	1	21	21	22	22	4	4	32	32	36	36	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	20	17	20	17	1	1	18	17	19	18	...	...	14	13	14	13
North Arcot district	1	...	30	34	31	34	1	1	32	32	33	33	...	...	2	2	2	2
Salem district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore district	...	...	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagram district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	2	121	58	123	60	6	6	85	81	91	87	1	1	20	18	21	19

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
5th April 1915.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendment of order XXI, Rule 25 (2) of Schedule I of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the amendment as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect of it from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 29th April 1915, namely,—

Insert the words "or cause him to be examined by any other Court" *after* the words "examine him".

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
26th March 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

By virtue of the powers conferred by section 2 of Act III of 1879 and all other powers hereunto enabling and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council the High Court has made the following amendments to the rules regulating the destruction of useless records on the Appellate Side of the Court, Dis. No. 136 of 1904, dated 8th February 1904, published at pages 307 to 312 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th February 1904, viz :—

(1) *Insert* the following between items 2 and 3 in Appendix C:—

In first appeals arising out of suits for money or moveables.	The judgment, 12 years; other papers in part 1, 6 years.	5	9

(2) *Omit* the words "appeals and" in the existing item 3.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
27th March 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 24th February 1915, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 17th May to Saturday the 17th July 1915 (both days inclusive), and the District Munsifs' Courts of Chingleput (Principal and Additional), Poonamallee, Tiruttani and Conjeevaram for six weeks from Monday the 17th May to Saturday the 26th June 1915 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
8th April 1915.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Additional District Munsif of Tenali will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks for Monday the 10th May to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.

2. No petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
22nd March 1915.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's notification, dated 11th March 1915, it is hereby notified that the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Bezwada will be closed for the annual summer recess of 1915 along with the other Sub Courts in the district, viz., from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Kistna,
Masulipatam, 8th April 1915

B. A. JENKINS,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's notification No. 957, dated 28th January last, it is hereby notified that the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Madura will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 26th June 1915 both days inclusive.

2 No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Madura,
2nd April 1915

J. G. BURN,
District and Sessions Judge.

In partial modification of this Court's notification, dated the 25th January 1915, it is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Court of Satur will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 26th day of April to Saturday the 5th day of June 1915, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Ramnad, at Madura,
26th March 1915.

W. L. VENKATARAMIAH,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the District Munsif's Court of Shyali in the district of Tanjore will be for six weeks from Monday the 24th May to Saturday the 3rd July 1915, both days inclusive, instead of from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 12th June 1915. The adjournment of the other Courts in the district will be for the periods specified in this Court's notification, dated 22nd February 1915.

District and Sessions Court, Tanjore,
9th April 1915.

L. G. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam, and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Vizagapatam	For two months from Monday the 10th May 1915 to Saturday the 10th July 1915, both days inclusive.
District Munsifs' Courts of Razam, Parvatipur, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam and Chodavaram.	For six weeks from Monday the 10th May 1915 to Sunday the 20th June 1915, both days inclusive
District Munsif's Court of Yellamanchili.	For six weeks from Monday the 3rd May 1915 to Sunday the 13th June 1915, both days inclusive.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangements will however be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;

(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents; and

(4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence;

during the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam,
31st March 1915.

A. L. HANNAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver of Tinnevelly will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 26th June 1915, both days inclusive. No papers will be received during the above recess.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
23rd March 1915.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvent in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee :—

Number of petition	Date of presentation	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination.
70 of 1915 ..	1st Mar 1915 ..	P. V. Subramania Pillai and P. V. Sambasiva Pillai, Merchants, residing at No. 10, Popham's Broadway, Madras	1st Mar 1915 ..	20th April 1915.
77 of 1915 ..	4th ,, ..	A. M. Rungaswamy Naidu, a furniture broker getting about Rs. 20 a month, and residing at No. 28, General Muthia Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	4th ,, ..	Do.
84 of 1915 ..	9th ,, ..	Tumkur Ramiah Chetty, a broker in jewels, residing at No. 32, Reddy Ramen Street, Madras.	9th ,, ..	Do.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
8th April 1915.

J. B. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 7 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Arni)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Abdul Rahiman Khan Sahib, an insolvent.

Abdul Rahiman Khan Sahib, son of Muhammad Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, Police constable, residing at Arni .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 19 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 15th March 1915, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chittoor, 3rd April 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1915 (No. 14 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vellore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Kesavulu Nayudu, an insolvent.

Kesavulu Nayudu, son of Ramaswami Nayudu, Kavarai caste, gumasta, residing at Arasamaram Vendikkaran Street, Vellore .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 14th March 1915, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chittoor, 3rd April 1915

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 13 of 1915 (No. 3 of 1915 on the file of the Sub-Court, North Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

R. Doraisami Mudali, son of Ramasami Mudali, residing now at Govindacheri village, Wallaja taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 4th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chittoor, 6th April 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1915 (No. 3 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, North Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

V. M. Vajravelu Mudali, son of Meghanatha Mudali, Vellala, landholder, aged about 54 years, residing at Ranipet, Wallaja taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 3rd day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chittoor, 6th April 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 18 of 1915 (No. 3 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirupati) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Varupindi Mosi Reddi, son of Rami Reddi, Kapu caste, coolly, residing at Puttur .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 7th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 6th April 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 15 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1915 on the file of the Sub-Court, North Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Kanni Chetti Anjaneya Chetti and Kanni Chetti Subroya Chetti, sons of Kanni Chetti Narasimhulu Chetti, Traders, Bazar Street, Chittoor *Petitioners.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioners have applied to be adjudged insolvents and that their application is posted to the 7th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 6th April 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 19 of 1915 (No. 5 of 1915 on the file of the Sub-Court, North Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Panagoodu Nallah Chetti, son of Appiah Chetti, residing in Bazaar Street, Chittoor .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 5th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 6th April 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 21 of 1915 (No. 2 of 1915 on the file of the Munsif's Court, Chittoor) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Sikander Syed Sahib, son of Ismail Sahib, Muhammadan, Labbai, aged about 70 years, residing at Malalathoor, Gudiyattam taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 5th day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 6th April 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 22 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vellore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Ramagopala Pillai, an insolvent.

Ramagopala Pillai, son of Viraraghava Goundan, retired stationmaster, residing at Kalai Astagiri Street, Vellore .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 1st April 1915, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 6th April 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST/3RD APRIL 1916.

Liabilities	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 57,46,831-4-2	1,13,10,290	0	8
Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 55,31,365-12-6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,64,70,716	7	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	25,753	13	4
Sundries	12,34,900	11	8
Total	10,78,31,660	0	0

Assets	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,25,30,767	12	6
Other authorized Investments	11,46,624	9	6
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2 88,54,660	1	1
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	3,41,27,295	7	10
Bills discounted and purchased	76,62,735	4	8
Balances with other Banks	41,87,836	6	6
Bullion	13,288	5	5
Dead Stock	5,16,677	6	11
Stamps	24,270	14	10
Sundries	11,56,156	10	2
	8,61 85,806	12	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	2,74,46,853	3	6
Total	10,78,31,660	0	0

* Includes 89 95½ sovereigns = Rs. 10,45,302-8-0.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. B. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 59 83

Bank of Madras, Madras, 6th April 1916.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST OF SHIPPING in the MADRAS HARBOUR with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 10th April 1916, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Chin Buchanan"	2388	W. M. Porterfield.	London ..	1916. 11th April ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Pultala" ..	2702	S. G. Cane ..	Rangoon ..	14th " ..	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 6th to the 10th April 1916.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1916 6th April ..	S.S. "Pultala" ..	2702	B.	S. G. Cane ..	Rangoon ..	1916 2nd April.
7th " ..	S.S. "Chin Buchanan" ..	2388	B.	W. M. Porterfield.	Coconada ..	2nd "
7th " ..	S.S. "Motlah"	2155	B.	J. Paller ..	Calcutta ..	6th "

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1916. 6th April ..	S.S. "Bengala"	1936	B.	E. O. Cane ..	Singapore viâ Southern Ports, Penang and Port Swettenham.
6th " ..	S.S. "Ekma"	3288	B.	G. F. Elliott ..	Calcutta viâ Northern Ports.
7th " ..	S.S. "Shadwell"	2543	B.	W. E. Knox ..	Calcutta.
8th " ..	S.S. "Motlah"	2155	B.	J. Paller ..	Suva (Fiji).

Port Office, Madras,
10th April 1916.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 100-C of 1915.

The following telegram from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to the Government of Madras, dated 31st March 1915, is published for information :—

"The Port Officer, Mombasa, wires as follows :—Begins : Mombasa light buoys and leading marks replaced. Ends. Please inform all concerned."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
9th April 1915.

W. B. HUDDLESTON,
Presidency Port Officer.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force within the limits of the village of Periskal in the Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot district, from 25th May 1915 to 8th June 1915 both days inclusive.

Board of Revenue (R.S. Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.).
Madras, 10th April 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kannisori in Sattur taluk of the Sattur division of the Ramnad district, from 28th May 1915 to 10th June 1915.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.),
Madras, 10th April 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force within the limits of the village of Kuvakkam in the Tirukkoyilur taluk of the South Arcot district from the 13th to the 30th April 1915 both days inclusive.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.),
Madras, 10th April 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (*b*) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs. 1,000 and above but below Rs 10,000 per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of Act II of 1886 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the forms subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1915 to the Collector of Income Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector of Income-tax,
Madras, 25th March 1915.

J. WILLIAMS,
Collector of Income-tax.

RETURN K.

INCOME-TAX.

Name of person	Residence or place of business	Sources of income			Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from such source has been derived.		Total deductions.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
	In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street in which the residence or place of business is situated. In districts give the name of the village.	In this column should be entered separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Income-tax Act II of 1886.			Amount of gross income.	Period			
		Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in each income.	Name of shares.		The year or the portion of the year during which the income has accrued.			
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Subscription.

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax.

(Signature)

STATION

(Designation)

Dated 1915.

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FOUR OUTLETS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part II and other sources of income including the rental-value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other mercantile firm, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the persons's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 145, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras), section 17 of Act XIII. 1888 (India), (Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 489, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895).

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4 but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the insurance case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) *In the case of trades or professions.*

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or utensils, used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. Where a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bona fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(6) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing office for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) An annual depreciation of 5 per cent. on the original value of machinery and plant to cover renewals and repairs, subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) No deduction for wear and tear or repayment on account of any such deduction, shall be allowed in any year, if the deduction when added to the deductions allowed on that account in any previous years to the person by whom the concern is carried on will make the aggregate amount of the deductions exceed the actual cost to that person of the machinery or plant, including in that actual cost any expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure on the machinery or plant by way of renewal, improvement or reinstatement.

(b) Where, as respects any trade, manufacture, adventure or concern, full effect cannot be given to the deduction for wear and tear in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable with income-tax in that year, or owing to the profits or gains so chargeable being less than the deduction, the deduction or part of the deduction to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall, for the purpose of making the assessment for the following year, be added to the amount of deduction for wear and tear for that year and deemed to be part of that deduction, or if there is no such deduction for that year, be deemed to be the deduction for that year, and so on for succeeding years.

N B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs and depreciation of only one year, *viz.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(b) *In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.*

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses, or their sites. (Notification No. 80, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th March 1895).

(c) *In case of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886.*

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building in the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *viz.*, either a sixth of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

(1) Amounts expended by vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.

(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.

(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.

(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts.

(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.

(6) Partner's allowances.

(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.

(8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years.

(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. (Notification No. 80, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th March 1895).

(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics.

(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants.

(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants
(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.
(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained
(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is certified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. Nos. 278 to 281 of Pazachannur desam No 38 of Ernad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Melapparam Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 5th July 1915 to have their names registered as such.

O. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
2nd April 1915.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery, Veteran Company.	John Brandon (son) * Charles Brandon (son)
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer Carnatic Ordnance Department ..	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, Second European Light Infantry ..	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, Fourth Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, Third Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	Amelia alias Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I. Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son) Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	Perquire Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son)
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster son) George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub Conductor, Ordnance Department ..	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery ..	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Kelaher, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Kelaher (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son)
McDonald, E., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, E. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps ..	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter) Ruth McManus (daughter). Patrik John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter.)
Scully, E., Sub Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased	Claimants.
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	.. Mary Ann Smith (daughter)
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery ..	.. Henry Smithes (son).
Sheopard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	.. John Sheopard (son). Ellen Sheopard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery ..	.. John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son)
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery . ..	.. John M. Wiggins (son).

Office of the Controller of Military Accounts,
9th (Secunderabad) Division, Bolarum,
1st April 1915.

G. B. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 20th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Nowshera, this 3rd day of April 1915

Number, rank and name, 78823, Gunner P. J Fleming; age, 25 years 1 month; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, dark brown; eyes, green; trade, engine driver; date of enlistment, 14th February 1914; place of enlistment, Jubbulpore; parish and county in which born, Secunderabad; date of desertion or absence, left Kasauli 26th March and has not yet reported himself to his unit; marks, right forearm tattoo, clasped hands, Eddie left forearm J; under two years' service.

A. G. EDEN, Major, R.F.A.,
Comdg. 20th Battery, Royal Field Artillery

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following deposit is outstanding in the accounts of this division and that if parties do not appear at the office of the Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, Calicut, or the Sub-Divisional Officer, Shoranur sub-division, Shoranur, within the three months from date of this notification to receive payment of the due, the deposit amount will be credited to the Government:—

Earnest money deposited with tender by Messrs. Mogjee Munjee, Contractors, Cochin, for constructing two corrugated iron godowns at Cochin, Rs. 50.

Calicut, 24th March 1915.

A. CAMPBELL,
Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts are outstanding for a long time in the accounts of this division and if the parties do not claim their dues within three months from the date of this notification, the amount will be credited to Government.—

Number.	Name of piece-worker	Amount due.	Outstanding from	Name of work for which it is due
1	Shaik Ahmed Sahib	Rs. A. P. 4 9 7	July 1912 .	Sirnokulam—Estimate Rs. 540 (R. No. of 1908-09).
2	Annanda Reyan	3 0 0	September 1913 ..	Pallipidiri Kammay—Estimate Rs. 350 (R. No. 372 of 1909-10).
3	Arumuga Padayachi	0 1 11	April 1913 ..	Kilamathur bank and channel—Estimate Rs. 11,170 (R. No. 16 of 1910-11).

Trichinopoly, 28th March 1915.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VI Circle.

A sum of Rs. 5-1-4 payable to S. K. Ramaswami Ayyar of Ayalangudi, Madura taluk, is outstanding in the accounts of this division on account of unpaid balance of contribution recovered from him for executing the work "constructing a grade wall in the rear of Right Bank Sluice No. 1 of Ayalangudi distributary, Rs 25—R. No. 103 of 1914-15."

The above S. K. Ramaswami Ayyar is hereby informed that if he does not appear before the Sub Division Officer, Periyar Sub-Division, Madura, within one month from the date of this notification for receiving payment of the above sum, the amount will be credited to Government.

28th March 1915.

M. O'BRIEN,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

It is hereby notified that as the whereabouts of the undermentioned piece-workers that worked in Siddapur Tank project, Kurnool district, are not known, the amounts due to them from this department will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notice :—

Name.	Amount due Rs. A. P.
1. Gangadu Pedda Vallapu	2 0 0
2. Dandugula Maddigadu	0 12 0
3. Narasigadu	8 0 0
4. Sivappah Venku	0 8 0
5. Yellappah Manjula	2 0 0

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division.

31st March 1915.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 1-14-0, being the wages due to fitter Mr. Paine, has been outstanding in the register of arrears to labourers since October 1914. If the amount is not claimed within three months from the date of issue of this notice, it will be credited to Government.

E. W. LACE,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

Dowlaishwaram, 1st April 1915

The undermentioned amounts are outstanding in the books of this office. If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notice, they will be credited to Government ;—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Doraswami Nayudu for work done in No. 4 Virapparedli cheruvu ..	0	0	0
Arumuga Mudaliyar for work done in No. 14 Virapparedli cheruvu ..	4	13	0

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.B Division, IV Circle.

Vellore, 8th April 1915.

NOTICE.

Under rule 44 of Navigation Rules the owners of boats plying on the Buckingham Canal are informed that all the boats plying on the southern portion including Junction Canal should be so loaded as to draw not more than 2 feet of water.

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*Q*ఎ*ట*ీఁ.ఎ.

ಬಕಿಂಗಮ್ ಆಕ್ಷಿಲಿಯರಿಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಪೈಲಿಂಗ್ 44-ನೆ ನಿಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಕಾಲುವೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಕಾಲುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಾಡುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೋಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಎರಡು ಅಡಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಳಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಇಳಿಯದಂತೆ ಸಾಮಾನು ತುಂಬಿರಬೇಕು.

నోటీసు.

పైన కనబడిన నంబరిచ్చిన కట్టుబాట్లు 34 వ వ్యాసాను అనుసరించి బకింగుహాము కాలువలో ప్రయాణము చేయుచుండు పడవలయొక్క యజమానులకు తెలియచేయునది యేమనగా :—

బకింగుహాము కాలువయొక్క దక్షిణాకాశ (జంక్షను కాలువతో) లో ప్రయాణము చేయు పడవలన్నిటిలో లోను పడవ 2 అడుగులకంటె అధికముగా నీళ్ళలో మునుగుచుండునట్లు భారమును ఉంచవలయును.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 1st April 1915.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE NOTICE OF SECOND-HAND GUNNIES.

The public are hereby informed that about 10,000 second-hand gunnies will be sold in lots of about 500 each, by public auction, by the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, at his office, opposite Elephant gate bridge, commencing from Wednesday the 28th April 1915 at 1 P.M., subject to the following conditions

2. A deposit of Rs 20 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding and should be paid into the Depot Circle treasury before 12-30 P.M. on the day of sale.

3. The selling officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid.

4. The successful bidders must pay the whole cost of the lot or lots purchased by them and remove them from the Depot premises within three days of the sale, failing which, the gunnies will be re-auctioned at their risk.

5. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as the auction sales are over for the day, while those of the successful bidders will be adjusted towards the cost of the gunnies purchased by them.

Office of the Inspr. of Salt, Abkari and Cus. Dept., Madras Depot Circle.
30th March 1915

C. F. SHARP,
Inspector.

NOTICE.

LICENSE TO EXTRACT AND PURCHASE TIMBER FROM THE NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

(i) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other Islands North of Austin Strait.

(ii) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yeljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Port Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916 or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local other than trade purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

(i) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett islands—
1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,
1,000 exploitable unsound trees.
which may be expected to yield :—
2,100 tons of first class logs ;
1,400 tons of second class logs ;
2,000 tons of third class logs.

(ii) From the Middle Andaman—
2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,
2,000 exploitable unsound trees,
which may be expected to yield :—
4,200 tons of first class logs ;
2,800 tons of second class logs ;
4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area and number as

may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows:—

Gurjan over 8 ft. in girth, *dilla* and *pyinma* over 7½ ft. in girth, and *koko*, black *thaytan*, white *thaigan*, white *kanbar*, red *tamhee*, and *tsungpen* over 6 ft. in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the Islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled: but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows:—

(i) For the North Andaman, Rs 1,00,000 per annum.
(ii) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.
(iii) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees sound or unsound which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above, they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders marked "Tender for Andamans Timber Licence", should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev. and Agri.

Simla, 10th February 1915.

SALE OF ANDAMANS TIMBER IN 1915.

It is notified for general information that quarterly tenders will be invited during 1915 for shipments of padauk, and of pyinma (Lagerstroemia hypoleuca), a wood somewhat resembling jarool, and of koko or siris (Albizzia Lebbek), in the form of rough-hewn logs or "squares," to be shipped ordinarily by the Port Blair mail steamer, or as opportunity may offer by other steamers.

It is expected that the following minima quantities will be available during the year: padauk, good and off-coloured, 2,000 tons; pyinma, 500—1,000 tons; koko, 500 tons.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

F. NOYCE.
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev. and Agri.

Simla, the 17th February 1915.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE PORT TRUST PREMISES.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Trust's premises will be sold by public auction, under section 58 of the Port Trust Act II of 1905, if not cleared within ten days from the date of this notice.

2 Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn by the owners of such goods, except on payment of a deposit sufficient to cover harbour dues, transit, and other charges, due thereon.

3 The goods will be sold on the distinct understanding that the purchase price is exclusive of the customs duty.

4. Delivery of purchased unclaimed goods will not be allowed unless the purchaser presents a receipt from the auctioneers showing the purchase money to have been paid.

Lot number.	Vessel's serial number and register number.	Vessel's name and date of arrival	Marks and number on the packages.	Number of packages.	Description and contents.	Customs duty.
1	235/1047	S.S. "Calne" 1913 8th Nov.	*Nil* for a diamond with "LB & Co" in the centre	1	Drum, empty	5 per cent.
2	Unknown/1051	Unknown	*Nil*	1	Iron wire	1 "
3	301/1067	S.S. "Ratnaka" 11th Nov.	Messrs. Tatley Whatley	1	Case, singlets	2½ "
4	303/1068	Do Do	H over HAO for *Ha*	1	Bag, broken rice	Free.
5	320/1070	S.S. "Calne" 20th Nov.	Spencer & Co., Limited, 4489.	1	Case, empty	5 per cent.
6	320/1071	Do. Do	*Nil*	1	Steel joints	1 "
7	323/1073	S.S. "Clan Macbride" 5th Dec.	*Nil* for PSC	1	Case, needles	5 "
8	325/1074	S.S. "Umeta" 7th Dec.	*Nil*	8	Packets, photo frames	5 "
9	325/1075	Do Do	*Nil*	1	Packet, photo frames	5 "
10	325/1076	Do Do	*Nil*	1	Packet, brass tray with brush	5 "
11	326/1077	Do. Do	*Nil*	1	Packet, leather empty handkerchief cases.	5 "
12	326/1078	Do. Do	*Nil*	4	Packets, card board leather cases.	5 "
13	326/1079	Do Do	*Nil*	1	Packet, brushes	5 "
14	325/1080	Do Do	*Nil*	8	Packets, brushes	5 "
15	326/1081	Do Do	*Nil*	3	Packets, hair dashery	5 "
16	326/1083	Do. Do.	*Nil*	1	Bundle frames	5 "
17	326/1083	Do Do	*Nil*	8	Fancy boy straw hats	5 "
18	326/1084	Do Do.	*Nil*	3	Metal stands	5 "
19	326/1085	Do Do.	*Nil*	1	Metal tray	5 "
20	326/1086	Do. Do.	*Nil*	1	Case, empty tins dags and advertising cards	5 "
21	326/1089	Do Do.	*Nil*	1	Case, ox tongue	5 "
22	326/1088	Do Do.	*Nil*	1	Case, cocoa shavings	5 "
23	326/1089	Do Do.	*Nil*	1	Cask, pure malt vinegar	5 "
24	326/1090	Do Do.	*Nil*	1	Do.	5 "
25	326/1091	Do Do	*Nil*	11	Pig iron	1 "
26	Unknown/1092	Unknown	*Nil*	4	Bundles small planks	5 "
27	Unknown/1093	Do.	*Nil*	1	Bag, screw nails	5 "
28	Unknown/1094	Do.	*Nil*	5	Loose mangoes	5 "
29	Unknown/1095	Do	*Nil*	1	Unnamed lamp	5 "
30	Unknown/1096	Do.	*Nil*	5	Packets, tax gauls	1 "
31	Unknown/1097	Do.	*Nil*	1	Packet, iron hinges	5 "
32	Unknown/1098	Do.	*Nil*	1	Packet, iron keys	5 "
33	Unknown/1099	Do	*Nil*	1	Packet, printing types	Free
34	Unknown/1100	Do.	*Nil*	2	Bottles, medicines, each 8 oz	Rs. 7-12-0 per 1.0. As 3
35	Unknown/1101	Do	*Nil*	5	Loose Rice	5 per cent.
36	Unknown/1102	Do.	*Nil*	1	Bundle, cotton twist	Free
37	Unknown/1103	Do.	*Nil*	1	Metallic frying pan	5 per cent.
38	Unknown/1104	Do.	*Nil*	1	Case, Dog soap	5 "
39	Unknown/1105	Do	*Nil*	1	Case, candles	5 "
40	Unknown/1106	Do.	*Nil*	3	Pairs, boot protectors	5 "
41	Unknown/1107	Do	*Nil*	1	Bag, shoe nails	5 "
42	Unknown/1108	Do.	*Nil*	1	Bag, wire nails, wt 1 cwt. 1 qr	1 per cent on 1. V. of Rs. 10, per cwt As 3.

Lot number.	Vessel's serial number and register number	Vessel's name and date of arrival		Marks and number on the packages.	Number of packages.	Description and contents.	Customs Duty.
43	Unknown/1109	Unknown	..	Nil	24	Loose buckets ..	5 per cent.
44	Unknown/1110	Do.	..	Nil	1	Bundle, 37 iron hoops.	5 ,,
45	Unknown/1111	Do.	.. 1916.	Nil	316	Trivets ..	6 ,,
46	336/1112	S.S. "Markara."	16th Dec. ..	Nil	1	Barrel, spoon mill ..	6 ,,
47	336/1113	Do.	Do. ..	Nil	1	Leather box, Talking machines.	5 ,,
48	336/1114	Do.	Do. ..	Nil	23	Tins, Plasmon cocoa.	6 ,,
49	336/1115	Do.	Do. ..	L.C.L 1208 ..	1	Case, British printed books, Bahrudnahary.	Free. 5 per cent
50	341/1117	S.S. "Clan Alpine."	19th Dec. ..	A diamond with "B & Co" in the centre, "D" and "B" on the left and right above, and "&" and "Co" on the left and right below.	3	Casks, empty .	6 ,,
51	341/1118	Do.	Do ..	Nil	1	Cask, empty ..	6 ,,
52	340/1116	S.S. "Golconda"	23rd Dec. ..	M	2	Bags, sago; wg cwt. 4-3-26.	6 per cent on T.V. of Rs. 10 per cwt. Rs. 3-8-0
53	341/1120	S.S. "Clan Alpine."	19th Dec. ..	A blank diamond with "I" and "L" on the left and right above, "T" and "H" on the left and right below, and Calcutta on the right bottom.	1	Bundle wooden planks.	6 per cent.
54	341/1121	Do	Do ..	A diamond with "MA" over "& Bros" in the centre and "21" on the right side.	1	Case, sunlight soap..	,,
55	336/1122	S.S. "Cumberwell."	28th Dec ..	K S R & Co. 3	1	Drum, empty ..	,,
56	Unknown/1123.	Unknown.	..	Nil	6	Pig iron	1 per cent.
57	Unknown/1124	Do.	..	Nil	5	Angle bars, wg 4 cwt and 2 qrs.	1 per cent. on T.V. of Rs. 110; per ton, As 4
58	Unknown/1125.	Do.	..	Nil	1	Axle bar .. .	5 per cent.
59	Unknown/1126.	Do.	..	Nil	1	Bundle, round bars, wg. 3 qrs.	1 per cent. on T.V. of Rs 110, per ton.
60	Unknown/1127.	Do.	.	Nil	2	Iron plates, wg 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 21 lb	Anna 1 per cent. on T.V. of Rs 125, per ton, anna 1.
61	336/1128	S.S. "Umsta"	7th Dec .	Nil	2	Qrts., Beer ..	As. 5, per T.G.
62	336/1129	Do	Do ..	Nil	1	Tea bungaroo food ..	2 per cent.
63	336/1130	Do.	Do. ..	Nil	5	Bottles; almonds and raisins.	5 ,,
64	336/1131	S.S. "Markara."	16th Dec ..	Nil	7	Ladies shoes, assorted	5 ,,
65	340/1132	S.S. "Morgara"	30th Dec. .. 1916.	T.F.G. & Co.	1	Case, glass tiles ..	6 ,,
66	352/1134	S.S. "Frimsby."	10th Jan ..	Nil ..	1	Drum, empty ..	5 ,,
67	336/1139	S.S "Kafue".	14th Jan ..	Nil	1	Bundle, galvanized wire.	1 ,,
68	373/1140	S.S. "Lightning"	13th Jan. .	Nil for K.	2	Bundles, garlic, wg. 1 cwt.	5 per cent. on T.V. of Rs 6 per cwt, As. 8.
69	373/1141	Do.	Do. ..	Nil for M S H.	1	Basket, garlic; wg. 1 cwt.	5 per cent on T.V. of Rs. 5; per cwt. As. 4.
70	Unknown/1142.	Unknown	..	Nil	21	Qrts., brandy ..	Re 13-11-0
71	Unknown/1143.	Do ..	..	Nil	1	Qrt., dry gin .	Re 1-2-0.
72	Unknown/1144	Do. ..	..	Nil	1	Qrt., Vermouth .	As. 5.
73	Unknown/1145.	Do. ..	..	Nil . ..	2	Qrts., Port wine ..	As 8
74	Unknown/1146	Do .	..	Nil .. — ..	12	Tins, corn flour ..	5 per cent.
75	Unknown/1141.	Do.	..	Nil	100	Bottles, empty ..	,,

Lot number	Vessel's serial number and English number.	Vessel's name and date of arrival.		Marks and number on the packages.	Number of packages	Description and contents.	Customs duty.
			1915.				
76	Unknown/1148	Unknown	13th Jan.	*Nil*	1	Keg, soft soap	8 per cent.
77	Unknown/1149.	Do.	..	A diamond with "O" in the centre, "Oakes & Co." on the right, top or *Nil*.	1	Drum, wood oil	8 "
78	Unknown/1150.	Do.	..	A black diamond with "W" and "M" on the left and right above and Calcutta on the right below, or *Nil*.	1	Keg, green paint	8 "
79	Unknown/1151.	Do.	..	E I R, over Calcutta, Nos 5047 and 7097.	8	Cases, Railway carriage fittings	8 "

Office of the Traffic Manager, Madras Port Trust,
Madras, 13th April 1915.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

SALE OF COINS.

Specimens of the following coins are available for sale at the Government Museum :—

Serial number.	Metal.	Description.	District where found	Price per coin.
				Rs. A. P.
1	Gold	Mogul or Nawab of Cuddapah (Mint Khorpa or Cuddapah).	Cuddapah	5 8 0
2	Silver	Roman, Denarius of Augustus: Obverse, Head of Emperor to r. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE. Reverse, Caius and Lucius with lituus, etc., AVGVSTI F. COS DESIG. PRINCIPI IVVENT. C. L. CAESARES.	Coimbatore	0 12 0
3	Do	Roman, Denarius of Tiberius: Obverse, Head of Emperor to r. TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS. Reverse, Vesta seated, PONTIF MAXIM.	Do.	0 5 0
4	Do	French, Mahé fanam (4th rupee): Obverse, Fleur Kampani. Reverse, Bhuttehan, F.	Malabar	0 6 0
5	Lead	Ancient: Obverse, horse to right. Reverse, Illegible	Anantapur	5 0 6

Government Museum, 26th March 1915.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Two flat iron bars	*Nil*	1st April 1915	Within the Alamparai Harbour
Three redwood planks	"	1st "	
Two galvanized iron pipes, 18' × 1"	"	1st "	
One galvanized iron pipe, 17½ × 2"	"	1st "	
Two flat iron bars	"	8th "	
One round iron bar	"	8th "	
One square iron axle	"	8th "	
One T iron bar	"	8th "	
Six angle iron bars	"	8th "	
Two rails cast cast	"	8th "	
One iron gusset plate	"	8th "	
One galvanized iron wire sling	"	8th "	
One iron clutch wheel part of machinery	"	8th "	
Two junglewood coamings	"	8th "	
One soda-machine cylinder	"	8th "	
Six flat iron bars	"	7th "	
One angle iron bar	"	7th "	
Three round iron bars	"	7th "	
Seven square iron bars	"	7th "	
One T iron bar	"	7th "	
One iron rail 27', 74 lb.	"	7th "	
One junglewood plank	"	7th "	
One junglewood square	"	7th "	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனை 1880-ம் வருடத்திய 7-வது அக்ட் 76-வது செக்ஷன்படிக்கு விளம்பரப்படுத்தியதாகையில், மதராஸ் போர்ட் கமிஷனருடைய கட்டுப்பாடுக்குட்பட்ட கடற்கரையிலும் கரைதெரியப்பட்ட இதனடியில் விவரித்த சொத்துக்கள் மேடை வாரிசுகளால் தேடிக் பரிசோதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சொத்துக்களுடையவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பத்திரங்களை இந்த விளம்பரத்தேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குள்ளாக தெரிவித்து சரியென்று கட்டியிடத்தக்க மாசம் முதல் பெறுவதற்குள்ளாக சொத்துக்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டியது. அப்படி செய்யத்தவறினால் மதராஸ் போர்ட் ட்ரஸ்ட் இந்தியா உத்தரவுப்படி அந்த சொத்துக்களை விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் :—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.		அகப்பட்ட தேதி மற்றும்	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
			1915-ம் வருடம்	
2 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	புளியம்	...	மார்ச்சு	1வ.
3 செங்கல் துண்டுகள்	வெ.	..	வெ.	1வ.
2 வளையும் இரும்பு குழாய்கள், 15' × 1".	வெ.	...	வெ.	1வ.
1 வளையும் இரும்பு குழாய் 17½' × 2" ...	வெ.	..	வெ.	1வ.
2 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	வெ.	..	வெ.	6வ.
1 உருள இரும்பு கம்பி	வெ.	...	வெ.	6வ.
1 சதுர இரும்பு இருசு . ..	வெ.	...	வெ.	6வ.
1 T. இரும்பு கம்பி	வெ.	...	வெ.	6வ.
6 வேலை இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	வெ.	...	வெ.	6வ.
2 சருள தகர பாத்திரம்	வெ.	...	வெ.	6வ.
1 இரும்பு தகடு	வெ.	..	வெ.	6வ.
1 வளையும் இரும்பு கம்பி சிலாகை ..	வெ.	...	வெ.	6வ.
1 பத்திரமான இரும்பு தகரம் ..	வெ.	...	வெ.	6வ.
2 சட்டமர் லிவர்கள்	வெ.	...	வெ.	6வ.
1 சோடா பத்திரமான குழாய்... ..	வெ.	..	வெ.	6வ.
6 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	வெ.	...	வெ.	7வ.
1 வேலை இரும்பு கம்பி	வெ.	...	வெ.	7வ.
3 உருள இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	வெ.	..	வெ.	7வ.
7 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	வெ.	...	வெ.	7வ.
1 T. இரும்பு கம்பி	வெ.	...	வெ.	7வ.
1 இரும்பு பெல்ல 21', 75lbs	வெ.	..	வெ.	7வ.
1 சட்டைப் பலகை	வெ.	..	வெ.	7வ.
1 சட்டமர் சதுரம்	வெ.	...	வெ.	7வ.

மதராஸ் வாக்குகள்.

Port Office, Madras,
10th April 1915.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for *Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.*

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Bezwada, 23rd March 1915. W. J. J. HOWLEY, *Superintending Engineer, II Circle.*

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"Wellington House," Royapet, Madras, 24th March 1915. F. WARE, *Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.*

Fees Surveyors on Rs. 70 per mensem for a period of six months are required for the investigation of river channels in Trichinopoly district. Applications are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, or its equivalent the old Sub-Overseer class.

2. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, previous experience, if any, and send copies of testimonials. The applications will be received to the end of April 1915.

C. PEDDIE,
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division.

Trichinopoly, 31st March 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Shorthand-writer of this Court. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University and the Advanced Grade Examination in Short-hand. The successful applicant will be given an appointment in the regular establishment on a salary of not less than Rs. 20 per mensem according to his qualification, plus the usual shorthand allowance of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 according to the grade examination in shorthand passed by the applicant. He will be on probation for three months. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st June 1915. The vacancy is at present expected to last for a year, but there is every prospect of its becoming permanent.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
31st March 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Surveyor in the North Salem Forest Division on Rs. 60 per mensem which includes travelling allowance. The appointment is non-pensionable and will continue up to the end of February 1916 and may be renewed for another year.

2. The work required consists principally of making traces with Prismatic and Ghaut tracer for roads and bridle paths with estimates and plans and may also include ordinary survey work of boundaries with Prismatic compass and plotting of the same.

3. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in forest work.

4. The man employed will have to deposit Rs. 20 per mensem for the first five months in the Post Office Savings Bank as a security deposit for working properly. This will of course be returned if the employee leaves through no fault of his own.

5. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

H. A. LATHAM,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.

Salem Collector's Office, North Forest Branch,
6th April 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub Overseer in the Bellary district on a salary of Rs. 60—2½—100. None but those who have passed the Engineer subordinate (Upper subordinate or Overseer) class in the College of Engineering, Madras, and who have a good knowledge of Telugu need apply. The applications should reach the undersigned before the 20th instant and the selected candidate should be prepared to join the appointment expeditiously.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Ag. Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
6th April 1915.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Geology graduates with knowledge of Telugu for the post of First Assistant Mica Inspector on Rs. 45 now vacant in the Nellore district.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Nellore, Collector's Office,
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FOR THE MONTH OF

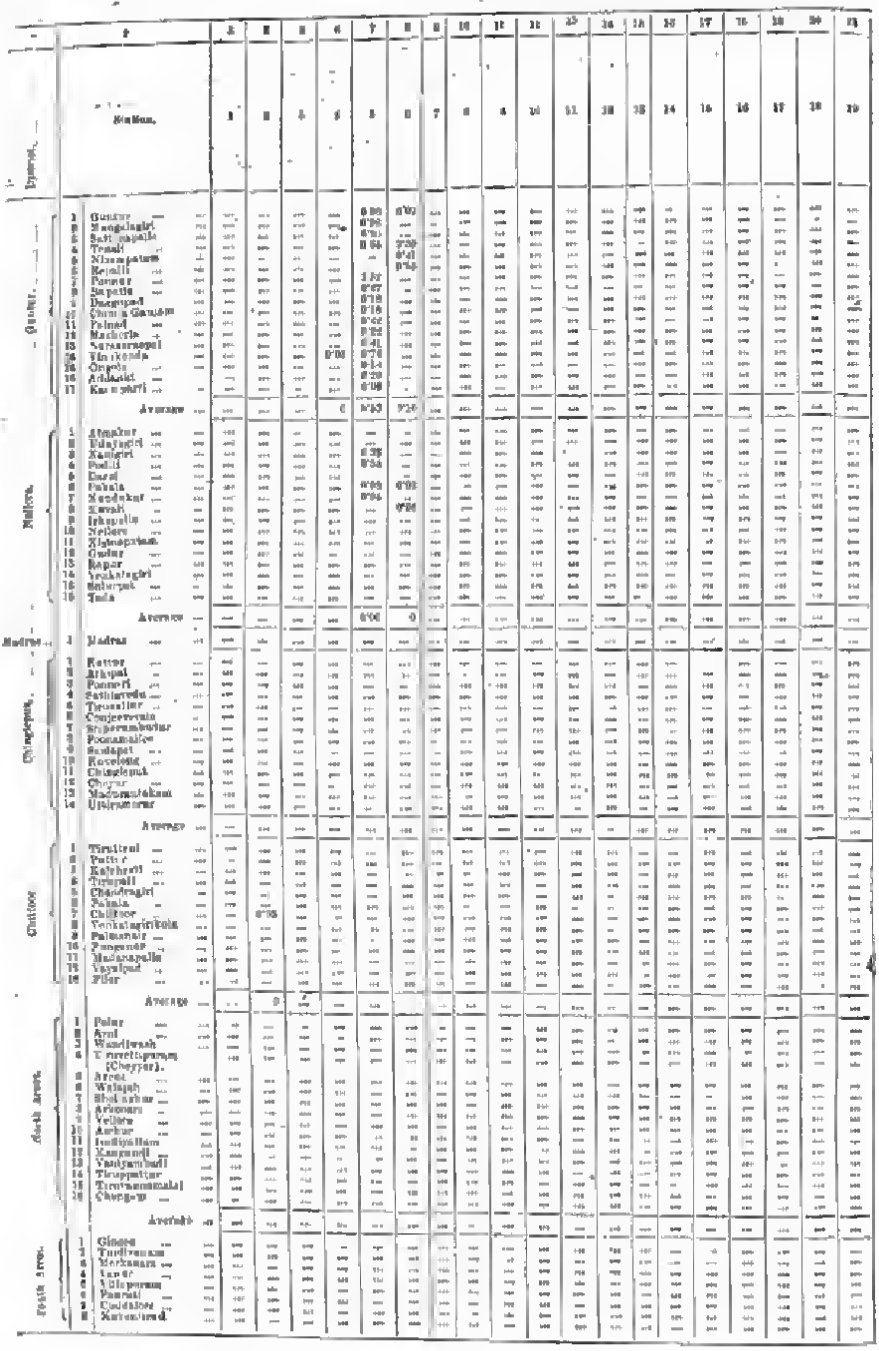
FEBRUARY 1915.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ganjam.	Anandhapuram						0·33													
	Surada						0·92													
	Asika						1·99													
	Purushottampuram						0·70													
	Kambila						0·05													
	Chatrapur						0·09													
	Goalpur						0·00													
	Berhampur																			
	Jakchapuram						0·10													
	Sompeta						0·51													
	Pasuli					0·31														
	Tekali						1·15													
	Narasannapeta						1·00													
	Calingapatam						1·92													
	Srikakola						0·74													
	Tekkali						0·11													
	Average					0·01	0·49													
Kista.	Bezwada																			
	Ballapalli						1·39													
	G. Hanumapuram						0·72													
	N. Udayagiri																			
	Kamavaram						0·56													
	Average						0·91	0·77												
Nellore.	Nagarugunta					0·44	1·05													
	Jegarpa						0·45													
	Kanipak						0·41													
	Mukka-gudi						1·30													
	Pattam																			
	Podanadi						0·10													
	Kanigherla						0·29													
	Bhimavaram						0·00													
	Gunupur						0·24													
	Average					0·04	0·66													
Tanjore.	Pattukkottai						0·79													
	Pattukota						0·37													
	Aduthi						1·45													
	Kumbakonam						0·23													
	Orattanadu					0·09	0·11													
	Chidambaram						0·79													
	Kuppidi						0·06													
	Vikkiramam						0·25													
	Srungavarappukota						0·28													
	Chidambaram						0·03													
	Sirkazi					0·54	0·04													
	Kovilady						0·40													
	Mayuram						0·45													
	Vaitisvarankoil						0·31													
	Tiruppalam						1·85													
	Kalicheruvu						0·35													
	Aduthurai						0·05													
	Tallaiyanadi						0·25													
	Polanturai						0·10													
	Average					0·01	0·75													
Godavari.	Bhadrachalam					0·18	1·21													
	Polavaram						1·39													
	Chintalapudi						1·01													
	Tekkalapudi						1·10													
	Tuni						0·25													
	Pithapuram						0·21													
	Peddapuram						0·54													
	Rajahmundry						0·77													
	Akiveedu						0·45													
	Narasapatnam						0·31													
	Gopavaram						0·23													
	Cocanada						0·09													
	Coringa																			
	Mummidivaram						0·52													
	Ravulapalem						0·38													
	Amalapuram						0·42													
	Razole						0·77													
	Venkatapuram						2·63													
	Average						0·91	0·73												
Kistna.	Pamidimu						0·02	0·16												
	Mangalagiri						0·70	0·03												
	Nandigama						0·05	1·00												
	Avanigadda							0·00												
	Ellaturu							0·00												
	Gudivada						0·35													
	Bandarumu						0·16	0·04												
	Divaram						0·18	0·09												
	Repalle						0·73													
	Jaggayyapet						0·73													
	Nandigama						0·91													
	Bhimavaram						1·07	0·10												
	Chintamani						0·00	0·00												
	Kavuru																			
	Peddadi							0·00												
	Tenali							0·00												
	Penumadu							0·00												
	Bhimavaram							0·03												
	Narsapur							0·00												
	Average						0·36	0·01												

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1915.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of February 1915—*cont.*

Stations.	Districts.	Provinces.	Number of rainy days in the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Total rainfall for the month.	Rainfall from 1st June to the end of the month.	Rainfall from 1st January to the end of the month.	Rainfall from 1st to 7th.	Rainfall from 8th to 14th.	Rainfall from 15th to 21st.	Rainfall from 22nd to 28th.	Rainfall from 29th to 31st.
Guntur														
Masulipatam														
Kothapatnam														
Tenali														
Nizampatam														
Repalle														
Ponnur														
Bapatla														
Ongole														
Chirala Sanitarium														
Pallipal														
Nandigama														
Sattenapalle														
Vinukonda														
Gurzala														
Adimulam														
Kanigiri														
Average.														
Atmakur														
Udayagiri														
Kanigiri														
Podili														
Darsi														
Palakol														
Narsapur														
Bhimavaram														
Kovvur														
Nidadavole														
Kamalapuram														
Gudur														
Rajam														
Venkatagiri														
Sullurpet														
Tada														
Average.														
Madras	Madras.	Madras.												
Kattur														
Allipuri														
Poonori														
Sattankulam														
Tirunelveli														
Cheranmahadevi														
Srivaikuntam														
Tuticorin														
Sattankulam														
Kovilpatti														
Cheranmahadevi														
Srivaikuntam														
Tuticorin														
Madurantakam														
Uttiramerur														
Average.														
Tirupattur	Chittoor.													
Palmaner														
Kalahasti														
Tirupati														
Chandragiri														
Pakala														
Chittoor														
Vaniambadi														
Cuddapah														
Siddout														
Madanapalle														
Vayalpad														
Pileru														
Average.														
Kolar	South Arcot.													
Arni														
Wandiwash														
Tiruvennainallur (Chetpet)														
Arcot														
Walajah														
Shiyali														
Chidambaram														
Vellore														
Ambur														
Gudiyattam														
Kangundi														
Vaniambadi														
Tirupattur														
Tiruvannamalai														
Cheyyaru														
Average.														
Gingee	South Arcot.													
Tindivanam														
Sherkanam														
Vanur														
Villupuram														
Tirumal														
Cuddalore														
Panruti														

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

District.	No.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
South Arcot—contd.	9	Mannadipét (Parish Cave)																					
	10	Chidambaram																					
	11	Mayuram																					
	12	Sembiakkam																					
	13	Tittakudi																					
	14	Vriddhachalam																					
	15	Kallakurichi																					
	16	Ulundurpet																					
	17	Tirukkoyilur																					
		Average																					
Tanjore.	1	Shiyali																					
	2	Sirkazhi																					
	3	Tranquebar																					
	4	Mayavaram																					
	5	Kumbakonam																					
	6	Papanasam																					
	7	Tanjore																					
	8	Kodavasal																					
	9	Nannilam																					
	10	Tiruvadi																					
	11	Nedumbalam																					
	12	Tiruppanandal																					
	13	Valivalam																					
	14	Tiruvaiyaru																					
	15	Mallipatna																					
	16	Manalurpet																					
	17	Nilakottai																					
	18	Tiruppattur																					
	19	Tirukkattupalli																					
	20	Turaiyur																					
	21	Lalgudi																					
	22	Kattumannarkoil																					
	23	Aranthangi																					
		Average																					
Trichinopoly.	1	Musiri																					
	2	Turaiyur																					
	3	Uppiliyapuram																					
	4	Gen Orlem																					
	5	Perambalur																					
	6	Ariyalur																					
	7	Kiliyanur																					
	8	Jayankondasolapuram																					
	9	Lalgudi																					
	10	Trichinopoly																					
	11	Srirangam																					
	12	Manapparai																					
	13	Thuraiyur																					
	14	Manachanallur																					
	15	Karur																					
	16	Aravakurichi																					
	17	Nagapattinam																					
	18	Paramakudi																					
	19	Tiruvadanai																					
	20	Sivaganga																					
		Average																					
Madura.	1	Nattam																					
	2	Melur																					
	3	Sholavandan																					
	4	Madura																					
	5	Peraiyur																					
	6	Tirumangalam																					
	7	Usilampatti																					
	8	Uttamapalaiyam																					
	9	Sedapatti																					
	10	Periyakulam																					
	11	Andipatti																					
	12	Bodinayakanur																					
	13	Cumbum																					
	14	Chinnamanur																					
	15	Uthapalaiyam																					
		Average																					
	16	Kodaikanal																					
		Average																					

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1915—*contd.*

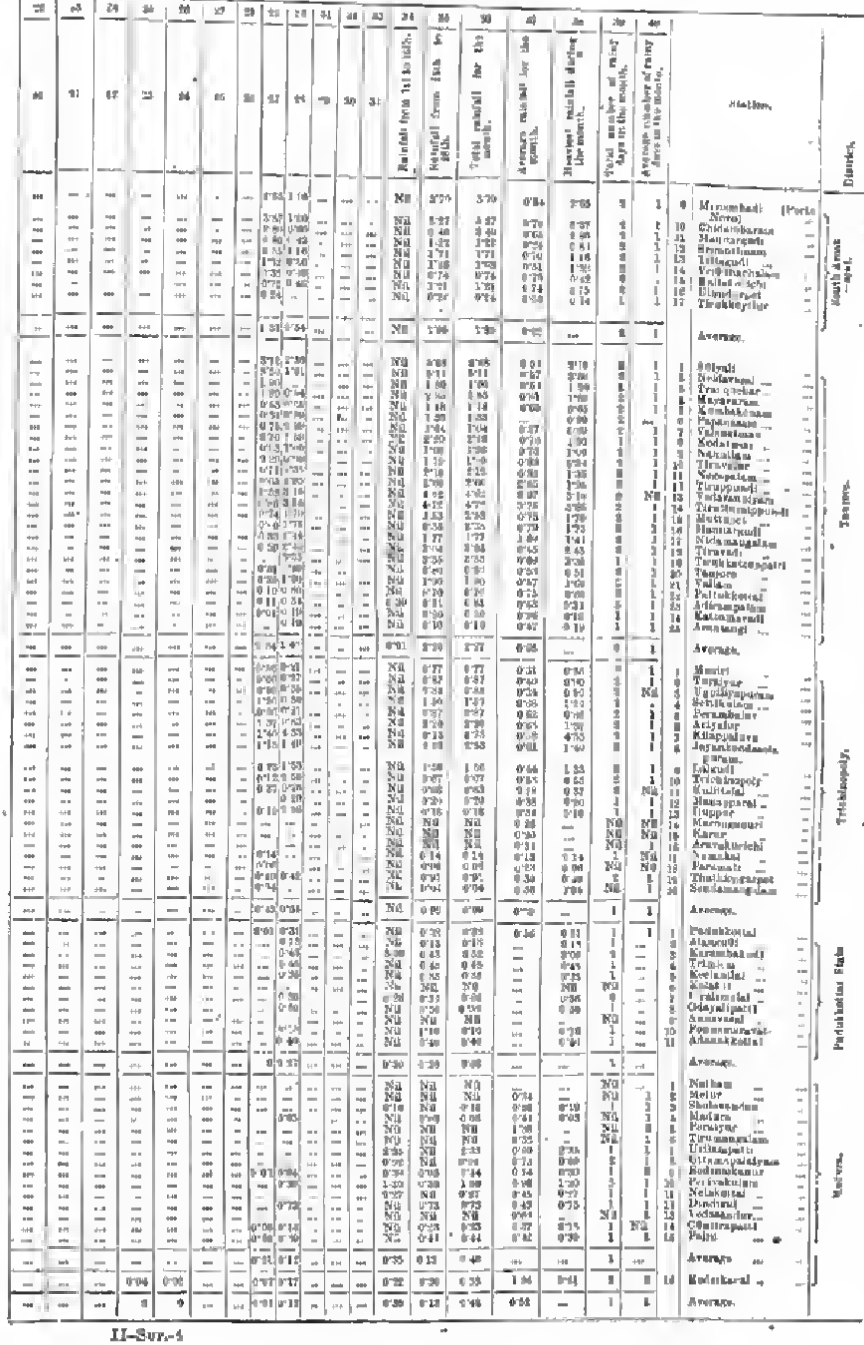


Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

No.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	District.																					
	Ramnad																					
1	Thothanaikkanam																					
2	Uttarakosamangai																					
3	Tiruvadanai																					
4	Sirugunam																					
5	Tiruppattur																					
6	Tirupparankunram																					
7	Ramanadapuram																					
8	Paramakudi																					
9	Mudukulathur																					
10	Kamudi																					
11	Pamban																					
12	Mandapam																					
13	Mudukulattur																					
14	Sivaganga/Sivagangai																					
15	Manamadura																					
16	Karaikudi																					
17	Arasangudi																					
18	Tirupattur																					
19	Sivakasi																					
20	Tirukuvalai																					
21	Kallar																					
	Average																					
	Tanjore																					
1	Vikkiyam																					
2	Arasani																					
3	Tiruvaiyaru																					
4	Orattanadu																					
5	Kumbakonam																					
6	Kapistalam																					
7	Koilpatti																					
8	Kudavasal																					
9	Nannilam																					
10	Tirutturaipundi																					
11	Mannargudi																					
12	Valangaiman																					
13	Nidamangalam																					
14	Tiruturaipundi																					
15	Mahadanapuram																					
16	Papanasam																					
17	Kumbakonam																					
18	Kodavasal																					
19	Nannilam																					
20	Nidamangalam																					
21	Tirutturaipundi																					
22	Mannargudi																					
23	Valangaiman																					
	Average																					
	Trichinopoly-Pudukkottai Division.																					
1	Perur																					
2	Manapparai																					
3	Turaiyur																					
4	Musiri																					
5	Thottiyam																					
6	Manapparai																					
7	Turaiyur																					
8	Musiri																					
9	Thottiyam																					
10	Manapparai																					
11	Turaiyur																					
12	Musiri																					
13	Thottiyam																					
14	Manapparai																					
15	Turaiyur																					
	Average																					
	Tirunelveli-Ramnad Division.																					
1	Alangudi																					
2	Ambasamudram																					
3	Tirunelveli																					
4	Cheranmahadevi																					
5	Papanasam																					
6	Kallidaikurichi																					
7	Nanguneri																					
8	Manur																					
9	Kadayanallur																					
10	Sankaranayinarkoil																					
11	Kovilpatti																					
12	Kayattar																					
13	Srivaikuntam																					
14	Tiruchendur																					
15	Ettayapuram																					
	Average																					
	Tirunelveli-Tinnevelly Division.																					
1	Sivagiri																					
2	Sankaranayinarkoil																					
3	Tirivanam																					
4	Nattalamkarai																					
5	Tinnevelli																					
	Average																					

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1915—*cont.*

Station.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month	Rainfall from 1st to 31st.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.
Tinnevelly.						
Tuticorin	1	1	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Koilpatti	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Sankaranayinarkoil	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Srivaikuntam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kadayam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Tenkasi	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Courtallam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Ambasamudram	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Palamcottah	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Nanguneri	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Radhapuram	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Nagercoil	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Suchindram	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kulasekarapattanam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Eraiyur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Tiruchendur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Ettayapuram	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Vilathikulam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Srivaikuntam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Tiruchendur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Average.	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Travancore-Cochin Division.						
Alleppey	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Ambalapuzha	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Thuravoor	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Cherthala	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Chengannur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Pallom	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kottayam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kanjirapally	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Manimalakal	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kuttikkanam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Peermade	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kumily	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kothamangalam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Muvattupuzha	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Aluva	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Trichur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Shoranur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Ottapalam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Palghat	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Nemmara	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Chittur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Pollachi	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Udumalpet	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kollengode	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Vadakkanchery	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Average.	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Malabar and South Canara.						
Cannanore	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Tellicherry	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Mananchery	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Calicut	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kozhikode	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kuttiadi	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Tanur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Ponnani	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Perinthalmanna	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Manjeri	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Nilambur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Gudalur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Manjeri	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kalpetta	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Vythiri	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Manantoddy	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Sultan's Battery	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Average.	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Division.						
Pollachi	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Udumalpet	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kollengode	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Vadakkanchery	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kanjirapally	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Chittur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Nemmara	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kuttanad	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kottayam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kottayam (Forest Office)	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kanjirapally	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Chengannur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Average.	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Travancore-Cochin Division.						
Alleppey	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Ambalapuzha	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Thuravoor	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Cherthala	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Chengannur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Pallom	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kottayam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kanjirapally	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Manimalakal	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kuttikkanam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Peermade	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kumily	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kothamangalam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Muvattupuzha	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Aluva	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Trichur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Shoranur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Ottapalam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Palghat	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Nemmara	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Chittur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Pollachi	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Udumalpet	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kollengode	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Vadakkanchery	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kanjirapally	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Chittur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Nemmara	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kuttanad	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kottayam	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kottayam (Forest Office)	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kanjirapally	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Chengannur	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Average.	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Travancore-Cochin Division.						
Shenkottai	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Madurayangal	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Trivandrum	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Neyyattinkara	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Parassalai	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Average.	0	0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

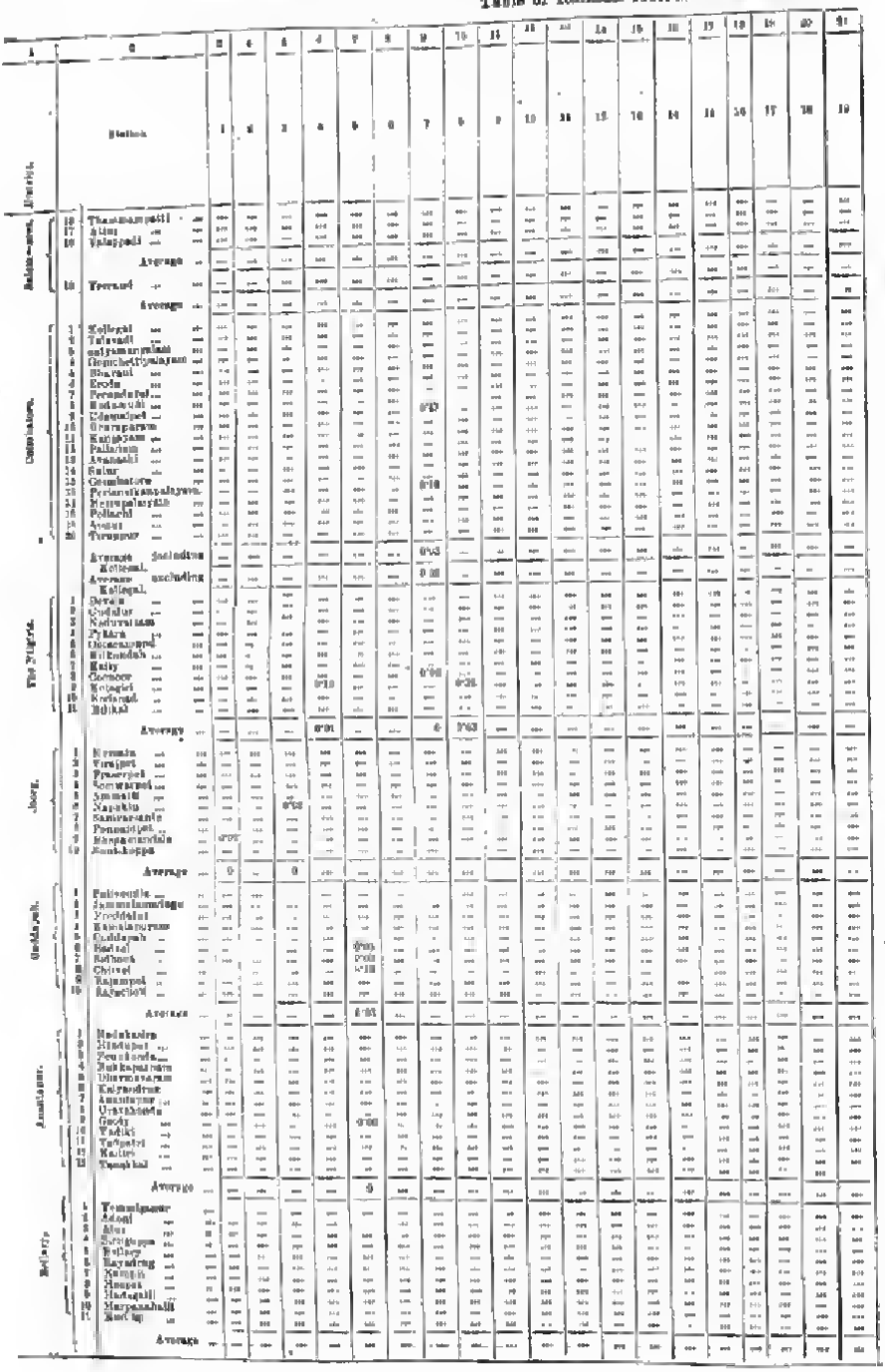
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

District.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Vizagapatam-Parlakimedi-Agency.	1 Vizagapatam																					
	2 Chicacole																					
	3 Parlakimedi																					
	4 Bobbili																					
	5 Palkonda																					
	6 Salur																					
	7 Gunupur																					
	8 Jeypore																					
	9 Nowrangapur																					
	10 Malkangiri																					
	11 Rampachodavaram																					
	12 Narsipatam																					
	13 Yellamanchili																					
	14 Tuni																					
	Average																					
Coast.	1 Cocanada																					
	2 Samalkot																					
	3 Peddapuram																					
	4 Pithapuram																					
	5 Kakinada																					
	6 Tuni																					
	7 Rajahmundry																					
	8 Narsapur																					
	9 Ellore																					
	10 Nidadavole																					
	11 Tadepalligudem																					
	12 Narasapur																					
	13 Bhimavaram																					
	14 Tanuku																					
	15 Kovvur																					
	16 Tadepalle																					
	17 Bandar																					
	18 Repalle																					
	19 Ravi Gudi																					
	20 Gudivada																					
	21 Nandigama																					
	22 Tiruvur																					
	23 Vijayawada																					
	24 Jaggayyapeta																					
	25 Tadepalle																					
	26 Cumbum																					
	Average																					
South Canara.	1 Bantwal																					
	2 Mangalore																					
	3 Puttur																					
	4 Kottaigadi																					
	5 Mudgal																					
	6 Kasaragode																					
	7 Vittal																					
	8 Kadaba																					
	9 Uppinangadi																					
	10 Coondapoor																					
	11 Karkalur																					
	Average																					
Malabar.	1 Thalli																					
	2 Denhanikota																					
	3 Hosur																					
	4 Krishnagiri																					
	5 Kaveripatna																					
	6 Uttangarai																					
	7 Bargur																					
	8 Dharmapuri																					
	9 Palacode																					
	10 Pennagaram																					
	11 Omalur																					
	12 Salem																					
	13 Kadayampatti																					
	14 Sankaridrug																					
	15 Tiruchengodu																					

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1915—*cont*

| | | |

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of February 1915—*cont.*

	Station.	Rainfall from 1st to 6th.	Rainfall from 7th to 13th.	Rainfall from 14th to 20th.	Rainfall from 21st to end of month.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.	
10	Thanjavur	NIL	0·06	0·30	NIL	0·36	0·72	0·36	1	1	10
11	Aiyur	NIL	0·13	0·15	NIL	0·28	0·33	0·15	2	NIL	11
12	Vellapatti	NIL	0·12	0·14	NIL	0·26	0·26	0·14	2	1	12
	Average,										
13	Trichy	NIL	0·18	0·18	NIL	0·36	0·49	0·36	2	1	13
	Average,										
1	Kollegal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·17	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
2	Talavadi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·29	0·17	1	NIL	2
3	Satyamangalam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·46	—	NIL	NIL	3
4	Gopichettipalayam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·17	—	NIL	NIL	4
5	Bhavani	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·26	—	NIL	NIL	5
6	Erode	NIL	0·12	0·11	NIL	0·23	0·26	0·12	1	NIL	6
7	Perundurai	NIL	0·03	0·03	NIL	0·06	0·24	0·03	1	NIL	7
8	Kodumudi	NIL	0·05	0·05	NIL	0·10	0·24	0·05	2	NIL	8
9	Udumalpet	NIL	0·07	0·07	NIL	0·14	0·23	0·07	1	NIL	9
10	Dharapuram	NIL	0·05	0·06	NIL	0·11	0·24	0·06	2	NIL	10
11	Kangayam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·25	—	NIL	NIL	11
12	Palladam	NIL	0·11	0·11	NIL	0·22	0·23	0·11	1	NIL	12
13	Avanashi	NIL	0·10	0·10	NIL	0·20	0·23	0·10	1	NIL	13
14	Salur	NIL	0·30	0·30	NIL	0·60	0·24	0·30	1	NIL	14
15	Coimbatore	NIL	0·04	0·04	NIL	0·08	0·24	0·04	1	NIL	15
16	Periyanaickenpalayam	NIL	0·06	0·06	NIL	0·12	0·24	0·06	1	NIL	16
17	Sirumugai	NIL	0·01	0·01	NIL	0·02	0·24	—	NIL	NIL	17
18	Pollachi	NIL	0·01	0·01	NIL	0·02	0·23	0·01	NIL	NIL	18
19	Anaimalai	NIL	0·10	0·10	NIL	0·20	0·23	0·10	1	NIL	19
20	Tiruppur	NIL	0·17	0·17	NIL	0·34	0·23	0·17	1	NIL	20
	Average (excluding Kollegal),										
	Average (including Kollegal),										
1	Nanjai	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·19	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
2	Gudalur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·27	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
3	Nedumgalam	NIL	0·03	0·03	NIL	0·06	0·23	0·03	1	NIL	3
4	Ootacamund	NIL	0·04	0·04	NIL	0·08	0·24	0·04	1	NIL	4
5	Kil Kotagiri	NIL	0·07	0·07	NIL	0·14	0·23	0·07	1	NIL	5
6	Kil Kundah	NIL	0·07	0·07	NIL	0·14	0·23	0·07	1	NIL	6
7	Kotagiri	NIL	0·07	0·07	NIL	0·14	0·23	0·07	1	NIL	7
8	Coonoor	NIL	0·07	0·07	NIL	0·14	0·23	0·07	1	NIL	8
9	Cullada	NIL	0·07	0·07	NIL	0·14	0·23	0·07	1	NIL	9
10	Mettupalayam	NIL	0·07	0·07	NIL	0·14	0·23	0·07	1	NIL	10
11	Sirumalai	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	11
	Average,										
1	Mettupalayam	NIL	0·17	0·17	NIL	0·34	0·23	0·17	1	NIL	1
2	Tirupur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	2
3	Avinashi	NIL	0·13	0·13	NIL	0·26	0·23	0·13	1	NIL	3
4	Coimbatore	NIL	0·10	0·10	NIL	0·20	0·23	0·10	1	NIL	4
5	Annamalai	NIL	0·06	0·06	NIL	0·12	0·23	0·06	1	NIL	5
6	Singanallur	NIL	0·06	0·06	NIL	0·12	0·23	0·06	1	NIL	6
7	Sarcarsamakulam	NIL	0·06	0·06	NIL	0·12	0·23	0·06	1	NIL	7
8	Pollachi	NIL	0·01	0·01	NIL	0·02	0·23	0·01	NIL	NIL	8
9	Palladam	NIL	0·11	0·11	NIL	0·22	0·23	0·11	1	NIL	9
10	Kanjikoppa	NIL	0·12	0·12	NIL	0·24	0·23	0·12	1	NIL	10
	Average,										
1	Pollachi	NIL	0·03	0·03	NIL	0·06	0·23	0·03	1	NIL	1
2	Tammampatti	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	2
3	Perumbavur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	3
4	Kannampatti	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	4
5	Gudalur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	5
6	Madras	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	6
7	Chittoor	NIL	0·03	0·03	NIL	0·06	0·23	0·03	1	NIL	7
8	Kalastri	NIL	0·03	0·03	NIL	0·06	0·23	0·03	1	NIL	8
9	Vayalpad	NIL	0·03	0·03	NIL	0·06	0·23	0·03	1	NIL	9
10	Kaniyambadi	NIL	0·03	0·03	NIL	0·06	0·23	0·03	1	NIL	10
	Average,										
1	Madakasira	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	1
2	Hindupur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	2
3	Penukonda	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	3
4	Dharmavaram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	4
5	Kalyandrug	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	5
6	Anantapur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	6
7	Uravakonda	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	7
8	Gooty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	8
9	Yadiki	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	9
10	Tadpatri	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	10
11	Kadiri	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	11
12	Tanakallu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	12
	Average,										
1	Yemmiganur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	1
2	Adoni	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	2
3	Alur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	3
4	Sirugupa	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	4
5	Bellary	NIL	0·10	0·10	NIL	0·20	0·23	0·10	1	NIL	5
6	Kampli	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	6
7	Hospet	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	7
8	Hadagalli	NIL	0·04	0·04	NIL	0·08	0·23	0·04	1	NIL	8
9	Harpanahalli	NIL	0·11	0·11	NIL	0·22	0·23	0·11	1	NIL	9
10	Kudligi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0·23	—	NIL	NIL	10
	Average,										

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
District.		Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kurnool.	1	Markapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Cumbum	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Giddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Allagadda	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Nandyal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Koilkuntla	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Owk	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Koilkuntla	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Atmakur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Nandikotkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Dhone	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Pyapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Pattikonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Gudur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Meteorological Office, Madras,
16th March 1916.

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1915—*cont.*

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Stations.	District.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1915. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH APRIL 1915.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Rosellkonda and Surada reservoirs are 24·25 and 8·54 feet deep respectively. Sowing of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, ragi and greengram; cutturn generally fair. Pasture scarce in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of sugarcane commencing or proceeding; of cotton, castor and paddy proceeding; of paddy proceeding or concluding. Transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested ragi, tobacco, chillies and gingelly; cutturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and four divisions. Godavari 1·6 feet above anaikat. Ploughing, manuring and weeding of paddy, tobacco and sugarcane in progress; sowing of oil-seeds and preparing seed-beds proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, chillies, sugarcane, pulses and cholam, cutturn fair to normal; brinjals, samai and castor, fair. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest continues in three divisions and foot and mouth disease in one taluk and one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·50 feet below anaikat, but discharge adequate. Ploughing and manuring, preparing seed-beds and weeding and transplanting proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested chillies and cotton, outturn poor to fair; gingelly and castors, fair; tobacco, poor to fair; sugarcane, normal. Pasture scarce in parts of eight taluks; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good [illegible] prevalent in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospect[illegible]

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring and preparing fields for next season. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cutturn bad to normal; varagu, poor to fair; cotton, castors and horsegram, fair; chillies, tobacco and redgram, fair to normal. Pasture generally scanty and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water supply insufficient except under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Ploughing. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and ragi; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture available and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, planting and weeding of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops, fair to good; cotton faded in parts of two taluks and white cholam in another. Harvested sugarcane; paddy and cholam, fair; and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture not available except in parts of one taluk; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available; but a few weavers in the Yemmiganur Deputy Tahsildar's division have not sufficient work for want of dyes and some labourers in one taluk have emigrated. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel and ploughing in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture not available and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest and foot and mouth disease prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and tanks in parts of two taluks. Ploughing and planting of sugarcane concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, castor, cotton, cholam, horse, ragi and paddy; outturn generally fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of three taluks where cattle disease prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts, slight freshes in four rivers. Ploughing and sowing of indigo, ragi, tobacco and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; cholam, fair; turmeric and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Discharge at the Nellore and Sangam anicuts sufficient; supply in both the deltas adequate. Supply in the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, cumbu and indigo and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and cumbu, outturn fair to normal; cholam, bad to normal; ragi, fair to bumper; tobacco, castor and horsegram, fair; korra, normal. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest and foot and mouth disease prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, varagu, ragi and horsegram; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of another. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly and ragi and transplanting and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly, cholam and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in two divisions and parts of another division and one taluk. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, cholam and ragi proceeding or concluding in parts, transplanting of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available, but insufficient in two divisions and two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam, transplanting of paddy and ragi and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture generally available; fodder available, but dear in one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and in parts of others. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair to normal; ragi, fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of another; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing and sowing of cholam, ragi and gingelly beginning, proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi, tobacco, sugarcane, turmeric, cholam, cotton, gingelly and paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair to good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts No discharge over the anaikat. Transplanting of paddy and sowing of paddy and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam, outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. No discharge over the Grand Anaikat and the supply inadequate. Dry cultivation in progress in one taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing and sowing of cumbu and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but rain generally wanted. Harvested paddy, outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of wet lands, second-crop cultivation of wet lands and cultivation of dry lands proceeding and weeding concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu, cumbu, cotton, sugarcane and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available but dear in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anaikat, but discharge adequate. Ploughing of wet and dry lands, transplanting of paddy and weeding and sowing of gingelly in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; gingelly, poor. Pasture sufficient but scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Anthrax in one taluk. Labour market generally fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing first rice-crop commenced. Standing third rice-crop fair. Pasture generally scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Dry cultivation progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning, pitting, manuring and weeding of main crops and sowing commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 10th April 1915.—Rainfall good Cochin; light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good, but withered or require rain in parts two districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in Guntur and Madura and in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, South Canara, Deccan, Carnatic except Chinglepat, Central except Coimbatore and South except Tinnevelly. Pasture sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Canara and in parts of six other districts; fodder sufficient. Prices falling.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., L. RDS AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
13th April 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH APRIL 1915.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Seers (or 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1915.	Average of 43 years.	1915.	Average of 43 years.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	..	0·2	0·6	0·4	10·3	8·7	8·5	15·7	13·4	13·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam A.	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·6	10·1	8·2	8·2	13·3	13·0	13·7	..	10·7	10·7	13·6	13·0	13·8
	Vizagapatam L.	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·3												
	Godavari	0·1	0·1	0·6	0·1	10·5	8·0	8·6	15·2	15·0	13·3	13·3	17·1	17·1	..	17·0	17·0
	Kistna	0·1	..	0·2	..	10·1	8·0	8·0	17·2	14·0	14·3	13·1	14·7	14·7	..	15·0	15·0
	Guntur	..	..	0·3	..	10·8	8·8	8·4	..	17·0	17·0	15·2	15·3	15·3	14·0	13·8	13·1
Deccan	Kurnool	..	0·1	0·3	0·1	9·2	7·0	8·0	..	13·8	13·8	13·2	17·3	17·0	13·4	14·0	14·0
	Banganapalle	..	†0·1	..	† 0·1	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	17·0	17·0	..	..	..
	Bellary	0·2	0·2	0·8	0·3	8·2	7·8	7·8	..	17·2	17·3	16·4	17·5	17·7	..	..	..
	Sandur	..	†0·1	0·4	† 0·2	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	§16·5	18·8	..	..	..
	Anantapur	..	0·1	0·1	0·2	9·6	7·8	7·8	19·4	16·3	16·5	17·9	§15·2	16·4	17·8	16·1	15·7
	Cuddapah	..	0·2	0·5	0·2	8·9	7·6	7·8	19·4	16·3	16·7	18·2	15·0	16·3	19·8	14·8	14·8
Carnatic	Nellore	..	..	0·4	..	11·2	8·9	9·1	17·0	16·0	16·0	16·1	15·4	15·8	18·0	14·7	15·0
	Chingleput	..	0·1	..	0·1	9·8	10·0	10·3	18·8	14·3	14·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	0·1	..	0·2	8·3	7·5	7·9	14·7	13·0	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	0·1	..	0·1	9·7	9·9	9·8	14·3	15·8	15·8	..	..	..	13·5	13·0	16·7
Central	Chittoor	..	0·5	0·3	0·5	10·0	8·2	8·2	17·8	14·3	14·8	..	..	..	15·8	16·8	15·9
	North Arcot	..	0·2	0·3	0·2	10·1	8·3	8·5	15·9	13·7	14·0	..	..	..	14·1	13·5	13·3
	Salem	..	0·0	..	0·3	9·1	7·6	7·7	16·7	14·8	15·5	14·3	12·7	12·7	16·4	12·5	12·5
	Coimbatore	..	0·6	0·2	1·1	8·7	7·5	7·3	16·1	13·9	14·0	15·5	12·1	12·3	14·9	13·5	13·6
	Trichinopoly	..	0·3	0·4	0·4	8·4	7·3	7·4	16·3	15·0	14·0	16·4	11·9	11·7	15·3	12·1	12·2
South	Tanjore	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·4	9·7	9·2	9·3	15·7	16·0	16·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pudukkottai	..	† 0·1	0·3	‡ 0·2	..	7·2	7·2	..	17·2	17·7	..	20·1	20·1	..	19·9	19·3
	Madura	..	1·3	0·3	1·4	9·9	8·4	8·5	19·4	14·3	14·6	14·9	14·7	15·1	14·8	11·6	11·6
	Ramnad	0·2	0·9	0·4	0·6	9·7	9·3	9·1	16·6	14·9	16·2	14·7	15·6	15·8	13·9	12·5	13·9
	Tinnevelly	..	0·8	0·1	1·1	9·9	9·7	9·7	16·2	14·7	14·5	14·3	13·3	13·3	15·9	12·2	12·2
West Coast	Malabar	4·2	0·7	0·9	1·4	9·1	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	..	0·5	..	0·7	10·5	8·1	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	0·2	‡ 1·3	0·2	‡ 1·9	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	1·9	† 1·1	1·0	† 1·8	..	7·5	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	0·1	0·8	1·0	1·6	9·3	8·0	8·9	14·4	11·3	11·3	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1913-1914. † Average of the 5 years ending 1909-1910. ‡ Average of the 10 years ending 1909-1918. § Revised figure.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

The Benares Hindu University Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons 133

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

A Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares and to dissolve the Hindu University Society, a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and to transfer to, and vest in, the said University all property and rights now vested in the said Society; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

XXI of 1860.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may direct by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(*a*) "Constituent College" means any college or institution maintained or admitted to privileges by the University;

(*b*) "Council" means the University Council;

(*c*) "Court" means the University Court;

(*d*) "Faculty" means a Faculty of the University;

(*e*) "Regulations" means the Regulations of the University for the time being in force;

(*f*) "Senate" means the Senate of the University;

(*g*) "Statutes" means the Statutes of the University for the time being in force; and

(*h*) "University" means the Benares Hindu University.

Incorporation.

3. (1) The persons mentioned in Schedule I being the First Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and the first members of the Court and Senate and all persons who may hereafter become or be appointed as such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Benares Hindu University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the name first aforesaid.

(3) The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes among others, of making provision for imparting education, literary, artistic and scientific as well as agricultural, technical, commercial and professional, of furthering the prosecution of original research and of giving instruction in Hindu theology and religion and of promoting the study of literature, art, philosophy, history, medicine and science and of imparting physical and moral training.

University open to all castes and creeds save as regards religious instruction.

4. (1) The University shall, subject to the Regulations, be open to persons of all castes and creeds, but provision shall be made for religious instruction and examination in Hindu religion only.

(2) Instruction in Hindu religion shall, in the case of Hindu students, be compulsory and shall be confined to them.

(3) Special arrangements shall, if funds are provided for the purpose by the Jain or Sikh communities, be made for the religious instruction of Jain or Sikh students.

Patron and Vice-Patrons.

5. The Governor General of India for the time being shall be the Patron of the University; and such persons as may be specified in the Statutes shall be the Vice-Patrons thereof.

Visitor.

6. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right of inspecting the University and its constituent Colleges generally and for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations. The Visitor may, by order in writing, annul any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations.

Authorities and officers of the University.

7. The following shall be the authorities and officers of the University :—

I. The Chancellor,
II. The Pro-Chancellor,
III. The Vice-Chancellor,
IV. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
V. The Court,
VI. The Council,
VII. The Senate,
VIII. The Syndicate,
IX. The Faculties and their Deans,
X. The Registrar,
XI. The Treasurer, and
XII. Such other authorities and officer as may be provided for by the Statutes.

Powers and duties of officers, terms of office and filling of casual vacancies.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act the powers and duties of the officers of the University, the term for which they shall hold office and the filling up of casual vacancies in such offices, shall be provided for by the Statutes.

The Court.

9. (1) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University in administrative matters, and shall have power to review the acts of the Senate (save when the Senate has acted in accordance with powers conferred on it under this Act, the Statutes or the Regulations) and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes:

Provided that, save in the case of the first Court, no person not being a Hindu shall become or be appointed a member of the Court.

The Council.

10. (1) The Council shall be the executive body of the Court and shall consist of not more than thirty elected members:

Provided that five members shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate.

(2) The Council shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

The Senate.

11. (1) The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University and the constituent Colleges, the curriculum and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

(2) The Senate shall ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members.

The Syndicate.

12. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate and shall consist of seventeen members:

Provided that ten at least of the members of the Syndicate, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be University Professors, Principals or Professors of constituent Colleges.

(2) The Syndicate shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

Audit of accounts.

13. (1) The accounts of the University shall once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months be audited by auditors appointed by the Court:

Provided that no person shall be appointed as auditor in the exercise of this power unless he is qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to audit accounts of companies under that Act. VII of 1913.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published together with the auditor's report and a copy thereof shall be submitted to the Visitor.

Permanent reserve to cover recurring charges.

14. The University shall invest and keep invested in securities in which trust funds may be invested, in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to trusts in British India, a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees as a permanent endowment to meet the recurring charges of the University:

Provided that the sum in question may be temporarily reduced during any year by such sum as represents the capital value ascertained at a rate of interest of 3½ per cent. on the amount received by the University in the previous year as annual grants from the revenues of any Native State:

Provided further that for the first year after the commencement of this Act such sum may be reduced by such sum calculated as aforesaid as represents the capital value of the amount received by the Hindu University Society from such annual grants in the year prior to the commencement of this Act.

Maintenance and admission to privileges of colleges.

15. (1) The Central Hindu College, Benares, shall be deemed to be a college maintained by the University, and the University may found and maintain colleges and institutions in Benares for the purposes of carrying out instruction and research.

(2) With the approval of the Senate and the sanction of the Visitor and subject to the Statutes and Regulations the University may admit colleges and institutions in Benares to such privileges of the University, subject to such conditions, as it thinks fit.

Recognition of degrees.

16. The degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by the University shall be recognized by the Government to the same extent and in the same manner as the corresponding degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by any other University incorporated by an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Statutes.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Statutes may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the constitution, powers and duties of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate and such other bodies as it may be deemed necessary to constitute from time to time,

(b) the election and continuance in office of the members of the said bodies, including the continuance in office of the first members and the filling of vacancies of members and all other matters relative to those bodies which it may be necessary or desirable to provide;

(c) the appointment and duties of the necessary officers of the University; and

(d) all other matters relating to the administration of the University.

(2) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule II.

(3) The Court may from time to time make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes.

(4) The Council shall have power to draft or propose to the Court Statutes to be made by the Court, and it shall be the duty of the Court duly to consider the same.

(5) All new Statutes or additions to the Statutes or amendments or repeals to Statutes shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow, or remit for further consideration:

Provided that no Statute making a change in the constitution of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate as provided for in the first Statutes, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Regulations.

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes the Regulations may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the payment and amount of fees to the University or in relation to the enjoyment of privileges therefrom;

(b) the degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions to be awarded by the University, the qualifications for the same and the means to be taken relating to the granting and obtaining of the same;

(c) the withdrawal of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions;

(d) the tenure of office and terms and manner of appointments and the duties of the examiners and examining boards, the discipline to be enforced in regard to the graduates and under-graduates;

(e) the removal from membership of the University of graduates and under-graduates;

(f) the admission of students to the University and their examination; and

(g) all such other subjects as are required or authorised by the Act or Statutes to be prescribed by means of Regulations.

(2) The first Regulations shall be framed as directed by the Governor-General in Council and shall receive his previous approval.

(3) The Senate from time to time may make new or additional Regulations, or amend or repeal Regulations.

(4) The Syndicate shall have power to draft or propose to the Senate Regulations to be made by the Senate, and it shall be the duty of the Senate to consider the same.

(5) All new Regulations or additions to the Regulations, or amendments or repeals to Regulations, shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow or remit for further consideration:

Provided that no Regulation making a change in the first Regulations as to the admission of students to the University shall be made without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Emergency powers of the Governor-General in Council.

19. (1) If at any time the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that special reasons exist which make the removal of any member of the teaching staff desirable in the interest of the University, or that on a special measure the appointment of certain examiner or examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examinations, or that the scale of staff of the University is inadequate, or that in any other respect the affairs of the University are not managed in the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations, he may indicate to the Council any matter in regard to which he desires explanation and call upon that body to offer such explanation as it may desire to offer, with any proposals which it desires to make, within such time as he may prescribe.

(2) If the Council fails to offer any explanation within the time prescribed, or offers an explanation or makes proposals which in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council is or are

unsatisfactory, the Governor-General in Council may issue such instructions as appear to him to be necessary and desirable in the circumstances of the case, and the Court shall give effect to such instructions.

Dissolution and transfer of property of the Hindu University Society.

20. (*1*) From the commencement of this Act the Hindu University Society shall be dissolved and all property, moveable and immoveable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the Hindu University Society which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, belonged to or were vested in the said Society, shall vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

(*2*) Any will, deed or other document, whether made or executed before or after the commencement of this Act, which contains any bequest, gift or trust in favour of the Central Hindu College or the said Society shall, on the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the University were therein named, instead of the said College or Society.

SCHEDULE I.

[SEE SECTION 3.]

The first Chancellor.

The first Pro-Chancellor.

The first Vice-Chancellor.

The first Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

The first Court.

The first Senate.

SCHEDULE II.

[SEE SECTION 17 (*2*).]

First Statutes of the University.

Definitions.

1. (*1*) In these Statutes—"The Act" means the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

(*2*) All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the Act.

Membership of the University.

2. (*1*) The following persons shall be members of the University, namely :—

(*i*) The officers of the University.
(*ii*) The members of the University authorities.
(*iii*) The members of the teaching staff.
(*iv*) The Graduates.
(*v*) The Under-graduates.

(*2*) Membership of the University shall continue so long only as one at least of the qualifications above enumerated shall continue to be possessed by the individual member.

The Chancellor.

3. (*1*) The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(*2*) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

Powers of the Chancellor.

4. (*1*) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University.

(*2*) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at the Convocation of the University for conferring degrees, and at all other meetings of the University.

(*3*) The Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Senate, appoint Rectors, being persons of eminent position or attainment.

The Pro-Chancellor.

5. (*1*) The successors to the first Pro-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members.

(*2*) The Pro Chancellor shall hold office for one year.

(*3*) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Chancellor shall be filled up by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Council. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next annual election.

Powers of the Pro-Chancellor.

6. The Pro-Chancellor may, in the absence of the Chancellor or pending a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, exercise the functions of the Chancellor, except the conferring of degrees, and preside at any meetings of the Court and Council.

The Vice-Chancellor.

7. (*1*) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members. Such appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

(*2*) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(*3*) Casual vacancies in the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be filled by election by the Court subject to approval by the Visitor. Until the election of a new Vice Chancellor the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

Powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

8. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor and shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall be the principal Executive and Academic Officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside over the Convocation and confer degrees.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations are faithfully observed.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene any meetings of the Court, the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate and to perform all such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations.

(4) If any emergency arises which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary and shall report the fact to the authority which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

9. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court. The appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

(2) He shall hold office for such period and under such conditions as shall from time to time be determined by the Court.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be filled by the Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Chancellor and the Visitor. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

Powers of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

10. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Court and the Council. He shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall be the executive assistant of the Vice-Chancellor in all matters affecting the discipline of the students.

The Registrar.

11. (1) The Registrar shall be whole-time paid officer of the University. He shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Senate and the Syndicate.

(2) He may be a member of the Senate, but shall not be a member of the Syndicate.

(3) He shall be appointed in such manner and on such terms and conditions and shall have such powers and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Treasurer.

12. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Court. He shall hold office for the term of one year.

(2) If the office of Treasurer become vacant by his death or resignation or any other cause, before the expiration of his period of office, the Council shall forthwith elect a Treasurer in his place for the remainder of such period.

(3) The receipt of the Treasurer for any money payable to the University shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

The Court.

13. Subject to the provisions of the Act the Court shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Class I.—Donors and their representatives.

(a) Every Indian Prince or Chief contributing a donation of three lakhs of rupees or upwards, or transferring property at the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer, and, after his decease, his successor for the time being holding his position as such Prince or Chief shall be a life-member.

(b) Every person contributing to the University a donation of one lakh of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer.

(c) Every person contributing to the University a donation of Rs. 10,000 or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a member for a period of ten years from the date of the receipt of his donation or of the transfer.

(d) Every person who is a life-member in virtue of clause (a) may from time to time nominate one member. The member so nominated shall continue in office for such period as the nominator may specify to the Registrar, provided that his membership shall determine on the death of nominator.

(e) One person to be appointed by each donor, mentioned in clause (b), shall hold office for five years.

(f) One person appointed by or under the will of a donor who makes a bequest of Rs. 10,000 or upwards shall be a member for a period of five years from the receipt of the bequest.

Class II.—Elected members.

(a) Ten persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.

(b) Thirty persons to be elected by registered donors of Rs. 500 or upwards, but under Rupees 10,000.

Provided that when the number of such donors falls below one hundred there shall be no election.

(c) Ten persons to be elected by the Senate.

(d) Fifteen representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Court.

(e) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent Jain and Sikh communities.

(f) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent the learned professions.

(g) Such other persons, not exceeding twenty in number, as may be elected by the Court.

(2) When any electoral body entitled to elect a member or members fails to do so within the time prescribed by the Court, the Court may appoint any qualified person of the class from which such electoral body was entitled to elect.

(3) Save when otherwise expressly provided, members shall hold office for five years:

Provided that as nearly as may be one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Court shown in each of the heads of Class II of schedule I to the Act shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(4) All casual vacancies among the appointed or elected members shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed or elected to a casual vacancy shall be a member for the residue of the term for which the person in whose place he is appointed or elected, was a member.

Exercise of control by the Court.

14. The Court shall exercise control over the Senate through the Council and not otherwise, and over the Faculties through the Council and Senate and not otherwise, and over the Council by means of Statutes and Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Court and not otherwise.

Meetings of the Court.

15 As soon as may be after the commencement of the Act, the first Court shall assemble in order to make the necessary appointments and elections for the purpose of the Act and Statutes

(2) An annual meeting of the Court shall be held during the month of October in each year, unless some other month be fixed by resolution at a previous annual general meeting, on such day and at such hour as shall be appointed by the Council. And at such yearly meeting a report of the proceedings of the Council and of the University, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure and the balance sheet as audited shall be presented by the Council to such meeting, and any vacancies among the officers of the University or among the members of the Court or Council which ought to be filled up by the Court shall be filled up.

(3) A copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure and of the balance sheet referred to in clause (2) shall be sent to every member of the Court at least seven days before the date of the yearly meeting and shall be open to the inspection of all persons at the office of the University during the year following such yearly meeting, at such reasonable hours and under such conditions as the Council may determine.

(4) Twenty members of the Court shall form a quorum.

(5) Special General Meetings of the Court may be convened by the Council at any time.

The Council.

16 The Council shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

(ii) Not more than thirty elected members, of whom five shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate, and the remainder members of the Court elected by the Court

(3) Not less than five of the members to be elected by the Court shall be residents of places outside the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(4) At the first election of members of the Council by the Court, it shall proceed in the first place to elect 20 members. The Court shall, as soon as the result of the election is declared, proceed to determine the province, or provinces or States, from among the residents of which the remaining five members are to be elected, and assign to each province or State the number of member or members to be elected.

(5) At each subsequent election, as nearly as may be, four-fifths of the vacancies shall be first filled up. The remaining one-fifth of the vacancies shall then be filled up to secure representation of Provinces and States, on the same lines *mutatis mutandis* as provided in sub-section (3)

(6) The elected members of the Council shall hold office for the term of three years:

Provided that at the first yearly meeting of the Court, and at the second yearly meeting of the Court, as nearly as may be, one third of the elected members shall retire by ballot.

(7) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the members whose place has become vacant.

(8) Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

Powers of the Council.

17. The Council shall, subject to the control of the Court, have the management and administration of the whole revenue and property of the University and the conduct of all administrative affairs of the University not otherwise provided for.

(2) Subject to the Act, the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof the Council shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely :—

(i) To appoint from time to time Principals of constituent Colleges and such University Professors, Professors, Assistant Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other members of the teaching staff, as may be necessary, on the recommendation of the Board of Appointments.

(ii) In the case of other appointments, to delegate, subject to the general control of the Council, the power of appointment to such authority or authorities as the Council may, from time to time, by general or special resolution, direct

(iii) To manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property, business and all other administrative affairs of the University and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit.

(iv) To invest any moneys belonging to the University, including any unapplied income in such stocks, funds, shares, or securities, as it shall from time to time think fit, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments from time to time.

(v) To transfer or accept transfers of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University.

(vi) To provide the buildings, premises, furniture, and apparatus, and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University

(vii) To enter into, vary, carry out, and cancel contracts on behalf of the University.

(viii) To entertain, adjudicate upon, and, if thought fit, redress any grievances of the officers of the University, the Professors, the Teaching Staff, the Graduates, Under-graduates and the University Servants, who may, for any reason, feel aggrieved, otherwise than by an act of the Court.

(ix) To maintain a register of donors to the University

(x) To select a Seal for the University, and provide for the custody and use of the Seal.

The Senate.

18. The Senate shall ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members, of whom less than not three-fourths shall be Hindus, and shall include the following persons, namely :—

I. Ex-officio members

(a) The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

(b) The University Professors.

(c) The Principals or heads of constituent Colleges of the University.

II. Elected members.

(a) Five members to be elected by the Court.

(b) Five members to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.

(c) Five representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Senate.

(d) Should the Vice-Chancellor declare that there is a deficiency in the number of members required in any faculty or faculties, then five or less persons elected by the Senate, eminent in the subject or subjects of that faculty or those faculties.

III. Nominated members.

(a) Five members to be nominated by the Visitor.

(3) The elected and nominated members of the Senate shall hold office for five years:

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Senate shown in each of the heads under Class II and of those shown in Class III of Schedule I to the Act shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(4) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(5) Fifteen members of the Senate shall form a quorum.

Powers of the Senate.

19. The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations of the University, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction, the curriculum and the examination and discipline of students (save so far as matters of discipline rest with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the heads of colleges) and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

(2) Subject to the Act and the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof the Senate shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely:—

(i) To report on any matter referred to or delegated to them by the Court or the Council.

(ii) To discuss and declare an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University.

(iii) To make recommendations to the Council or to the Board of Appointments as to the removal of any Professor or Teacher of the University, or as to the appointment of additional Professors or Teachers.

(iv) To formulate and modify or revise schemes for the organization of Faculties of the University, and to assign to such Faculties their respective subjects, and also to report to the Council as to the expediency of the abolition, combination, or sub-division of any Faculty.

(v) To fix, subject to any conditions made by the Founders which are accepted by the Court, the times and mode of awarding the conditions of competition for Fellowships, Scholarships, and other Prizes, and to award the same.

(vi) To promote research within the University and to require, from time to time, reports on research.

(vii) To maintain a register of graduates.

The Syndicate.

20. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate and shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and fifteen persons elected by the Senate, of whom not less than ten shall be University Professors or Principals or Professors of constituent Colleges.

(2) The elected members of the Syndicate shall hold office for three years:

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-third of the elected members of the first Syndicate shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first two years.

(3) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the Senate.

(4) Five members of the Syndicate shall be a quorum.

Duties of the Syndicate.

21. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate,—

(i) to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix dates for holding them;

(ii) to appoint Examiners, and, if necessary, to remove them, and, subject to the approval of the Council, to fix their fees, emoluments and travelling and other allowances, and to appoint Boards of Examiners and Moderators;

(iii) to appoint whenever necessary Inspectors or Boards of Inspectors for inspecting constituent Colleges and Colleges applying for admission to the privileges of the University;

(iv) to declare the results of the various University Examinations, and to recommend for degrees, honours, diplomas licentes, titles and marks of honour;

(v) to award stipends, scholarships, medals, prizes and other rewards, in conformity with the Regulations and the conditions prescribed for their award;

(vi) to consider and make such reports or recommendations as may be deemed necessary on proposals or motions brought forward by the members of the Senate and Faculties, for consideration by the Senate;

(vii) to publish lists of prescribed, or recommended, text books and courses of study;

(viii) to prepare such forms and registers as are, from time to time, prescribed by the Regulations; and, generally,

(ix) to perform all such duties and to do all such acts as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and the Statutes and Regulations or the resolutions of the Senate.

The Faculties.

22. The University shall include the Faculties of—(1) Oriental learning, (2) Theology, (3) Arts, Sciences, Pure and Applied, (5) Law, and, as soon as the Visitor is satisfied that sufficient funds are available for the purpose, of (6) Technology, (7) Commerce, (8) Medicine and Surgery, (9) Agriculture, and other Faculties.

(2) The Senate shall annually assign its members to the different Faculties.

(3) The method of assignment of members to the Faculties, the meetings of the Faculties, and their power of co-opting additional members shall be provided for by Regulations.

Provided that the members assigned to the Faculty of Theology shall all be Hindus.

be prescribed by the Regulations. They shall also consider and make such recommendations to the Senate on any question pertaining to their respective sphere of work as may appear to them necessary, or on any matter referred to them by the Senate.

(5) Five members, in the case of the Faculty of Arts, and three members, in the case of the other Faculties, shall constitute a quorum.

Convocations. 24. Convocations of the whole University for the conferring of degrees, or for other purposes, shall be held in a manner to be prescribed by Regulations.

Committees. 25. The Court, Council, Senate, Syndicate and the Faculties may, from time to time, appoint such and so many standing and special Committees or Boards as may seem to them fit, and may, if they think fit, place on them persons who are not members of the appointing bodies. Such Committees may deal with any subject delegated to them, subject to subsequent confirmation by the appointing body.

Board of Appointments. 26. (1) The Board of Appointments shall consist of—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor.
(ii) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.
(iii) Two members to be elected by the Court.
(iv) Two members to be elected by the Council.
(v) Two members to be elected by the Senate.
(vi) Two members to be elected by the Syndicate.

(2) The elected members shall hold office for the term of two years. One member from each electing body, to be determined by ballot, shall retire at the end of the first year.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at the meetings of this Board or, in his absence, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and, in the absence of both, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.

(4) The meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, or by the Registrar, when so directed by the Syndicate.

(5) The Board shall consider and submit recommendations as to all appointments referred to it.

Acts during vacancies. 27. No act or resolution of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate or the Faculties or any other authority shall be invalid by reason only of any vacancy in the body doing or passing it, or by reason of any want of qualification by, or invalidity in, the election or appointment of any *de facto* member of the body, whether present or absent.

Re-appointment and re-election. 28. Every officer of the University and every member of any University authority whose term of office or of membership has expired shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election, as the case may be.

Resignation. 29. Any member of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate or any other University authority may resign by letter addressed to the Secretary in the case of the Court, and to the Registrar in all other cases.

Removal. 30. A member of the Court or the Senate may be removed from office on conviction of what in the opinion of the Court or the Senate, as the case may be, is a serious offence:

Provided that a resolution for the removal of any such member is approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the Court or the Senate, as the case may be, at which such a resolution is proposed,

And provided further that such a resolution is confirmed by a like majority at a subsequent meeting of the Court of Senate, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Hindu University Society having requested the foundation of a University and funds having been collected to this end, it is proposed to dissolve the said Society and to transfer its property and rights to a new body called the Benares Hindu University. The present Bill is designed to incorporate this University, to indicate its functions, to create its governing bodies and to define their functions. It also secures to the University the assurance of a permanent endowment and to Government the necessary powers of control. It permits the University to found and control colleges in Benares (in addition to the present Central Hindu College) and also to extend its privileges to other colleges in Benares. These colleges will be the constituent colleges of the University. The degrees conferred will be recognised by Government. Special features of the University will be the imparting of Hindu religious education to Hindus and the inclusion of faculties of oriental learning and Theology.

2. The Bill also provides for the making of Statutes and Regulations. The first statutes are scheduled to the Bill and consist of those which are necessary in order that the University may commence its work when the conditions necessary to its inception have been fulfilled.

3. The general terms of the Bill and the Statutes are the outcome of long negotiations and were finally discussed with a sub-committee appointed by the Hindu University Society.

The 11th March 1915. HARCOURT BUTLER.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Saturday, the 13th day of March 1915	145
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Monday, the 16th day of March 1915	157

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 13th day of March 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLIGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN.

(The Secretary; the President.)

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA GARU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GORU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *K.C.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MOLINEAUX, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. KAREKKATT KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT SPENCER DUNCAN.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the Madras Abkari Act Amendment Act, 1915, which was passed into law at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd February 1915, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 13th February 1915.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have the honour to announce that the Madras Abkari Act Amendment Act, 1915, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th February 1915."

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

Regarding the late Earl Roberts.

From Lieut.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., acknowledging the receipt by the Dowager Countess Roberts, C.I., of a copy of the proceedings of this Council expressing its condolence on the death of Earl Roberts.

Regarding the Hindu Post-puberty Marriage Bill, 1914.

(1) Memorial * from the residents of the Satyamangalam cosba, Satyamangalam taluk, Coimbatore district, and of the Uttukkadu village, Papanasam taluk, Tanjore district, dated January 1915.

* A similar memorial has been received from the inhabitants of 62 other villages in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and Malabar districts.

(2) Proceedings of a public meeting held at Namakkal, Trichinopoly district, on 29th January 1915.

(3) From the Jiyar of Ahobila Mutt, Mannārgudi, dated 30th January 1915.

(4) Telegram from the Secretary, Young Men's Hindu Association, Trichinopoly, dated 1st February 1915.

(5) Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Tiruvādi, Tanjore district, on 30th January 1915.

(6) From the President of a public meeting held at Palghat on 31st January 1915.

(7) From the President of the Hindu Matubhimana Sangam, Negapatam, dated 5th February 1915.

(8) From the President of a public meeting held at the Anderson Hall, Esplanade, Madras, on the 25th January 1915.

(9) From M.R.Ry. N Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal and others of Pundarikapuram, Tanjore district, dated 19th January 1915.

(10) From the Secretary, Kalvi Sangam, Negapatam, dated 8th February 1915.

(11) From the President of a meeting held at Palghat on the 3rd February 1915.

(12) From the President of a public meeting held at Tinnevelly Bridge on 26th January 1915.

(13) Telegram from the President of a meeting of the Brahmans of Palghat held at Nurani high school on 7th February 1915.

(14) From the Secretaries, Madura Dharma Sastra Sabha, Madura, dated 8th February 1915.

(15) Telegram from the Secretary, Adwaita Conference, Kalahasti, Chittoor district, dated 12th February 1915.

(16) From the Secretary, Ellore Literary Association, Ellore, dated 13th February 1915.

(17) From the Chairman of a public meeting of the Brahmans of Palghat held at Adityapuram village, Palghat taluk, on 10th February 1915.

(18) From Mahamahopadhyaya Ramasubrahmanya Sastriyal, Tiruvasanallore, Kumbakōnam taluk, and Mahamahopadhyaya Subrahmanya Sastri, Bangalore.*

(19) Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Mylapore on the 30th January 1915

(20) Resolutions passed at a meeting of the townsmen of Ongole on the 7th February 1915.

(21) Resolutions passed at a meeting of the ladies of Madras on the 30th January 1915.

(22) Proceedings of a public meeting held at Madura on 7th February 1915.

(23) Proceedings of a public meeting held at Gooty on 11th February 1915.

(24) Resolutions passed at a meeting held at Ponneri, Chingleput district, on 7th February 1915.

(25) From M.R.Ry. B. Vijayaramayya Garu and others of Guntūr district, dated 4th February 1915.

(26) From Pillalamarri Venkatasuryanarayana Guru and others of Tenali taluk, Guntūr district, dated 11th February 1915.

(27) From the Secretary, Madras Social Club, Calcutta, dated 15th February 1915.

(28) Resolutions passed at a meeting held at Guntūr on the 24th January 1915.

(29) From the President of a meeting of the Brahmans of Palghat at Tirunilai village, Palghat, on 14th February 1915.

(30) From the Secretary, Mahila Sabha, Berhampur, dated 15th February 1915.

* A similar memorial has been received from two other Mahamahopadhyayas, viz., Mahamahopadhyaya Sūryanya Ashoriya of Tirupati and Mahamahopadhyaya Haribara Sastri, Chidambaram.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

(31) Proceedings of a public meeting held at Salem on 28th January 1915.

(32) From M.R.Ry. N. Chalapati Rao and others, Ongole, Guntūr district, dated the 18th February 1915.

(33) From the President of a meeting held at Chebrolu, Bapatla taluk, Guntūr district, on the 17th February 1915.

(34) From M.R Ry. Dobiraju Gopala Krishnayya Garu and others of Chebrolu, Bāpatla taluk, Guntūr district, dated the 17th February 1915.

(35) From the president of a public meeting held at Gopalapur on the 14th February 1915.

(36) Resolutions passed at a public meeting held in the reading-room, Chatrapur, on the 14th February 1915.

THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915–1916.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, in presenting the Revised Financial Statement for 1915–1916, said:—"Your Excellency, I have to present to the Council the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1915–1916. The statement contains as usual a memorandum by myself as Finance Member which explains in detail the financial position, and I have nothing to add to it at present."

I. & 3. Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, it is my duty to introduce the heads I. & 3. LAND REVENUE. The information supplied in the Financial Statement gives, I think, Honourable Members sufficient information as to the position as regards these heads, and it is perhaps not necessary for me at this stage to go into any details. The only point I may draw attention to is the heavy and progressive fall which has occurred since the budget was first framed in the estimated receipts. Taking the ordinary revenue, the first edition of the Budget estimated the ordinary revenue under Land Revenue as 691½ lakhs of rupees; the second edition estimated it at 686 lakhs; the second edition (revised) made it 682 lakhs; and the Revised Financial Statement has brought it down to 672 lakhs; so that whereas in the first edition it was expected that the revised estimate would be Rs. 5,16,000 worse than the budget estimate, by the first week in March it was expected to be 24 lakhs worse. This falling off is due partly to the fall in collections caused by the difficulty in realizing the kists owing to the depression caused by the war, partly to increase in season remissions to the extent of 6·33 lakhs, and partly to a decrease in consequence of careful assessments of water-rate. This decrease, amounting to just about 2½ lakhs, is set off by an increase in the assessment; and the total decrease as compared with the budget is now 24·33 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know where *tasdik* payments, *i.e.*, fixed payments to temples and mosques, are shown in the budget?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The allowances paid to Hindu and Muhammadan temple servants are paid in the form of deductions from the village collections. These are what is generally called in revenue parlance, *beris* deductions. They are not exhibited under any head in the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to know whether there are any published accounts where these details can be found."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I am not aware of any publication in which these various deductions are to be found. They are not in the budget estimates. You may get them in the village accounts, but not the total for the Presidency."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The details are not to be found in any of the accounts which are now before the Council. That is the point."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know approximately the decrease in the ordinary revenue due to the closure of canals in the Gōdāvari district?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That is not exhibited in these accounts and I cannot give the figure."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have one small inquiry. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew mentioned six lakhs as being the amount which has been given as season remissions."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That is the increase in season remissions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to know how much of it is due to the heavy floods in the districts of Kistna, Gödävari and Tinnevelly."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I am afraid I cannot supply the Honourable Member with that information. I think the Government order on the floods gives some information."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"No information is furnished about this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"On page 42 of the Civil Budget Estimate I find two items. One is 'Deduct probable savings, Rs. 2,21,476,' and the other a similar item for Rs. 1,363."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The practice is that in preparing the Budget we provide for the full sanctioned establishment. That, we find by experience, is never all employed, and it is for this reason that these deductions of probable savings are made. The figures are based upon past experience."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"On page 32 of the Civil Budget Estimate an amount of Rs. 62,300 is provided for 25 sarishtadars. I believe that at present sarishtadars are appointed from among the tahsildars of the Rs. 150 grade, but on page 35 of the Civil Budget Estimate ten extra tahsildars are to be appointed in the grade of Rs. 150."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I do not think there is any connection between the two sets of figures to which the Honourable Member draws attention. The increase in the number of tahsildars, so far as I am able at this moment to answer the Honourable Member, is rather due to the transfer of a certain number of deputy tahsildars who have been converted into tahsildars. The Honourable Member will see that there is a corresponding diminution in the number of deputy tahsildars."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"At page 21 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1915–16 it is stated that a sum of 1·70 lakhs has been assigned for remission of certain recoveries from local bodies."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That does not come under the heads that we are now discussing."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Would it be possible to let me know in what districts there has been suspension of kists on account of the difficulty of collection? I see that on page 17 of the Revised Financial Statement it is stated to have been done only in regard to the Chidambaram taluk."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The figure that I mentioned is the increase in the deficit of the budget estimate due to larger season remissions than were allowed for. I shall be happy to send the Honourable Member information as to the remissions or suspensions. They have occurred in many districts. If he wants information as to his own district, I shall be happy to give it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know in what districts re-surveys and in what districts revision surveys are to be carried out in the coming year?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I have not got that information handy but will send it to the Honourable Member or perhaps he will put a question at the next meeting."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I know why there is put down in the Civil Budget Estimate, page 31, first edition, a sum of Rs. 3,66,547 as a lump provision and in the second edition Rs. 1,01,703 to compensate for 'loss of 'acting promotion owing to the restriction on leave in consequence of the war'? May I know why there is this difference?"

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Cardew; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The lump provision of 3·66 lakhs originally entered was subsequently reduced to 3·10 lakhs, of which a sum of 2·05 lakhs is shown against Assistant Collectors and the balance is entered as a lump provision. These figures are supplied by the Accountant-General upon an examination of the list of the officers to whom the payment is likely to be made."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Is there any difference in exchange compensation also?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The same remark applies."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The exchange compensation allowance is put down as Rs. 70,000 in the second edition, while it was Rs. 54,000 before."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"In regard to the exchange compensation allowance, the increase is no doubt based upon the number of individual officers who receive the payments; the return of officers from leave might increase the cost. There is no change in the rate."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now proceed to the discussion of the resolutions."

CONTRIBUTION FROM MUNICIPALITIES FOR MAINTENANCE OF SURVEY OF MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the resolution which stands in my name:—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the contributions received from municipalities for the maintenance of survey of municipal towns under 3-C. LAND REVENUE be reduced by Rs. 10,482 and that the increase in cost be met by a corresponding reduction in the provision made under 3-B. LAND REVENUE, Revenue Settlement, Temporary Establishment.'

"This resolution deals with two important questions. The first portion suggests that the cost of the maintenance of survey in municipal towns to be borne by the municipalities be reduced and as a source from which the increased expenditure ought to be met, the second portion points out that there may be a reduction under 'Temporary Establishment' provided under 'Revenue Settlement.' So far as the first portion of the resolution is concerned, I shall in the beginning refer Honourable Members of Council to the remarks contained in paragraph 11, page 19, of the Revised Financial Statement. In dealing with Land Records it is there stated:

'This minor head includes the cost of establishments employed for preparing revenue and agricultural statistics in the office of the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Land Records and his establishment, charges on account of Land Records Superintendents, Land Records Tahsildars, Land Records Inspectors and Land Revenue Inspectors and karnams, and the expenditure on the checking of field sketches and the maintenance of surveys of municipal towns. The surveyors and chainmen employed on the maintenance of municipal surveys are treated as Government servants and their service qualifies for pension from general revenues. The cost of this establishment is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, two-thirds of the cost of the establishment in *mufassal* municipalities and one-fourth of the cost in the case of Madras town being subsequently recovered from the local bodies concerned. These recoveries are taken by deduction from charges.'

"It will be found from the detailed information given on page 49 of the Civil Budget Estimate, second edition, that the total sum that is provided in the budget estimate for 1915–16 for the maintenance of survey in municipal towns is Rs. 23,856, out of which it is proposed to recover from the municipalities a sum of Rs. 10,386. I am also informed, according to the information which I have since received from the Chief Secretary, that out of the Rs. 23,856 a sum of Rs. 2,240 is for the maintenance of survey in Madras city and the remaining Rs. 21,616 is for maintenance of survey in *mufassal* towns. Out of this sum, it is stated that a sum of Rs. 615 is to be recovered from the Madras Corporation, Rs. 500 being on account of

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

contributions for pay, allowances and contingencies and Rs. 55 on account of pensionary contribution. The total recoveries from the *mufassal* municipalities will be Rs. 15,771 of which Rs. 14,251 is on account of pay, allowances and contingencies and Rs. 1,520 on account of pensionary contribution.

"The first portion of the resolution raises the question whether it is necessary to recover any amount from these municipalities on this account. It raises a further question whether there is any reason for any difference in the treatment accorded to the Madras Corporation and the *mufassal* municipalities. It is within the knowledge of every member that the maintenance of survey in municipal towns is more in the interests of the Government than in the interests of the municipalities. The Government have still control over the extent of land in municipalities, and it has therefore become necessary to maintain the survey of municipal towns; and even if it is considered necessary to apportion the expenditure between the municipalities and the Government, I have not been able to find any reason for the difference which has been shown in apportioning it in these municipalities. In the case of the Madras Corporation only one-fourth is recovered, while in the case of *mufassal* municipalities two-thirds of the cost is recovered. I suggested that even in the case of the *mufassal* municipalities more than one-fourth need not be recovered and that the same principle may be adopted in the case of the *mufassal* municipalities as that adopted in the case of the Madras Corporation. Therefore I suggest that the contribution from the municipalities be reduced by Rs 10,482 or, according to the correct figures since given to me, by Rs. 10,582.

"I submit that, so far as the desirability of avoiding this distinction is concerned, I need not say anything further except that the municipalities in the *mufassal* are also in need of funds to a very large extent for various purposes and that it is surely essential that their resources should be strengthened in all ways possible; and that even this sum which is proposed to be recovered from them need not be recovered in future

"In suggesting reduction of expenditure under Settlement, I do not think it necessary to detain this Council with many remarks, because the question of increased expenditure under the head of 'Revenue Survey and Settlement' has been before this Council continuously for the last few years. The reduction was definitely suggested at the discussion of the Financial Statement in the year 1913, was again placed before the Council last year and is likely to crop up again and again until the matter is finally settled. It was said in the course of the discussion on the last occasion that, if the Land Records establishment could be made more satisfactory than at present, it might not be necessary to burden the Revenue Settlement establishment with the heavy work which is entailed upon it at present. It is clear that a portion of the work which is now being done by the Revenue Settlement establishment can be undertaken by the ordinary Land Records establishment, in regard to which again I find that an increased provision has been made It will be seen that, notwithstanding the hope we entertained that the establishment might be reduced under the head of Revenue Settlement, Settlement Parties, there was a sum of Rs. 4,57,415 provided in the year 1913–14—I am referring to the sub-head 'Settlement Parties,' not to 'Controlling Agency.' In 1914–15 it was Rs. 4,50,000 and in 1915–16 an increase of Rs. 27,300 has been again provided for. We hoped that, instead of increasing or strengthening the establishment, there would be a decrease. In the case of the Land Records establishment, taking the figures from page 45 of the second edition of the Civil Budget Estimate, we find that the figures of expenditure were in the accounts of 1913–14—Rs. 28,79,856, in the revised estimate of 1914–15—Rs. 29,58,000 and in the budget estimate for 1915–16 Rs 29,87,000, showing for the year 1915–16 an increase of Rs. 1,07,144 over the accounts of 1913–14 and an increase of Rs. 48,000 over the revised estimate for 1914–15. If I draw the attention of the Council to the figures relating to the Land Records establishment, it is because of the nature of the reply given at the discussion of the Financial Statement last year by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth. He said:

'Quite recently the Board of Revenue proposed large alterations in the existing rules with the view of facilitating transfers in future and these have received the approval of the Government. Among other things it has been ordered that revenue inspectors are now to visit each village once in six months and deal with all outstanding cases of transfers and they have

been given power to dispose of such applications without reference to higher authorities when there is no contention. Moreover, the Government of India have been asked to grant exemption from stamp duty in the case of applications for transfers of holdings.'

"Later on with reference to the reduction of the expenditure on the Settlement establishment, he said:

'The Honourable Member proposed that the work which is now done by the special staff should be done by the ordinary revenue establishment in future. It is the intention of the Local Government ultimately, when we get the Land Records department into full working order, to carry out all transfers by means of the existing establishment or by some other establishment connected therewith by whatever name it may be known. In districts where this work has been hitherto neglected, it is quite impossible for the ordinary establishment to bring the existing *adangal* into accordance with facts.'

"A similar remark was made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in the discussion of the previous year. When the Land Records establishment has been increased year after year, it must have been possible to reduce the temporary establishment under Revenue Settlement; but I find on the other hand that there has been an increase in 1913–14, 1914–15 and 1915–16 under both heads and I see absolutely no justification for it. I have therefore pointed out a proper source from which the money required might be provided."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I understand that the real object of the Honourable Member who has brought forward this resolution is to be found in the first portion of it, namely, a reduction in the recovery from municipal funds of a part of the cost of the maintenance of survey. His resolution is more or less a double-barrelled one; but I think that that is the main point which he has in view. One reason, almost the only reason, which he gave for his proposal is that district municipalities stand in great need of funds for various other objects of administration. That reason is perfectly correct in itself, but I think the Council will realize that the existence of survey is an essential part of municipal administration. It is impossible for a municipality to conduct the administration of a town satisfactorily unless there is a survey and unless that survey is maintained. Therefore that is quite as necessary a portion of the expenditure from municipal funds as any other. The municipalities have to collect the assessments on immovable property with reference to the survey, and they must keep up a good survey for that purpose. But the Government have a certain share of interest in the maintenance of the survey. On account of that share of interest they have undertaken to bear in the case of district municipalities one-third of the cost, while in the case of the Madras Corporation they bear three-fourths of the cost. An examination has been made of the reasons which led to the fixing of these proportions, and it appears that we really only adopted a rough approximation to what was thought to be a fair and equitable arrangement. The present proportions are not based upon any exact data as to the real interest or share of interest which the Government have either in the Madras Corporation or in the district municipalities. It is difficult to justify the distinction to which the resolution draws attention. It may very likely be the case that the recovery from the Madras Corporation will be quite sufficient; but I can scarcely think the recovery from the *mufassal* municipalities will prove to be sufficient. I am however prepared to have the question examined. The only way to take it up, possibly, is to take a few typical towns and ascertain what share the Government should bear with reference to the actual facts. I do not think it will be possible to take the case of all towns and examine each in detail, as that would involve more trouble than it is worth; but I am prepared to examine the matter and, if I find that the share of recovery from the district municipalities is inequitable, it will be rectified.

"As regards the actual resolution, I would point out that, if the principle advocated in the resolution be adopted, the figures will require a further change because it will be seen from page 45 of the Civil Budget Estimates that there is a considerable further expenditure incurred on surveys in municipalities of which two-thirds are supposed to be recovered, *i.e.*, Rs. 30,000 out of Rs. 45,000, so that the Honourable Member will see that in the form in which the resolution is framed it cannot be accepted.

"As regards the Revenue Settlement Parties, I would point out that at the close of the quotation which the Honourable Member himself has read out from the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth's speech last year it is said: 'In districts where this work has been

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President.)

'hitherto neglected, it is quite impossible for the ordinary establishment to bring the 'existing *adangal* into accordance with facts.' That statement remains as good today as it was a year ago, so that no reduction under that head will be possible. I regret I cannot accept the resolution; but I am prepared to have an investigation made as to the correct data which will enable us to arrive at a closer approximation of the share that the municipalities and the Government should bear of the cost of the survey of municipal towns."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"In supporting the resolution put forward by the Honourable mover I beg leave to invite the attention of the Council to the figures contained in page 45 of the Civil Budget Estimate (second edition) under the head 'Special Cadastral survey' where the total cost is stated to be Rs. 45,000; and the contribution, which is two-thirds, is shown to be Rs. 30,000. Now the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has stated that he would institute an inquiry. May I ask the Honourable Member whether he would extend his inquiry to this item also, the item of Rs. 30,000 which represents the two-thirds contribution and the principles underlying the fixing of the contribution at Rs. 30,000. If in the case of the maintenance of survey it would be proper to have an inquiry made with a view to reduce the contribution from two-thirds to one-fourth, so as to bring it into harmony with the contribution made by the Madras Corporation, I do not see why the same thing should not be done in the case of the initial surveys of municipalities where, as it stands at present, the contribution is two-thirds, while I submit it ought to be one-fourth. If in the case of the maintenance it would be proper to reduce the contribution from two-thirds to one-fourth, it will be proper to do so in the case of the initial surveys also."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar is of great importance. In consequence of disinclination of municipalities to undertake the survey of municipal areas, a considerable number of encroachments are occurring in public streets. As it is, it is not now possible to undertake the survey of a municipal town, unless the municipal council is itself anxious to contribute two-thirds of the cost. In several municipalities it has been felt that two-thirds of the cost of the initial survey is far too much for their finance. I remember that, as Chairman of the Rajahmundry municipality, I raised this question years ago, and I made a request that as a general rule the contribution should be fixed at one-third. It was then answered that it was not possible to do so. I believe, my Lord, that as the municipalities have been rendered free from contributions on account of the controlling establishments it would be a matter for serious consideration whether this bargaining about the proportion of the contribution, *i.e.*, two-thirds, one-fourth or one-third should be perpetually kept up between the municipalities and the Government. There is no way of compelling the municipalities to undertake the survey unless they themselves are prepared to contribute two-thirds of the cost. I believe that in most municipalities there is a continual trouble over this aspect of the matter. I have been myself anxious that municipal surveys should be initiated; and I have brought this matter several times to the notice of the Government and one party was added on for municipal surveys in my part of the country. I think it would be worth while to induce municipalities to contribute a reasonable proportion instead of demanding a fixed contribution of two-thirds of the cost. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that he would investigate the exact basis of this proportion; but I cannot see whether and how it would be possible to arrive at a common understanding, because any contribution fixed in this case must be more or less arbitrary, I think, on the whole. I, therefore, think that the only basis can be the poverty of the municipality and nothing else. It would be as well to consider how far this contribution should be dispensed with. I think there is also the larger question whether the Government would allow the streets to be encroached upon till the municipalities are in a position to contribute two-thirds of the cost of the survey. I trust that the representations of the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar and Mr. Krishna Rao will receive consideration at the hands of the Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish to persevere with his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao replied in the affirmative.

The resolution was put and lost.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

REDUCTION OF SURVEY CHARGES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the expenditure under 3-B. LAND REVENUE, Survey, be reduced by Rs. 67,400."

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—"Your Excellency, the subject of the expenditure incurred upon surveys has been engaging the attention of this Government for several years past, and I do not propose to take the Council today through the details of the survey administration; for the matter is at present being considered by a committee appointed by the Government. We are grateful to the Government for appointing this committee, because we expect substantial results to be achieved by the labours of this committee. Nevertheless the fact remains that, in spite of the non-official members of this Council or a large majority of them pressing upon the attention of Government the inadvisability of continually increasing the expenditure on survey, there seems to be no disposition whatsoever on the part of the Government to do anything in the shape of reducing even temporarily the expenditure under this head. Honourable Members will see—I do not wish to weary them with figures—that during the last five years there has been a continuous increase in the expenditure under this head.

In the year 1909–10 it was	5·81 lakhs.				
Do.	1910–11	„	6·08	„	or an increase of ·27 lakh.
Do.	1911–12	„	6·73	„	„ 0·65 „
Do.	1912–13	„	7·15	„	„ 0·42 „
Do.	1913–14	„	7·54	„	„ 0·39 „

"The revised estimate for 1914–15 shows a slightly smaller amount, viz., 7·45 lakhs. The budget proposes an expenditure of 7·73 lakhs. So from 1909–10 it has risen from 5·81 lakhs to 7·73 lakhs which is the expenditure at present proposed. Even taking the year 1909–10 as an exceptional one, we find that the expenditure has risen from 6·04 lakhs in 1910–11 to 7·73 lakhs, which is the expenditure that is proposed for 1915–16.

"What I ask you to do, by means of this resolution, is to adopt as far as possible the figures in the revised estimate and to cut down the expenditure on the establishment proposed to be incurred in 1915–16 to the level which has been actually reached in 1914–15, and to await the recommendations of the Survey Committee and a full discussion in this Council before the Government make up their mind what to do in future in regard to this department. I submit that it would be an insult to this Council as well as to the committee appointed by the Government to propose an increase of expenditure under this head when the committee is deliberating as to whether anything can be done by way of retrenching the expenditure. It may be that an increase of expenditure may be recommended. But while the subject is engaging the attention of an expert committee appointed for the purpose, I am sorry that I have used a strong word—I think it will be inadvisable that there should be any proposal to increase the expenditure which has been incurred in the year 1914–15.

"Turning to page 40 of the Civil Budget Estimate under the head of 'Revenue Survey' there was no Deputy Director in 1914–15. He was not appointed though one was suggested. That appointment is proposed to be filled up in 1915–16. I say that pending the report of the committee the suspension of that appointment may be continued. Turning to page 41 we find a proposal to appoint three sub-assistants, but the accounts for 1913–14 shows that only an expenditure of Rs. 2,812 was incurred, and in the year 1914–15 the revised estimate shows an expenditure of only Rs. 2,200, though the budget estimate for 1914–15 provided for an expenditure of Rs 7,800 and the present budget proposes to have it at Rs. 7,800. What I would respectfully ask the Government is to maintain the expenditure incurred in 1914–15 and not to increase it to Rs. 7,800 as proposed until this Council and the committee have had their say.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Cardew.)

"Again turning to page 42 we find that two Assistant Directors (fifth class) are proposed to be newly appointed for a period of eight months, the total cost approximating to Rs 4,800. It is true that the Government received the sanction of the Secretary of State for the re-organization of the establishment some time ago and it is possible that in pursuance of that sanction these appointments are proposed to be filled up in the current year. What I respectfully ask is that notwithstanding the sanction of the Secretary of State in general terms inasmuch as this subject is engaging the attention of the Government, this expenditure might also be suspended for the current year.

"Under the head 'Establishment' on page 42, Honourable Members will see a difference of Rs. 34,000 between the revised estimate for 1914–15 and the budget estimate for the current year. There are certain sundry differences also of Rs. 5,000 and Rs 10,000. At any rate the sum total of Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 19,000 under the three heads comes to Rs. 64,000 which I have suggested in my resolution.

"I ask for this especially having regard to the fact that the Government during the current year on account of the shrinking resources propose a retrenchment under other important heads in which all of us are interested. For instance, under the head "Education," while the revised estimate provided for an expenditure of 79·58 lakhs the Government propose an expenditure of 76·69 lakhs or a reduction of 2·69 lakhs and under the head "Medical" we find a reduction of 3·89 lakhs. But this peculiarly favoured department of Land Revenue, notwithstanding the re-adjustment by shoving on the shoulders of Police and Law and Justice of some of the expenditure, provides in the revised estimate for an increased expenditure of 1·26 lakhs in 1914–15, and 1·80 lakhs in 1915–16. I do not quarrel with the details, because it is not possible to go into them at this stage. What I submit is that in a year like this, when owing to the war we are obliged to cut down the expenditure under every possible head, I do not see the wisdom of making a provision under Survey and Settlement for an increase of expenditure. I simply want the maintenance of the *status quo*. I do not want these appointments which have been held in abeyance to be filled up till after the receipt of the report of the committee. When good times arrive, it may be high time then for the Council and the Government to embark on any expenditure. I hope sincerely that the Government will be able to see their way to accept this resolution and agree to reduce the expenditure under this head of survey."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—"I am afraid that it is quite impossible to accept the Honourable Member's resolution. It is rather difficult to follow his grounds in detail, but I will refer to those I was able to catch in the course of his speech. He referred particularly to the entry on page 40 of one Deputy Director, third class, on Rs. 750 a month costing Rs. 9,000 a year which does not appear in the revised estimate. The cause of the absence of any entry in the revised estimate was the absence of the officer on leave. There is no increase in the number of Deputy Directors. It was due simply to the fact that the officer was in Europe on furlough last year and drew no pay in this country; on his return—he has already returned—his pay must be provided for because he is a permanent officer, and therefore the entry has been made. The Honourable Member will observe that Rs. 9,000 could not possibly be cut out of the budget.

"Then as regards the three sub-assistants, one on Rs. 250 and two on Rs. 200, the Honourable Member will observe that exactly the same budget provision was made in 1914–15. I have looked into the papers to see why the full expenditure which was expected to be incurred in the year 1914–15 was not incurred, but I cannot find the item. All that has been incurred is Rs. 2,200, but it will be seen that there has been no increase in the budget of 1915–16 over that of 1914–15. I do not think that this Council can with wisdom cut out of the budget items relating to the pay of officers the necessity of whose particular appointment we are not in a position to go into.

"As regards the two Assistant Directors costing Rs. 4,800, it is true they are a new charge. But it has been found that in order to produce that improvement in the outturn of survey work which the Government as well as the non-official members of this Council desire, this will be in the end the shortest and the cheapest way of

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

dealing with the survey operations. It is necessary to provide for increased supervision and it is for that reason that two additional officers are appointed to supervise the work now going on. If you spend 7½ lakhs on survey, it is obviously most necessary that the work should be properly supervised. I submit, your Excellency, that Honourable Members of this Council will see that to cut out that provision merely because the Honourable Member wants to cut down the cost of the Survey department does not seem a sound proceeding. We must provide for adequate supervision, unless it is shown that these particular officers are not necessary and that the existing provision is sufficient. I am afraid I have not caught all the points mentioned by the Honourable Member. These are the only points which I was able to follow. It is quite clear that we cannot accept the proposal to cut out of the budget these items and reduce the expenditure by Rs. 67,000 as proposed by him.

"The general policy of the Survey department is another matter; and of course we hope that the deliberations of the Survey Committee which is still sitting and which has not yet written its report will result in the reduction of the cost. Whether it will or will not is more than I know But if it does, we shall be very glad and we shall be able to give effect to those economies which are possible. Before the committee's report is received, it is not possible to forestall any of the committee's recommendations. We cannot carry out economies affecting individuals and it is therefore impossible to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"My Lord, I think, it is well for me not to make any separate speech on the resolution which follows the one moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma, and I wish to say now what I have to say on my resolution so that a second discussion might be avoided.

"My Lord, I do not propose to ask the Government to really add to or reduce the establishment now working. If there is a means by which the Government could utilize the existing establishment for other work, that is already provided for, and if a reduction of the cost of survey and settlement could be effected thereby, I would certainly request the Government at this time of pressure to reduce such expenditure if possible. We are having, or expect to have, a deficit of 27 lakhs and more now. Under education, medical relief, sanitation and aid to local bodies we have found it necessary to cut short our expenditure a good deal. If it is possible really to provide more for them without detriment to the work that has to be carried on at the present scale, I request the Government will try to bring that about.

"Let me make a preliminary observation. It should be remembered that at this time of pressure the people also have been put to considerable difficulties. Many have been thrown out of employment; there is no hope of reduction in the price of foodstuffs; work is also getting dear. Taking all these into consideration, there is no point just now in being very anxious to go rapidly through the survey and settlement operations during this year. Therefore, taking all these things into consideration, I suggest that if the establishment now working could be diverted to other work, we could spare some of the Provincial revenues.

"On page 43 of the Civil Budget Estimate there is a provision for the survey of estates and we find there is an extra provision made for an establishment costing about Rs. 81,800. It is expected that that survey would bring in from the estates an additional revenue of Rs. 44,300 more than the revenue we realized last year. I say therefore that while we additionally provide for an establishment costing Rs 81,800, we actually realize from the estates Rs. 1,26,100. I only submit that the cost of Rs. 81,800 on the establishment might be incurred by transferring the establishment already working in the Survey department for Provincial purposes. That establishment might be utilized for the other work and this will practically result in a saving of Rs. 1,26,100 in expenditure by such transfer of the establishment. The establishment will continue and might be utilized later on next year, if necessary, for this work. But they will be doing estate work this year. In that way it will be possible to save an expenditure of Rs. 1,26,100.

"Similarly in regard to settlement operations on page 44 there is an extra provision of Rs. 4,000 made under the head of 'Controlling office,' Rs 10,000 for settlement parties and Rs 7,000 for establishment over and above the revised estimate allowance of Rs. 4,000, making a total cost of Rs. 21,000. I submit that

these two together will give us about Rs. 1,45,000 and to this may be added the items which were referred to by my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma. If it is not possible to cut out that expenditure, it might still be incurred for other purposes than for the survey of Government villages. In that way we will be really saving Rs 1,50,000 for other purposes; and it will not put us to any inconvenience at this stage as we will be only transferring the establishment from one survey to another. There is no point in proposing an increase of expenditure at a time when we are hard-pressed for funds.

"I am not quite able to see the points that have been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. It is said that the provision has been there in the budget for a number of years. Let it be. There is a statement made that unless extraordinary contingencies require the establishment to be appointed in the coming year, it will not be utilized. It will only mean a saving of Rs. 1,50,000 for utilization for other purposes. I want this to be added to the minor sanitary grants. One observation in the Financial Statement is that local bodies have got a large amount at their disposal for expenditure. That, My Lord, is not a point to be considered. These local bodies have got to do much more. It is not said either by the Government or by the people that what has been provided is sufficient for all time to come. Therefore we must, if possible, avoid a sudden reduction in sanitary grants. My Lord, in that view I hope it will be possible for the Government to accept my resolution to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000, if the reduction of expenses in the items put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma could not be accepted.

"Before closing, I must also refer to the administration reports of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records department for the last six or seven years. I find that the reports of 1908–09, 1909–10 and 1910–11 only record the unsatisfactory work done by one party or another. The Government are satisfied with the work that has gone on. In 1912 two parties, the fourth and the sixth, are condemned as not having worked satisfactorily. In 1913–14, these two parties are said to have worked all right while the others did not work well. This thing has been going on for a number of years and nothing will be lost by reducing the expenditure for one year. Even then, I do not propose to cut down the permanent establishment. There is a lot of temporary establishment that might well be stopped. Even that I do not propose. What I propose is that it might be diverted to the work of the survey of estates for which an extra provision is already made. This establishment may be transferred and the money released. Next year when the report of the Committee is gone into, the Government might decide either permanently to retrench the expenditure or to transfer the establishment now transferred to estate work back to the original work. That is a method which, I submit, must be acceptable to the Government. It will be very well for non-official members who have been bringing this matter up before the Government for the last four or five years to know that the Government will be able to make this diversion at this period of pressure when the Finance Member has had to place before the Council the difficulties of the situation and the necessities for retrenchments. With these words, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I have alluded to certain specific details more to indicate the possibility of reduction in some direction or another without undue sacrifice of the efficiency which has obtained during the year 1914–15. I quite appreciate the position that, if you have more superior officers at the head, they would be in a position to superintend survey operations with greater efficiency than when you have a smaller number at the head. The point that I wished to urge was that there were for several years till 1914–15 a certain number of officers. Cannot we get on with the same number of officers during 1915–16 during the troublous times when we have no money to spend? If retrenchment is not possible under this head, it would be and should be possible for the Government to retrench the expenditure under some other head the details of which cannot be gone into now. I want that the sum total of the expenditure on this branch should not exceed what it has been in the revised estimate and should, if possible, be less than what is provided in the revised estimate. I am not one of those who think that the sum total of survey work will be much smaller. There are vast areas which should be surveyed; municipal cities and towns will have to be surveyed and I look forward to a time when the country will have a number of professional surveyors who will spring into

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Cardew; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

existence. But the point is whether the Provincial Government should go on increasing the expenditure. Though individual officers may have to be reverted to their appointments, I hope the Government will be pleased to see their way to accept one or the other of the resolutions and reduce the expenditure to the level of what obtained in 1914–15."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma's point, but I would draw his attention to one or two facts, namely, the actual outlay on Government villages which is also shown at the bottom of page 42 and which according to the Budget of 1915–16 is Rs. 5,68,000 while according to the Revised Estimate for 1914–15 it is Rs. 5,71,000, showing that as regards Government villages the budget is already actually below the Revised Estimate. An increase occurs in the estate surveys which is recoverable; and as regards this I would refer briefly to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's suggestion, which is, I understood, that we might make a saving in the Provincial expenditure on survey by transferring a party from ryotwari areas to estate areas. Well, Your Excellency, when parties are at work in a district it is hardly possible to do this because it would interfere with the continuity of the proceedings if a party were taken away in the middle of its work in a taluk and sent away to other work. There is however one party, No. 2, which will shortly finish one district and which may be transferred to estate work. The Honourable Member remarked that if we did this no one would object. I do not know whether it struck him that the people who would object would be the owners of estates, who might be suddenly called upon to undertake the cost of survey work amounting to Rs. 1,50,000. We do not know if there are estates which are now ready to accept the charges on account of the survey of their property. We cannot force these landholders either to come forward with money or to undertake the cost of survey operations at any particular time, so that it is not possible for me to accept this resolution or in any way to undertake that such transfer shall be carried out. The Commissioner of Survey and Settlement will see whether it is possible to utilise the party No. 2 for the survey of estates. I cannot say if it will be done. If we find that the estates are ready and if there is no special urgency as to the future employment of the party on ryotwari work, we will see if it is not possible to transfer it to estate work. That is the outside limit to which I can go. I think some owners of estates have in the past urged that their surveys should be pushed through quickly. If that be still so in the Telugu part of the country, it may be possible to transfer the party; but we cannot possibly accept the resolution because it will bind us to what is mentioned in the resolution. We will consider the point raised by the Honourable Member."

The resolution was put and lost.

REDUCTION OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT CHARGES AND INCREASED GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR SANITATION.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution No. III will not, I gather, be moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"What I meant was that I would not move it separately. Last time in answer to an interpellation of mine it was said that various zamindars and estate owners had applied for a survey of their estates. A list was also given and it was stated that if it was possible for the Government to undertake the work they would do so."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has already answered that point."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"In that case, your Excellency, I withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"III. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs be deducted from the expenditure under 3-B. LAND REVENUE, Survey and Settlement, and the same be added to the head Contributions, Grants to Local Bodies for Sanitary Purposes, under 45-A. CIVIL WORKS."

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Cardew.)

BATTA TO TALAIYARIS AND VETTIS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution which I wish to place before the Council runs as follows:—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a daily batta of 2 annas be allowed to all the talaiyaris and vettis whenever they are sent out of a village to a distance of over five miles on Government duty and that a provision of Rs. 50,000 be made in the budget estimate and the same be met from the amount provided under 45. CIVIL WORKS'

"My Lord, I do not think that this resolution requires any great or lengthy persuasion on my part to commend it to the acceptance of this Council. Talaiyaris are low-paid servants and it has been brought before this Council that it is desirable that the pay of these low-paid menials should be raised to something like a living wage. Out of the 30,733 vettis on salaries ranging from Rs. 3 to 7, there are nearly 28,226 receiving pay of Rs. 4 and under. Again, out of the total number of 33,532 talaiyaris both in ryotwari villages and proprietary estates whose salaries range from three rupees to seven rupees, there are as many as 32,268 who are paid four rupees and under. My Lord, when it was proposed that the pay of these servants should be raised to something like a living wage, it was said that these people were not full-time servants of the Government, that they had time to attend to other work and therefore it was not necessary to raise their pay to anything more than what they had been receiving. It has been pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kesava Pillai that these people are more than whole-time servants and that they are also entrusted with heavy and responsible duties. My Lord, twenty years ago or thereabouts, tahsildars' peons and taluk peons were not paid any batta, but it has since been found expedient to pay batta to these people whenever they had to go to villages on revenue work. Now revenue inspectors and karnams in special cases are paid small amounts of batta whenever they have to go to the taluk head-quarters from their villages. But these people, low-paid as they are and hard-worked as they constantly have been, are not paid any batta when they have to go long distances from their villages to the taluk head-quarters carrying large sums to be remitted to the treasury. These people have to spend at least 24 hours in going to and from and there are places in the Godâvari and Kistna districts which are more than 30 miles distant from the taluk head-quarters. These poor people have to walk all these distances with heavy remittances and without any chance of any batta being paid to them. These people being untouchables and belonging to the lowest classes are not even provided with shelter when they go to the taluk head-quarters; and when they are at the taluk head-quarters they are sometimes obliged to wait for hours or even a whole day before their remittance is taken into the treasury and a receipt is granted to them. It is bare justice that these people should at least be paid a batta of two annas a day when they are obliged to go on Government duty over distances beyond five miles from their village. I need not say anything more than that it is bare justice that these people should be paid that small amount.

"My Lord, these servants were no doubt given some lands to cultivate, but these lands were alienated by them, and so many divisions of these patches of service-inams are made, that they have actually to live upon the pay they receive from the Government. These people, doing responsible duties as they have been, are not at present able to receive at least as large a daily wage as an ordinary and irresponsible cooly is able to earn. I, therefore, commend this resolution to the Government, for their acceptance. Although the pay of these low-paid servants of the Government cannot at present be raised to a living wage, I propose that a batta of two annas might be allowed to them and that for this purpose a provision of Rs. 50,000 be made in the budget estimate for the coming year."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The Honourable Member who has moved this resolution began his remarks by referring to the low pay of the village servants and ended them by a reference to the same subject, and we may take it that it is that fact which is at the back of his mind in moving this resolution. But when he proposes that they should be granted a travelling allowance, he should bear in mind that travelling allowance is merely to be given for the actual cost of travelling. 'Travelling

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

'allowance,' says the Financial Code, 'is given to officers to cover actual travelling 'expenses incurred in travelling.' That is the fundamental principle. It is also expressly laid down that travelling allowance is not to be a source of profit, and so on. In another article the Code states that the daily allowance is to cover the ordinary daily charges of an officer touring. In other words, we cannot base a proposal to grant a travelling allowance on the ground that an officer is low-paid. In the debate which occurred about a month ago when it was proposed to raise the pay of village servants it will be in the recollection of your Excellency and the members of this Council, that it was stated that wherever it was found essential, owing to the absence of an adequate supply of candidates for the posts of village servants, to raise their pay, that would be done That holds good today and that is the proper way of dealing with the question of pay.

"If we are to adopt the Honourable Member's proposal to give travelling allowance to these 64,000 village servants—there are 64,000 village servants in the Presidency—it is evident what enormous complications it would introduce Honourable Members may imagine 64,000 vettis and talaiyaris making journeys to the taluk headquarters and drawing two annas for each journey. In the first place the cost would be very heavy. It has been calculated for me that if they went to the taluk headquarters five miles away for only one day in a month the cost would come to Rupees 96,000. Some record will have to be kept of these journeys and we must have some method by which that record will be checked and tabulated and each two annas would have to be represented by an entry in the taluk accounts. It is evident that that is a most complicated way of increasing the remuneration of these servants. It is also almost certain that it would lead to unnecessary journeys and claims. If the village servant had to go somewhere on private business not far from the taluk head-quarters he would get a chit to take to the taluk head-quarters and put himself down for an extra two annas for that. That sort of thing is sure to happen. Supposing this plan is adopted you can realise what a gigantic amount of accounting will be involved, while the advantage gained will be very small and not in proportion to the work involved. If instead of giving travelling allowance at the rate suggested you give an extra rupee or so for a year, that would be a far better way of dealing with the question than to give a man of the humblest rank two annas a day for walking a distance of five miles—because under the Honourable Member's resolution if he went out of his village even for five miles he would be entitled to a batta of two annas. The question is how that journey is to be registered when he goes out five miles but not to the taluk head-quarters. The karnam will have to keep accounts and then there is the difficulty of checking the accounts of the karnam. On the whole the complications and unnecessary scriptory work and the temptation to improper practices which the adoption of this proposal would involve would be out of all proportion to the benefit to be derived by the poorer classes of servants, whose position we should be glad to see improved. Therefore it is quite impossible to accept this resolution.

"The only possible solution is to watch and see where the necessity arises and where it is shown that the existing rates of pay are not sufficient and we cannot get men on the present rates; we can deal with those cases as they arise. If we had plenty of money I should much like to adopt some method of increasing the pay of village servants rather than increase the expenditure on some of the other objects mentioned on the resolution paper. But the substantial thing is that we ought not to pay more than the necessities of the case demand and we can only deal as they come up with the cases where it is shown that we cannot get suitable men on the wages we now give. In any case, to give the travelling allowance proposed here is the wrong way of increasing the emoluments of these men. Therefore it would be a mistake to pass this resolution. It is better to deal with the matter by increasing pay rather than go into the complicated and objectionable procedure that would be involved by adopting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"I am glad to hear that the Government are prepared to consider this question from the point of view of raising the pay of these people instead of giving them a travelling allowance; but in reply to some of the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew I want to say a few words. When I said that these people might be paid a batta of two annas whenever they

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)

have to travel five miles and above, I only meant that such people who go to the taluk head-quarters, more than five miles distant, ought to be paid a daily batta, and not that they should be paid batta whenever they travel five miles.

"Again it was said that it would throw quite an unnecessary temptation and that it would also involve unnecessary complications in calculating the batta of these people. These people do not go on their own account. They do not go unless they are sent by the village officers; and it might, if necessary, be restricted that these people shall be paid a batta only when they carry Government money to the treasury and not at other times.

"I suggested in this resolution that these people, when they are obliged to go to the taluk head-quarters over a long distance might be allowed to draw a small amount of batta. It was said that in the Code no provision is made for paying batta to low-paid people. Taluk peons are now paid two annas a day. There was a time when they were not paid any batta at all. They were at one time even paid one anna which was eventually raised to two annas. A similar provision may be made in regard to these low-paid servants also and a small batta of the kind proposed in the resolution may be allowed to them."

The resolution was put and lost.

1. Refunds and Drawbacks.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I have to introduce the head 1. REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS. The accounts under this head will be found on page 31 of the Financial Statement and they call for no remarks."

IV. & 6. Stamps.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I beg to introduce heads IV. & 6. STAMPS. I do not suppose there is anything under this head which requires explanation."

V. & 7. Excise.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I beg to introduce heads V. & 7. EXCISE."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to make some inquiry as regards opium under the head of 'Excise.' May I know whether the Government have withdrawn their orders issued recently fixing the upset price at which opium was to be sold in retail shops—whether there are any existing orders binding upon renters that they should sell opium at a fixed price? If the condition was withdrawn, I should like to know why it was withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Please give me notice of your question."

VIII. & 10. Assessed Taxes.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I beg to introduce the heads VIII. & 10. ASSESSED TAXES. They hardly require any remarks."

IX. & 11. Forest.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The next head to be introduced is IX. & 11. FOREST, Revenue and Expenditure."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Paragraph 52, page 29, of the Revised Financial Statement refers to receipts from the sale of coast casuarina plantations which have been disafforested. I presume that they have been sold in pursuance of the recommendation of the Forest Committee. If so, I should like to know where the sale-proceeds have been credited—under what head?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The sale-proceeds are credited under the head 'Forest,' minor head 'Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is no particular or separate head for that item."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether there is any provision for the opening of a Government depôt at Madura that was under the contemplation of the Government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I believe the reply is in the negative."

X. & 12. Registration.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I beg to introduce X. & 12. REGISTRATION."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Last year when the Financial Statement was considered, I asked for the raising of the pay of the clerks of the Registration department. It was answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that the question was being considered by the Government and that the proposal might take effect in the coming year."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"We have addressed the Government of India and we have not yet received their reply."

XII. & 13. Interest.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I beg to introduce XII. INTEREST. Full explanation is given in the Financial Statement. The expenditure side is not open to discussion."

18. General Administration.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The next head is 18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION."

PROVISION FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL LIBRARY.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to move the following resolution that stands in my name:—

'V. That this Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a suitable library should be provided for the use and easy reference of the members of this Council, that for this purpose the provision under 18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION be increased by Rs. 10,000 and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.'

"It is evident from an analysis of the details contained in the Civil Budget Estimate under this head that there is no provision made at all for the purchase of any books for the library of this Council. I believe it is entirely unnecessary for me to urge the importance or the need of a library for this Council. Again and again we have felt the necessity for verifying particular facts or figures that occurred to us. In order to make our statements accurate and sound it is absolutely necessary that a good and well furnished reference library coupled, if necessary, with a lending library, should be available for this Council. Indeed it is hardly necessary for me to go into the question of necessity, because we are in theory supposed to have a library for this Council. I have just now been furnished with a list of the books in the reading room for the Additional Members of the Legislative Council. This tiny pamphlet of nine pages contains about 200 or 300 books. I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the extreme inadequacy of a library of this sort, if one wishes to get information as to what is going on elsewhere. The Houses of Parliament have got suitable libraries. Here, if you want any information as to what is being done in other countries, you will find yourself absolutely helpless.

"Two years back, we voted Rs. 3,000 for a library. The exigencies of the situation prevented the Government from devoting the full amount for the purpose and only Rs. 1,800 was spared and a few more books were purchased. These books however were not sent to enrich the small library in the reading room, but they were sent to a separate library known as the Secretariat library. I am quite sure that the Honourable Member who is in charge of the particular head is sure to say that the Secretariat library is well-stocked and it is open to members to make use of it. I may, therefore, at once say that the existence of that library

does not stand in the way of this resolution. I will point out presently why it is so. If we had our own Council library, we can rummage it for any book we want, we can call for one book after another, and we can get them all a few days before the meeting. Book after book may be looked into to verify particular facts. But in the Secretariat library, if you desire to take out a book you must give 24 hours' notice and if you chance to come across a passage which requires further elucidation from another book you must give another 24 hours' notice. Therefore it does not deserve the name of a reference library. The members of Government are not under the obligation to give 24 hours' notice to enable them to take any books they want. But it is one of the conditions which effectually debar a large number of the Members of this Council from making any use of the Secretariat library. If perchance in some cases the clerk or officer in charge is obliging enough to dispense with the 24 hours' notice, that would be seeking a favour from him. When one wishes to have a library to use, one does not wish to ask for favours. The Secretariat library is therefore practically useless for the purpose I have in view. We want a library at our own disposal—like the present reading room library. Its only fault is that it has too few books. I have brought forward this resolution in the hope that the Government would easily find the money for providing us with more books so as to make it a good library.

"In Parliament the members have got an excellent library and the same is the case in other legislative assemblies of any civilized Government. Why should this Council alone be so ill-equipped?

"I suppose the plea that I will be met with is not that there is no need, but that there is no money, this being a year of retrenchment. If this be the plea, I would say that I am moderate in this resolution. I ask only for Rs. 10,000. That is not enough to make a good library; but I hope in a year of plenty something more will be provided; for the present year a sum of Rs. 10,000 is quite sufficient. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar made an excellent suggestion to procure some books for addition to the library. I thought his suggestions would have been carried out. But I find that even the few books suggested by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar are not found in the Additional Members' reading room. I would merely make a request to the Government to accept this proposition so as to enable us to have a larger library. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew or any other member would offer the Secretariat library in the place of the Additional Members' library. I should be glad to have it as a free library into which we can go at any time, rummage for books and take out any books that we want, and the conditions as to notice and as to the taking out of the books should be abolished. There is necessity for the use of a good library. We need not be specially economising in a matter of this sort. For the Legislative Council library even duplicate copies of books might be added.

"My suggestion is not only that we should have a reference library; it will be an advantage to have a lending library also. That need not be quite as large as a reference library. If a lending library is considered an extravagant idea, the expenditure on a reference library at least will I hope be recognized as a necessity.

"There is one other fact that should be remembered in connection with the Secretariat library. There are some books which are tabu for the Additional Members; they are too holy for our perusal. It is only such books as are published for sale that are available to us. As we are in the outer pale, we should not trespass upon the sacred ground of unpublished books. If that be so, it will not be possible for us to make a free use of the Secretariat library. Hence it is necessary that there should be a well-stocked library for the use of the Additional Members. There is already a tiny library for our use which might be enriched a little bit. That is the object of my resolution and I hope that the Council will accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"It is a thankless task to refuse a drink to those who are, in the words of an eminent though somewhat obscure poet, 'Soul hydroptic with a sacred thirst', but it is unfortunately obligatory on the Government to scrutinize all demands on the public purse and the honeyed words of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar have not convinced them that they would be justified in spending Rs. 10,000 upon the object he has in view. In 1913 it was definitely decided to abandon the idea of establishing a separate library for the Legislative Council. The arrangement then made was that a small selection of books should be available to the

(Mr. Butterworth.)

members of the Legislative Council in their reading room. This collection was to consist of Acts, departmental codes and certain works of general reference. A catalogue of the books of this description which are now in the reading room shows that the collection has progressed to a certain extent. In addition to this, the Government threw open to the use of the Honourable Members the general Secretariat library. This library does not unfortunately contain modern works of fiction, but in other branches of literature its range is considerable. You can pore over the dreariest official reports or look up the origin of words in Hobson Jobson, or elevate your mind by the perusal of 'Youth's Noble Path,' a work designed as I understand for the moral improvement of the adolescent. We spend a considerable amount of money on this library. Last year we spent about Rs. 1,800, which the Honourable Member regards as filched from the Council library. In the current year we propose to spend over Rs. 1,000 and for the next year we have provided Rs. 1,500. In laying out this money the Government will always be glad to take into consideration the wishes, and cater as far as possible for the tastes, of the Honourable Members. I may mention that we have recently sent orders for a new line of fancy goods, to wit, works on town-planning, which will, I am sure afford the greatest gratification to our customers.

"In addition to this, the maternal solicitude of the Government has provided a suggestion book for the reading room and I have looked through this book in order to see whether it contains traces of that fervid desire for books and yet more books the existence of which is implied by this resolution. The result of my examination has been disappointing. Some years ago the constructive energies of the Members of the Legislative Council flowered into a proposal to buy that light and handy pocket companion, the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which indeed is now in the library. But since April 1913 not one single book has been suggested, and I am told that except on Council days the reading room is very rarely used.

"I think it will be obvious to members that there are serious objections to establishing two large libraries in the same building. In the first place it will cost a good deal of money. There is not only the purchase of books to be considered, but there would also have to be a certain establishment and a good deal of money would have to be laid out on the provision of book-cases, etc. Secondly, while this proposal would bring with it certain advantages it would not bring with it advantages materially greater than those now enjoyed by members to whom the general Secretariat library is available, thirdly it is quite impossible to find room in this building for anything in the nature of another large library. We have in fact great difficulty in finding room for the present collection of books. The alacrity, the joyful alacrity, with which the Government supply information on all conceivable topics to Honourable Members is within the knowledge of the Council and in the same spirit they would treat any demands for books which Honourable Members may make. For instance, if Members wish to have a collection of blue books in the reading room, the Government will be ready to consider whether they could be got. Again, in the case of works in such constant demand that it is desirable that duplicate copies should be procured, the Government will procure duplicate copies, and they will doubtless be ready to extend in other directions the present collection provided that it is not to grow into a regular large library.

"The Honourable mover of this resolution has taken exception to one of the rules under which the Secretariat library is open to members, the rule which requires 24 hours' notice. That rule is not applicable when the Council is sitting; but it does probably at other times constitute a difficulty in the way of making a free use of the library. The question of the relaxation of this rule will therefore be considered. Secondly, the Honourable Member complained that there are certain books which are not available to members. All published books are available, but there are some books which are not in that category and which are not open to public inspection.

"I trust that what I have said will convince the Honourable Member that the Government are anxious to meet the wishes of the Members of the Council with due regard to economy. The remedy for any deficiency in our present library is largely in their hands, for it is open to them to suggest the purchase of books either for the Legislative Council library or for the general library in the Secretariat. If the Honourable Member recognizes these facts, I have no doubt that he will think it advisable to withdraw the resolution and not put the Government to the painful necessity of opposing it."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart; the President; Mr. Butterworth.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I first rise to inquire whether the statement which I found made somewhere that this Government have been instructed not to spend any money in the year 1915–16 on things not budgeted for, is correct?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I found a leader in a newspaper that this Government had received instructions not to spend anything unless there was urgent necessity."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"It is a commonplace of budget arrangement that we should not spend anything for which a budget allotment is not made. But we can change the allotment from one thing to another in the course of the year. In that our power is not disturbed."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The seductive offer made by the Honourable Member who replied to the resolution was that we could go on making suggestions. If that be so, we could go on making suggestions which would involve an expenditure of Rs. 10,000. Suppose an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 is suggested in the suggestions book, the Government may not find it to be a case of urgent necessity according to the accepted principle of budget arrangement, and would not therefore purchase Rs. 10,000 worth of books. Otherwise I would gladly withdraw the resolution. My object is to get the books and not the resolution. If really we are going to have the books, it is all right.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth said that the suggestion book was hardly attended to; and he also said that the reading-room has been rarely used. These are the very matters I complain of. There is very little in that library to make use of. He said that there were books about the moral elevation of adolescents and he mentioned other interesting books; but seriously speaking I do not think there is much in that library that one would like to refer to. If any attempt is seriously made to equip this library, suggestions will be forthcoming. 'Let it not become another large library.' That is what he says. He is in terror of a library. I do not know where we stand. If the Government are anxious, as the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth says they are, and are willing that the 'soul's hydroptic thirst' should be assuaged within the four walls of this building, I will be glad to make suggestions and withdraw the resolution. May I know whether it is within practical politics to provide Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 for these books."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has heard that a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been provided for the purchase of books."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"The Government would be willing to find money for the purpose of increasing the budget allotment if necessary. I won't say that they would be prepared to go to the extent of Rs. 10,000. If the shelves are unduly depleted and it is true that they are not nearly full, any proposal which the Honourable Member may put forward for buying books will be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is that allotment of Rs. 1,500 for the Additional Members' reading-room?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"It is for the Secretariat library, but books can be bought out of that and put in the reading-room."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The net result of what the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth says is that the 24 hours rule will be relaxed and a number of other books would be transferred to this library and in these circumstances I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

MOVE OF GOVERNMENT TO THE HILLS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have been in some difficulty with regard to Resolution No. VI.* It is of wide interest and I am loath to take steps which will restrict any discussion in this Council. It may be argued that this resolution applies

* The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—
"VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 45,500 for hill journey allowances made under 19. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION and 45. CIVIL WORKS to meet the cost of the move to Ootacamund of the Executive Council and the Civil and Public Works Secretariats be omitted from the budget estimate of 1915–16."

(The President; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

to this Presidency only. Though it deals with the practice which obtains in this Presidency, it indirectly affects the practice which is general throughout India, that is, the Imperial and the Provincial Governments' move to the hills in summer. I mention that consideration now though it can be urged only to dismiss it. The Council at the last meeting came to a decision to discourage discussion of all controversial questions at the present time. I find from the records that this question on the last occasion sharply divided the Council; and I therefore do not consider it desirable that this resolution should be discussed at the present time, whatever the future of it may be. I would respectfully suggest to the Honourable gentleman that it might be in general accord with the sentiment which the Council expressed at the last meeting if he would withdraw the resolution on this occasion."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I should not like it to be said that, when the head of a Provincial Government appealed to a non-official member at this time of anxiety in the name of internal peace and quiet, he did not meet with an adequate response. I am willing therefore that the discussion of this subject should be held over till the war-cloud lifts and there is no need for the same nervousness as now about controversial matters."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn

XVI-A. & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I beg to introduce XVI-A. & 19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW."

RE-ORGANIZATION OF PROVINCIAL SERVICE, JUDICIAL BRANCH.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"VII. This Council recommends that provision be made under 19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE for the re-organization of the Provincial service, Judicial branch, by raising the salaries of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges as under:—

		Rs.
District Munsifs, fourth grade	.. ..	250
Do. third "	.. ..	300
Do. second "	.. ..	400
Do. first "	.. ..	500
Subordinate Judges, third grade	.. ..	600
Do. second "	.. ..	800
Do. first "	.. ..	1,000

"This Council further recommends that the increased expenditure consequent on such re-organization be met by a corresponding reduction under 45-E. CIVIL WORKS."

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—"May it please your Excellency, the resolution which is on the agenda paper is only a copy of the resolution which was before this Council in 1913 and which was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. At that time the position was surveyed completely, and I do not propose to take the Council over again through the discussion of the Financial Statement in the year 1913 when the matter was considered. It was then brought out clearly that since 1884, when the present scale of pay of the judicial officers was fixed, almost every department has been re-organized on a better scale of pay. The Police department, the Forest department, the Survey department, the Salt department, the Jails department, the Public Works department, the Revenue department, in fact all the departments, were considered and it was brought out clearly that in all the departments the necessity was felt to enhance the pay and prospects of the officers in the departments. It is in the Judicial department alone that the re-organization seems to have been delayed for a long time, and the attitude of the Government in reply to that resolution was that they were almost taking up that matter also. The matter was brought up by an interpellation subsequently by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha

Ayyar, and it was stated in reply that it was engaging the attention of the Government. It is now full two years and we have not been able to include any provision in the Budget for this re-organization. The officers of Munsifs' and Subordinate Judges' grade have to deal with properties worth about seven crores of rupees annually. In 1913 they disposed of property worth seven crores of rupees. Generally the efficiency of this department has been recognized in all the administration reports of the Government and it will be only proper if early steps are taken to attend to this department. The necessity for reorganization has been practically accepted by the Government. My Lord, it is only proper that the officers that ought to be appointed for these several offices should be sufficiently attracted, and their prospects should be sufficiently attractive according to the present day requirements. I am quite sure that the Government will be inclined to agree with the non-official members. I only want the matter to be taken up as early as possible and effect given to the intentions of the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I can give the Honourable Member the assurance for which he asks. The matter will be taken up as early as possible. In fact a letter to the Government of India is now in draft and ought to issue in a short time. I do not wish it to be understood from that that our proposals are identical with those which are put forward in this resolution. We have made a proposal for an increase in the number and for an increase in the pay, but it would not be proper for me to discuss them in this Council or even disclose them, as they form the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. If we pass this resolution, we should be unnecessarily diverting money from many useful purposes to an object on which it could not be spent, because the scheme will require the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and the additional expenditure will not be required throughout the whole year. We have, however, a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 under Civil Works which has been added to that head at the last moment by the Government of India and that is available for appropriation for other purposes. We shall also in the course of the year, as usual, have savings under some heads and I anticipate that we shall have very little difficulty in finding the money if the proposals are to be given effect to this year. My sympathy as Member in charge of the Judicial department—not only my sympathy but also the sympathy of every member of the Government—is entirely with the principle of the resolution. We do think that the number requires increase and that the pay should be enhanced. I am sure that I can speak not only for myself but for my colleagues when I say that if the scheme should fortunately be sanctioned in the course of the year, even in the early part of the year, we shall find the money to give full effect to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I thank the Government and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for the assurance given and I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

INCREASED PAY TO COPYISTS IN CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move—

'VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 14,000 be provided under 19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE to increase the pay of the copyists in the Civil and Sessions Courts and that a corresponding reduction be made from the sum of Rs. 22,000 provided under the same head for the increase in copyist establishments.'

"This resolution suggests that some definite steps should be taken to improve the position of the copyist establishments in the various Courts, especially in the mufassal. Every member of Council will be aware that the position of the copyists is exceedingly disadvantageous and unfortunate. They are not counted as being on the permanent establishment of any Civil Court, nor do they enjoy the privileges and advantages arising from that position. They are not at the same time treated as persons who are not in Government service. They cannot take up appointments elsewhere, nor have they got the privileges and rights pertaining to the position of Government servants. Within the last few years, there has been an increase in the

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

number of copyists in the various Courts, but nothing has been done to improve their position. The scale of pay and the emoluments were both fixed about 30 years ago and during all these years, very little has been done to alter their position. We find that, so far as the number of copyists is concerned, the following is the position:—

Year.	In District and Sessions Courts	In Sub-Courts.	In Munsifs' Courts.
1912-13 (revised estimate)	370	73	421
1913-14 (budget ,,)	388	79	420
,, (revised ,,)	397	73	422
1914-15 (budget ,,)	406	78	426
,, (revised ,,)	418	18	426
1915-16 (budget ,,)	423	78	432

"The amount that has been spent upon the copyist establishment during these years is as follows:—

In 1911–12 it was Rs. 2,22,386,
in 1912–13 ,, Rs. 2,35,493,
in 1913–14 ,, Rs. 2,43,885,
in 1914–15 ,, Rs. 2,56,600 and
in 1915–16 the budget provision is Rs. 2,77,000.

"We find from the details given at page 90 that there is a sum of Rs. 22,000 provided for 'anticipated increase for additional copyist establishments'; I find this provision in the budget estimate for 1915–16. I tried to ascertain whether the Rs. 22,000 had been included in consequence of any specific proposals for an increase in the number of copyists; and the Chief Secretary was pleased to give me information about it. I find that the provision has not been inserted on account of any specific proposals, but it is intended to meet the probable increase in expenditure arising from the exercise by the High Court in the course of the year of the power vested in it by the statutory rules of fixing the copyist establishment of each Court; and that the amount has been calculated on the accounts for a series of years. There has been an increase which has been provided for in the Budget of 1915–16 against the figures of previous years. But we find in previous years no specific provision made for the anticipated increase; though in those years also the High Court was expected to exercise the power vested in it of fixing the copyist establishment of the various Courts.

"My chief point is this: Whether the time has not come to settle definitely the position of the copyists of the various Civil Courts, to increase their pay and place their remuneration on a definite footing. I may refer to the manner in which the number of copyists is increased from time to time, though attention has not been paid to the improvement of their pay. No attempt has been made by the Government to satisfy themselves whether their work was properly done or not, before any increase was recommended by the presiding officers of mufassal Courts. It must be within the experience of all here that it is very easy for persons who superintend the work of the copyists to make out a case for an increase or a decrease in the number of copyists. What is more important is that they must be placed on the same footing as the other clerks on the establishment of the Civil Courts. They must not go away with the impression that without leave or pension or gratuity or any privileges of other servants employed in Civil Courts, they must have only their disadvantages. It has been stated by the Government that they are not on the permanent establishment and that the rules applicable to such officers do not apply to the copyists. But when a certain copyist wanted to take up an employment in a bank, permission was refused, and he was called upon to confine his work to the Civil Court. I think that the anomaly ought to be removed, that, instead of increasing the provision for additional establishment of copyists in the absence of any specific proposals, it is necessary that a portion of the allotment should be diverted for the purpose of improving the pay of the copyists, and that the time has come for a beginning being made to improve their position and to recognise them as permanent servants, entitled to better consideration. It is with the object of drawing the attention of the Council to the grievances of the copyists, that I have thought it fit to bring forward this resolution. As has been stated by the Chief Secretary, there

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Aehariyar; Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar)

have been no specific proposals for an increase of Rs. 22,000 from the High Court. If the High Court should find in the course of the year that the number of copyists should be increased as was done in the previous years, they could make the necessary proposals before the revised estimate is sent up. But so far as the amount now provided is concerned, it might be very properly utilised for improving the pay of the copyists, and I suggest this sum of Rs. 14,000 only as a beginning."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member's resolution proposes to transfer a sum of Rs 14,000 for the purpose of increasing the pay of the copyists. He has not only spoken about that, but he has also suggested that the position of the copyists should be improved not only by increasing their pay but by bringing them on the pensionable establishment and making them permanent servants of the Government. I would point out to him in the first place, if he will permit me to do so, that he has travelled beyond his resolution. So far as the income of copyists is concerned, it is not a fixed income, as one would imagine from what the Honourable Member has said. The whole staff of copyists is regulated by the High Court from time to time with reference to the needs of the civil courts, and it will be obvious that that will vary according to the work of the courts, and it is inevitable that there should be an increase or decrease according to the increase or decrease of the work to be done. The High Court has framed rules on the subject; and so long as they act according to the rules, we have nothing to do with the matter, and we make such provision as will be necessary for the remuneration of the copyists in accordance with the rules. The Chief Secretary has already informed the Honourable Member that this sum of Rs. 22,000 has been provided, because it was anticipated from the figures before the Government that an increase would be necessary to pay off our liabilities towards the copyists in regard to their remuneration.

"I may point out that there are two rules framed by the High Court, 24 (*d*) and 27 which lay down the remuneration. In 24 (*d*) it is said that the salary of an enrolled copyist shall be proportionate to the amount of work done by him; provided that no enrolled copyist shall receive less than Rs. 10 per mensem. It is open to all copyists as provided under rule 27 to increase without limit the amount of allowance in excess of that sum of Rs. 10. So it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 10, which must by itself be considered insufficient, is not the pay or the full remuneration of the copyists. The copyist is guaranteed a minimum remuneration of Rs. 10 which he would always get, but rule 27 says that 'the amount of allowance, if any, due to each copyist in excess of the minimum prescribed, shall for each year be ascertained from the quantity of work done by him, at the rate of so many pice for so many words. To ascertain what copyists in several districts have been drawing in accordance with the rules, we have had information from several District Judges. We find that in most of the places the extra allowance which the copyists have been getting exceeds the fixed pay. In Tanjore the average extra allowance that a copyist gets is Rs. 10–4–4, which is in addition to his fixed pay; so that he gets a total remuneration of over Rs. 20. Similarly in Madura each copyist gets over Rs. 22; in Malabar he gets over Rs. 21; in Salem over Rs. 15; in Bellary over Rs. 18; in Gōdāvari over Rs. 23; and in Kistna Rs. 23. These figures will show that, so far as income is concerned, the copyists as a class are not worse off than other public servants of corresponding status.

"As I have already stated, this is a matter within the province of the High Court. The matter of the position of the copyists seems to have been considered by the High Court on a memorial sent up by the copyists of the several District Courts, and the High Court definitely wrote to the Government that it was not prepared to make any recommendation on behalf of the memorialists. It felt satisfied that the rules were suitable and that the copyists had no reason to complain. Under these circumstances it is not possible for the Government to meet the wishes of the Honourable Member and do anything further in the direction indicated by him."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar:—"I wish to draw attention to certain figures appearing on page 90 of the Civil Budget Estimate. Under the head of 'Copyists' establishments' I find that in the District and Sessions courts, there are 314 copyists out of 423 earning only Rs. 10; in Munsifs' courts there are 332 copyists out of 432 earning only Rs. 10; and in Subordinate

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Judges' courts there are 59 copyists out of 78 earning only Rs. 10. In spite of the glowing account which the Judicial Secretary has given, I find a very large number of them drawing only the minimum allowance."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"That is their pay, but they draw the extra allowances on contingent bills."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I have been listening to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar to discover whether really there was no grievance at all for the copyists to complain of. I find that he leans too largely and heavily upon the opinion of the High Court, that it did not discover in the memorial any particular matter for complaint. The papers which the High Court had before them might have been worded in a particular way; and we are not in a position to act so largely upon the opinion of the High Court. It appears to me that from the figures the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar gave us he practically conceded the necessity for improvement. Among the places he mentioned was the Salem district where the copyists are getting on an average Rs. 15, including both salary and extra remuneration. We know that the status of the copyists is exactly the same as that of most of those who are styled clerks, and that it is conceded that Rs. 20 is the minimum pay on which a man of such status could subsist. Why should the poor Salem copyists suffer? It is not from parochial patriotism I speak. I do not care whether it is the Salem copyist or the Gōdāvari copyist who gets Rs. 15. But we find variations in the amounts that the copyists get. Is there any principle upon which the copyists alone should be made to get varying figures in various districts, while the persons who have similar work to do are given a fixed scale of pay suitable to their conditions of life? That is a matter on which I expected illumination from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; but my expectation has not been fulfilled. Moreover it is these averages that prove the need for fixing a decent minimum salary for the copyists. What solace is to the man who furnishes on Rs. 12 or 15 in one district to know that in other courts in the same district or other districts his confrères get more than Rs. 20 a month? On the other hand, the average remuneration of copyists for the Presidency being over Rs. 20 is an excellent reason for Government to fix Rs. 20 as a permanent salary and abolish the extra remuneration or rather transfer the extras to the public treasury. It appears in any case that Rs. 10 is the minimum and it would be worth while to make a larger figure than Rs 10 the minimum. Rs. 10 is too small a figure on which a man could reasonably subsist.

"It is not all men that are tempted by poverty to get into sin; but if it is in the hands of a copyist to enter incorrect dates and if he happens to be an impoverished man, he will be hard tempted. Apart from the question of poverty there is the question of justice *Primâ facie* in considering this question we ought to fix their remuneration so as not to go below the minimum for decent subsistance. We should not make them work like temporary coolies getting more if they do more work. I do not think that the copyist establishment should be treated in that way. Once upon a time they might have been a temporary establishment, but at that time they did not look forward to being employed for such a long period. Now it appears that the copyists are quite as permanent as any other branch of servants. There is no reason to make any distinction between the copyists and other clerks of civil courts. I do not know whether the Government will be able to find any reason why the copyists should be kept as a separate temporary establishment as though we can dispense with them and get our copies made by the existing establishment. It is our duty therefore to support this proposition."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"I should like to say a word in support of what has fallen from the last speaker. The real point for consideration is not the enhancement of pay; but, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar on behalf of Government, the question is whether the copyist establishment which is on a temporary basis should be made permanent. This is a matter strictly outside the scope of the resolution. That is the real question which has to be considered; and no doubt, if that matter is taken up, what pay should be given to the permanent men must come under the consideration of Government. For a good long time it has been felt as a great inconvenience to keep a large temporary establishment of

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sir Harold Stuart.)

copyists in the courts where they are entrusted with valuable documents, and where they are placed on the same footing with the other clerks belonging to the permanent establishment. I should think that the employment of copyists on a temporary basis is a real inconvenience to the public as we do not get really responsible and suitable men, and I think that is a point which your Excellency's Government should consider—the question whether this establishment should be made permanent. There can be no doubt that there is now no necessity why these copyists should be kept on a temporary basis, because there is no chance of these appointments being abolished. Therefore while the question may be strictly outside the scope of the resolution, the point to be considered by your Excellency's Government is the question as to why the whole of this establishment should not be made permanent. Although the High Court did not express any opinion favourable to this present proposal some three years ago, I sincerely trust that your Excellency's Government will re-open the inquiry into the necessity of making them permanent, and in that connection you may consider the question of suitably paying them. I need not say anything further on this under the present circumstances."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The guaranteed minimum pay provided for the copyists in the civil budget estimate for 1915-16 is Rs. 63,870. Is that the remuneration for additional work referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Aehariyar?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That figure refers only to District Munsifs' courts."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"For District and Sessions courts, Subordinate Judges' courts and Munsifs' courts, the amount is Rs. 1,68,914. So far as the additional copyists are concerned, it is only from this amount that the additional copyists are in a position to obtain more than the guaranteed minimum. The figures furnished, however, show that the matter deserves very careful consideration. We are told that in some districts these copyists are getting Rs. 20 and more, Rs. 22 in Madura, Rs. 21 in Gödävari, Rs. 23 in Kistna and Rs. 15 to 18 in some other districts. I do not know if the figures for the other districts are available. If they are, they must vary. When we take the average in each district, even in districts where the average is Rs. 20 or something more, it must be clear that some unfortunate copyists are getting only the guaranteed minimum, whereas some others are getting far more than the minimum. I do not wish to request that they should be placed on a better footing than the ordinary clerks employed in the civil courts, but the average amount earned by them must be not less than Rs. 20. So long as you make it possible for some of the copyists, however honest and however hardworking they may be, to get only Rs. 20 and for others to get far more than Rs. 20, it shows that there is much scope for jobbery and favouritism so long as this system is to continue. If the figures for the other districts be taken, it will be found that the copyists must be getting much less, for the amount provided for additional remuneration is Rs. 46,000 less than the amount provided for the permanent pay. Therefore, it is clear that the average of the Presidency, unless the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Aehariyar has figures for the whole Presidency, is less than Rs. 20. If a copyist is fortunate enough to please the superintendent or the head of the department, he will get more than the average allowance; but if he is not, he will get much less. The time has come when I think that the pay of the copyists might be fixed once for all. It was pointed out that two years ago, the High Court considered this question and stated that they would not recommend any increase. But we are not told whether the Government made any further inquiries. Though the High Court came to that conclusion, it is possible that on an examination of the whole question with reference to the average income which each individual copyist in the Presidency might get, the Government might consider whether the present system does not afford room for favouritism and jobbery which must be put an end to and whether the pay of the copyists cannot be improved and fixed. The Government have not made an independent inquiry into the matter. I believe memorials have been sent from time to time; and I trust the Government will go into the matter and see that a more satisfactory arrangement is made in regard to the pay and position of copyists."

The resolution was put and lost.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The next head that I have to introduce is XVI-B. & 19-B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS. I do not know if there is anything that requires further explanation under this head."

XVII. & 20. Police.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I beg to introduce XVII. & 20. POLICE. The expenditure under this head has increased considerably of late years. A great deal of the increase which appears in the present budget is due to the debiting of the charge of the village police under this head. I shall have another opportunity of dealing with these figures in reply to the resolution on this subject."

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE UNDER POLICE AND INCREASED GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR SANITATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a reduction of expenditure of three lakhs be made under 20. POLICE and that the amount be added to the item Grants to Local Bodies for Sanitary Purposes under 45-A. CIVIL WORKS, Contributions."

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—"Your Excellency, in this resolution again, I want, if possible, to find a provision for grants to local bodies for sanitary purposes by cutting down the expenditure under this head. Here again, as in the case of survey and settlement, I do not propose to interfere with the existing arrangements, but I would like only a diversion, a diversion which I request the Government to note carefully; because my impression is that in the present circumstances it is necessary that the Government should not increase the expenditure under this head. My Lord, I may remind members of this Council that in my budget speech in 1913 I referred to this particular department and from that year I have been following the events with great care. The re-organisation came into force in the year 1909. I have come to the conclusion that I ought to bring to the notice of the Government that some radical measures should be adopted to see if we cannot place this department on a better basis than it is at present. I am not denying, my Lord, that we are only giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission which sat some years back and which collected evidence throughout the length and breadth of this vast country.

"But judging from the constitution of that commission I am not sure that they considered the conditions of this Presidency as well as they ought to have. But however that may be, we are not able to say from experience that all their suggestions have been quite successful in this Presidency. I know the Honourable the Finance Member was on that committee and must have considerably influenced the committee in coming to the conclusions arrived at by them. But still as representing the non-official public I have to place before the Government my views, and I have no doubt that as much attention will be paid to them as they deserve.

"The additional expenditure on this head proposed by the scheme of re-organisation came to Rs. 3,70,000. The present arrangement of transferring the charges for talaiyaris to this department is the only extra charge. I do not think it does matter whether it stands under one head or another; but certainly in my opinion it is very good to have it transferred to this head.

"My view is that if the re-organisation is to succeed and to be productive of really good results it is necessary that the village organisation, the village police, should be strengthened as much as possible. The other grades have been strengthened completely. We have got, as I put it on a previous occasion, three sets of officers who are supervising the constabulary—the constables and head constables. Over them you have the sub-inspectors, the circle inspectors, and we have the deputy superintendents of police and the district superintendents of police. I do not know if the whole system will in any way be at once modified; but whatever that may be,

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

we have incurred an expenditure within the last four or five years of more than 24 lakhs—I say that subject to correction—over the expenditure that was incurred on this department before the re-organisation scheme was adopted. My suggestion now is that at this stage it would be well to consider if the rest of the expenditure should be incurred in connection with the original proposal or whether it should be incurred in connection with the strengthening of the village police or the settlement of criminal tribes or such other things as might be possibly suited to the circumstances of this Presidency. Therefore in my present resolution I ask for three lakhs provided in the budget being diverted. My idea is to propose a retrenchment as follows. On page 113 of the civil budget estimate it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 4,12,973 is deducted as probable savings, indicating that the whole police force is not expected to be filled up as per the suggestions and the schemes of the Police Commission. Further I also note that over and above that, there are two provisions made, amounting to a lakh of rupees. There is a lump grant of Rs. 61,480 for the hiring of houses for the police officers—that appears on page 117—and for the city police a similar provision is made of Rs 38,520 on page 106 of the Civil Budget Estimate making a total of very nearly one lakh. Besides that, under the head 'Police force—General,' which appears on page 113 the accounts for 1913-14 gave us 45·24 lakhs, and the estimate for 1914–15 was 46·51 lakhs. It will be found by a calculation of the several figures that more than a lakh was temporary expenditure. The actual accounts of 1913–14 are less than the budget provision for 1914–15 by a little more than 1·50 lakhs. So that we have under this head alone about 2·50 lakhs provision made not necessarily for being expended, but in the hope that it might be expended As regards this provision and other scattered items, I do not propose to take the Council into details. But the whole of this extra expenditure, which is expected to be incurred but is really not bound to be incurred, is money that ought to be stopped at this stage without being expended.

"I have a scheme. I do not think that this is the time for me to take up the time of the Council with that scheme. I will place that scheme before this Council in due time. But my suggestion now is that this money need not be expended this year, but may be diverted to other objects of pressing necessity.

"I might draw your Excellency's attention to the administration reports of the police department since the re-organization. I will only refer to a few passages in the reports for 1911 and 1913. It will be found that the 1911 report gives the figures for the three previous years, i.e., the year from which the re-organization scheme was introduced, and the 1913 report gives the figures from 1911, so that we have practically got the figures from the time of the re-organization in these reports. As regards the distribution of crime, paragraph 13 of the administration report for 1913 says that the total number of serious offences against person and property was 21,002 or 'one case to every 1,971 persons against 20,461 cases or one case to every 2,023 persons in 1912.' Paragraph 14 dealing with grave crimes says:

> 'While high prices may be contributory cause to the increase of crime, it is apparent that in some districts the lack of control over local criminals may be taken as the main cause. The subordinate police do not keep pace with the criminal population in activity and ingenuity and what is required is the effective prevention of crime by the maintenance of an efficient check over the movements of criminals'

"In the report for the year 1911 a comparison was made of crimes since 1909 and it appears that the number was regularly growing. It could be argued that at present the police force is not what it ought to be. As regards the strength and practical knowledge of the police force in the mufassal there is already a feeling, as I have already mentioned in one of my budget speeches, that things are not going on as they ought to be. This is not the time for me to go into details regarding it. I am only mentioning now that this expenditure should be curtailed, because it does not interfere with the existing establishment and need not be incurred but the expenditure may be incurred in subsequent years after full consideration. The present establishment has been procured as far as possible There was a suggestion that illiterates might be recruited. While I was taking objection to that recruitment, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart remarked that that would be avoided as far as possible. There is difficulty in recruitment now, so that this extra expenditure might be conveniently put off for another year, and the money diverted to grants to local bodies. With these words I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I find it rather difficult to follow the curious argument that the Honourable Member has laid before the Council. I thought at first that he was proposing to vindicate the claims of minor sanitary works, and so merely selected the police as a very large head on which he could make a raid for the purpose of finding the funds for the objects which he has so much at heart. I at once turned to the passage in the Financial Statement which I thought would answer that objection. I intended to shew what large balances there were with local authorities of the grants for sanitary purposes and that there was no necessity to raid the police or any other budget head to provide more funds for that purpose. When I had just completed my researches to answer that line of debate, the Honourable Member suddenly turned round and said: 'The police is in a bad condition; it has not done its work well. I have facts. I have brought them to the notice of the Council and I think the remedy is not to spend more money.' That is a curious argument which I cannot follow and which I do not think the Honourable Member could have meant seriously. I regret to say that we do not spend enough money on the police. We shall have to spend a great deal more on the police to bring it up to the state of efficiency in which the police force of a civilised country should be. That is my deliberate conviction after my connection with the police department for a great many years, and I might say that the expenditure on the police must go on increasing for the next few years. To meet any possible argument that might be advanced by the Honourable Member who moved this resolution, I may mention that the increase in the expenditure proposed in the budget is Rs. 2,82,000; but we save a lakh of rupees of expenditure on the settlement of criminal tribes, so that we are proposing an additional expenditure of Rs 3,82,000. That is mainly made up of Rs. 79,000 on the Presidency police, Rs. 2,15,000 on the district executive police, and Rs 33,000 under village police, which is due to the improvement we make every year in the village police both as regards pay and number. I feel certain that no member wishes to reduce the pay or increase the work by reducing the strength of the village police force. The charges for the city police include Rs. 39,000 for the renting of quarters for the police officers of and below the rank of sub-inspectors. We declare that we will supply them with free quarters, but I am sorry to say that we have not fulfilled our share of the contract. There is a large number of the police force who do not get free quarters, and who from their comparatively small pay have to find the money to pay for one or two rooms. We cannot in the present state of our finances deal with this question completely, but we propose to spend one lakh of rupees in the city and the districts to meet the worst cases. In the city of Madras, where house-rent is high, and in Madura and other places where also rents are high, we propose to spend this one lakh in providing compensation in those cases where the expenditure by the constable is highest; and the City's share of it is Rs. 39,000. The next item of Rs. 38,000 is for increased expenditure due to better recruitment. I explained at an earlier stage of this meeting that we provide for the full salaries which would be payable for the whole sanctioned strength if that were employed throughout the whole year, and then deduct the probable savings. The probable savings in the police of late, I am grieved to say, have been very high owing to our inability to recruit the sanctioned strength. Only yesterday Mr. Armitage came to me in despair, and said that his force was 800 men short, *i.e.*, by 20 per cent. One in five not recruited, because the terms are not sufficiently attractive. We hope by making this concession in the matter of rent we may be able to raise their position and bring about better recruitment. I will now give particulars for the two lakhs given to the district executive force. We have here a sum of Rupees 39,000 for increased expenditure due to better recruitment, because here also we hope that the great deficiency in the strength will be reduced in the coming year. We make a larger provision for salaries, because all leave has been stopped, and we must have a larger number of officers on duty. Having regard to the increase in the number and also having regard to the past actuals we have increased the provision under travelling allowance and under supplies and services. That, my Lord, makes the whole case for increasing the expenditure under police.

"I will only repeat, as I said in the beginning, that if it is true, as the Honourable Member contends, that the police force is not satisfactory, the remedy is not in cutting down the expenditure, but increasing it. I must, therefore, oppose the resolution."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am not able to follow the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I do not really know if he understood the point that I wanted to place before the Council. I did not say that the remedy for the inefficiency of the police was to cut short the expenditure. That will be poor argument. I said that it was time for us to consider what was the proper expenditure. I only said that for the year this may not be expended, because we may learn how to spend it hereafter. I think the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart himself conceded that, so far as the expenditure on the village police is concerned, nobody would raise any objection. I said that the better way was to increase the expenditure on the village police or some similar proposal like the formation of criminal tribes' settlement. It is only proper that the whole question of the expenditure on further men on the permanent establishment should be considered—whether the increase in the number of the constabulary is the proper remedy or other remedies have to be found out. That is the question raised by this resolution.

"Then it was said that a provision of one lakh of rupees for compensation for house-rent had been made. It was thought of just this year, as a condition of service. I could not understand that. This provision did not find a place last year or the year before that. Just when we propose to find more money for other purposes, this condition of service seems to have come up prominently. That seems to be a matter which deserves notice.

"Then it was said that Mr. Armitage said that it was impossible to procure men. If any addition of salary is entered in the budget, I can think of that, but that is not provided for. The question is not solved by the suggestion of the Honourable Member. I only submit that my case is made out and stands completely intact, that it is necessary that this expenditure should not be incurred until the whole thing is considered on a resolution that may be brought up."

The resolution was put and lost.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FOR TOWNS NEAR CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that stands in my name is in these terms.

'X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a provision of Rs. 10,000 be made for police charges under 20-H. POLICE, Miscellaneous, in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 for guarding the towns in the vicinity of criminal settlements and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS, Civil Buildings.'

"It is only just an hour ago that my Honourable friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar proposed a reduction under the head police charges which elicited a very warm reply from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in defence of the police. This resolution proposes an increase in expenditure; and I think I must explain briefly the circumstances connected with the increase which I propose in this resolution. It was only at the last meeting, your Excellency, that the question of criminal settlements came up for discussion. Since then several circumstances connected with one of these settlements have come to our notice which make it incumbent upon us to bring them to the notice of your Excellency's Government. But before I do so, it seems to me that I should draw the attention of the Council to the actual facts as regards the policing of these settlements at the present time. I would invite your Excellency's attention and the attention of Honourable Members to page 127 of the second edition of the civil budget estimate, which shows the present charges in regard to criminal settlements. The first is the Kalichedu settlement in the Nellore district. The Police establishment under this head is shown as two sergeants, four head constables and 48 constables. Then as regards the criminal settlement at Kāvali, the police charges are one head constable and six constables. As regards the settlement in Guntūr for the reception of prisoners this seems to be managed by the Salvation Army and therefore there is no police force provided. As regards the industrial settlement at Sitanagaram, there are one sub-inspector, one head constable and 15

constables. As regards the Bāpatla settlement with reference to which several facts have come to my notice, this settlement is in charge of the Salvation Army and there is no grant for police charges; nor is there any police force employed in connection with the settlement. In connection with the settlement in the Chittoor district, there is a recurring monthly grant; but there is no expenditure incurred for the police. In regard to the settlement in the South Arcot district, the Salvation Army manages it. As regards the settlement in Madras for the reception of prisoners, similarly there are no police charges at all incurred.

"Thus Honourable Members will see that, in the case of most of these criminal settlements, there is no police force provided for the safety of the inhabitants of the adjacent localities. Since the last meeting of the Council, several memorials have been addressed by the residents of Bāpatla with reference to the settlements at Bethapudi and also the intended new settlement of the Yanadis proposed to be started at Bāpatla. With reference to this, there was a public meeting and printed memorials have reached the Members of this Council; and I believe the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has also received copies of these memorials. I have myself handed over to him one of these memorials for consideration. The facts, in connection with which a memorandum has been furnished to me by the people, conclusively prove that the Yerukula settlement at Bāpatla is a source of great danger and annoyance to the locality; and there is considerable apprehension that the public order and peace is being disturbed in various places by these Yerukulas. There are about 718 men and women in the settlement; but neither the Salvation Army nor the Government have provided a police force to keep watch and guard over the place. I have been furnished with a statement showing cases of assault or petty thefts, robbery, dacoity and various other acts of terrorism that have been committed; and the result is that the whole town is in great excitement. A committee of volunteers consisting of about 75 volunteers conduct night patrol. According to the memorandum which, I believe, contains substantial facts it would appear that 75 volunteers, consisting of officials and non-officials, rich and poor, are patrolling the town, dividing the town into blocks and guarding the property in each block. These are the circumstances connected with the Yerukula settlement. The question of safeguarding the people in the vicinity of not only this settlement but also in the neighbourhood of all the criminal settlements has become a matter for serious consideration in the interests of the peaceful inhabitants who live in these localities.

"There is another matter which is causing a great deal of apprehension—the *Yanadi* settlement. There is a voluntary settlement already of about 20 families; and I understand that, with the approval of the Government, it is proposed to transfer to that settlement people from other settlements or the people of the *Yanadi* class, and settle them at Bāpatla on the promise of granting them land for cultivation. There are several facts stated in the memorandum addressed to the Government. And the memorialists ask why the residents of the locality should not have prior claims to these lands, if they are available on darkhast. These are matters which should receive due consideration, especially the terms on which these lands should be granted to any society which undertakes to reclaim criminal classes. Apart from this circumstance, the whole question as to whether another new settlement, the Yanadi settlement, should be formed in the locality and an additional 1,000 or 1,500 people should be congregated in the vicinity of Bāpatla is a matter in which the residents have a legitimate ground of complaint. I trust that your Excellency's Government will consider whether, if it is necessary to reclaim these classes, they should not be sent over to other places where they could not be a source of annoyance to the public or where they could not indulge in their criminal propensities.

"I think, therefore, the whole question that your Excellency's Government have to consider in connection with the reclamation of criminal classes is, how far it is necessary to safeguard the existing state of things. As I stated, in Bāpatla the people are feeling the utmost apprehension about the safety of their property; and I am sure that your Excellency's Government will do all that is in their power to restore public confidence and order in that locality. I would earnestly appeal that, if it is necessary that a Yanadi settlement should be formed, it should not be in the same locality, as we have already there in the neighbourhood about 1,000 of the criminal classes. If I have to state all that I have in the memorandum in my hands, it would appear as if there is strong apprehension that, unless speedy steps are taken, all these Yanadis.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

will be settled in that locality and they will become a source of permanent danger. Steps should be taken not only to guard this locality against the depredations of Yerukula settlement in the neighbourhood, but to afford general protection to the people in the locality. I hope that your Excellency's Government will look into the matter."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I think there is very little difference of opinion between the Honourable Member and the Government as regards the treatment of the matter that he has brought to the notice of this Council in this motion. The Government are anxious and are determined that people shall not suffer from the proximity of these criminal settlements. The Honourable Member, in taking out his figures and information from the budget, has made some slight errors as regards the special protection that is already given in the case of these settlements. The figures in the budget, as I understand, represent the cost of the additional police which has been employed since the settlements came into existence. I have a statement furnished to me by the Inspector-General of Police and I would briefly indicate to the Council what he says. At Kalichedu, we have two sergeants, two sub-inspectors, five head constables, and 70 constables; at Sitanagaram, one sub-inspector, one head constable and 15 constables; at Kavali, one head constable and 6 constables; at Bommanigedda, in the Chittoor district, one sub-inspector, two head constables and 16 constables; at Kammapuram, two head constables and 12 constables. At Bapatla we have no extra police employed, but there is a police station—a very large police station—at Bapatla itself.

"I have, however, made inquiries as to the prevalence or increase of crime in Bāpatla since the starting of the settlement. I find that there has been some increase. In each of the years 1911 and 1912, the total number of crimes of the class which would be committed by this type of criminals, viz., robbery, housebreaking and theft, was 29. The number fell in the next year to 18. Last year it increased to 47 and some of that crime has been committed by the inhabitants of the settlement. At Bāptala we have two settlements of different kinds. There is one at a place, a few miles away from Bāpatla, called Bethapudi, which is a branch of the Sitanagaram settlement. It is a place to which those members of the criminal settlement at Sitanagaram that show an inclination to reform are sent and put on the land. There is a great deal of fine unallotted land in the neighbourhood of Bāpatla which is being reclaimed and adapted for cultivation by the Salvation Army; and that land affords a very suitable location for these people whom we are so anxious to reform. There is a considerable number of criminals in that settlement and some of them, I am sorry to say, have been suspected of committing crime in the neighbourhood—comparatively a few of them. It has been contemplated, as the Honourable Member has suggested, to increase the settlement by some more of the same tribe being transferred from the Nellore district. That may quite possibly be done, but I will undertake to see that the police force is so increased as to give adequate protection to the inhabitants from any depredations by the people in the settlement in the neighbourhood.

"As regards the other settlement, the Yānadis, it is not a settlement under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Rev. Thomssen, an American missionary, who has been many years at Bāpatla, started some years ago—I do not remember how many years ago—bringing the Yānadis into Bāpatla into a home which he established for them. Last year when he approached the Government, he had as many as 30 families whom he was endeavouring to reform under this voluntary system. The Government had nothing to do with them; they interfered with them in no way and they gave no help. The Rev. Thomssen, seeing what was being done for other criminal tribes was fired by a desire to do likewise in respect of these Yānadis; and he approached the Government and asked them whether they would give him assistance in order that he might enlarge the scope of his work. He seemed to be doing good work, and so we agreed to give him a small initial grant and to pay him a small sum of Rs. 50 per mensem towards the cost of supervision. That has not yet begun in the form of a settlement; but, even if it does, that settlement will be a voluntary one and it will not be under the Criminal Tribes Act. I will take steps to make further inquiries as to the nature of the settlement; and if we retain it, we shall place there a police force sufficient to see that the men do not go out at night and commit crime.

(Sir Harold Stuart ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar ; Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar.)

"I do not know what the cost of the additional police may be, but I think I can find the amount from the budget. We have a small unallotted sum under "45. Civil Works" and it is possible that we may be able to draw the additional police from the sanctioned police of the district, in which case no additional allotment will be necessary. I can only repeat the assurance that steps will be taken to see that the inhabitants of Bapatla are given adequate protection. We have no desire that our operations for the reclamation of criminals should be carried out at the expense of the peaceful inhabitants of the neighbourhood. At the same time, I hope that no attempt will be made to isolate these people as if they were untouchable pariahs, because it is one of the great elements in the process of reform to make them feel that they are not looked upon as hopeless criminals and not to create in them a sense of helplessness. I hope the Honourable Member will not press his resolution, as I will undertake to find any money that may be necessary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I am very thankful to the Honourable Member for the assurance which he has given us and I trust that that would give great satisfaction to the people not only of Bapatla, but of other towns which have criminal settlements in the neighbourhood. As regards the suggestion that the people of the locality should co-operate as far as possible and not treat these people as untouchables, I find it is stated in the memorial that the people are quite willing to do their duty. It is stated : 'The people of this place are quite willing 'to share the burdens and responsibilities of the national task of regenerating their 'unfavoured brethren into civilized members of the society.' As stated there, they are willing to co-operate in the task of reform. This aspect of the question has also received some consideration. I again wish to appeal that, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has given an assurance, the question of the location of the Yanadis may be considered in all its aspects ; and I trust that he will come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to locate any Yanadi settlement in the same neighbourhood. I am thankful to your Excellency for the assurance that has been given ; and I trust that the matter will receive early consideration. I do not therefore press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

21. Ports and Pilotage.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"I beg to introduce the next head 21. PORTS AND PILOTAGE."

XIX. & 22. Education.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I beg to introduce the next head XIX. & 22. EDUCATION."

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I beg to propose the following resolution :—

'XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 15,000 be provided under 22. EDUCATION for establishing an additional civil engineering school at some convenient centre to meet the growing demands for engineering subordinates by local boards and municipalities as well as from the departments of Government and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS, Civil Buildings.'

"I may say that this is a subject which is not at all new to the Council. Various interpellations and resolutions have come up before us from time to time as regards the necessity for training more men in all branches of the profession of civil engineering including the assistant engineers. In connection with the re-organisation of the Engineering College various interpellations have come up before this council during the last four years. In connection with the resolution proposed in the year 1912 for the re-organisation of the Civil Engineering College, it was suggested on the views contained in the papers which were read before the Educational Conference at Allahabad, that the Civil Engineering College should be re-organised and that two

engineering schools should be started, one in the south and the other in the north of the Presidency. In connection with that resolution, the subject was fully discussed in this Council. Since then the position has become much more acute. It was then stated on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson that the question of establishing subsidiary schools in connection with the Engineering College would be looked into.

"Then, my Lord, in the year 1913 the question came up again for consideration in the form of a resolution, at this time of the year, by my Honourable friend Mr. Sarma who suggested that an engineering school should be established at Dowleswaram. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson held out some hopes that the question would be considered, and that there were some proposals actually then under consideration to locate a school at Dowleswaram independently of the resolution. We thought that something would be done in the matter.

"Then again, my Lord, last year just about this time, I made inquiries as to what became of that proposal and it was replied on behalf of the Government that it was dropped and that a mechanical engineering school in connection with the District Board workshop at Cocanada would be established. This was quite a different matter, because it was not our object, in pressing this matter on the attention of the Government, that fitters, drivers and persons who are mechanically trained and who have received a certain amount of education in mechanical engineering should be turned out in larger numbers. They are also quite necessary; but what we feel is that there is a large and growing demand for civil engineering subordinates which should be met by an adequate provision for their training and education.

"My Lord, I have only to give the figures which have been furnished to me and which show the absolute urgency of the question. The figures relate to the number of applicants for admission into the probationary engineering subordinate course in the years 1911–12, 1912–13, 1913–14 and 1914–15 and the actual admissions that were made into the Civil Engineering college.

Year.	Number of applicants.	Number admitted.
1911–12	262	77
1912–13	401	102
1913–14	385	111
1914–15	454	125

"It is also stated that the accommodation—I am given the assurance by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar—in the College of Engineering for the subordinate classes is limited. Provision has been made for about 90 students; and that is the number which could be admitted. I think Honourable Members will see that the number of applicants is thrice or even four times as many as could be admitted into these classes."

"Now, my Lord, apart from this, the Madras Civil Engineering College has to supply candidates not only to the departments of the Government in this Presidency, but also to the municipalities, district boards and various other bodies which engage the services of those who are trained as civil engineers but also to the Native States in Southern India, Travancore, Mysore and Hyderabad and various other states—which appear to have their demands met from those who are trained in this institution. I am sure that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation will also inform the Council whether his department has its present requirements sufficiently met by the Engineering College. The Council will be able to see that the Public Works Department is, so far as I can see, very much hard pressed for men. There is no doubt whatever that the question is one of urgent necessity, and that something should be done to secure the training of more persons in this branch of engineering. There are very many applicants and it is also without doubt that the college does not provide sufficient accommodation. It has been stated in the scheme for the re-organization of the Engineering College that provision is made for 500 students. As to how many of the class of students for whom I am now speaking will be received in the College I am not in a position to say; and I do not believe that any Honourable Members of this Council are in a position to say what the scheme is which has been approved and had been given effect to in connection with the construction of the new Engineering College at Guindy. Any way I trust that the question will occupy the immediate attention of the Government and that the scheme which was suggested of establishing

two subsidiary schools, will be considered as early as possible. I may say that municipalities and district boards are very hard put to secure this class of officers; and I think that the situation is one which requires immediate attention."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member has quoted the figures furnished to him by me to show that the existing provision for training engineering subordinates is not adequate. I may at once say that that is a point on which the Government are at one with him. It is true that year after year in the Engineering College the number of applicants is far in excess of the number of admissions. In the year 1911-12 the number of applicants was 262, while the number admitted was only 77; in 1912-13 the number of applicants was 401 and the number admitted 102; in 1913-14 the number of applicants was 385 and the number admitted 111; and in 1914-15 the number of applicants was 464 and the number admitted 125. It does not of course follow that every one who was refused admission was fit for training. There must have been a fair percentage of young men who were refused admission, because they were not considered fit for training. Making allowance for that, the information before the Government is to the effect that the accommodation in the Engineering College for training subordinates is not adequate. About that there need be no doubt. Also there have been complaints by the Public Works Department and local bodies regarding the want of accommodation.

"The point in regard to which the Government are unable to see eye to eye with the Honourable Member is as to the remedy proposed by him. He proposes a second engineering school, somewhere in the Northern Circars, to meet the demand for accommodation and training. In regard to that, I may say that at one time the Government favoured that idea; but after careful consideration they came to the conclusion about the middle of 1913 that it would be better to improve and enlarge the existing Civil Engineering College and thereby meet the demand for training rather than establish a second engineering school elsewhere. In coming to that decision the Government were influenced by the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the question of technical institutions. With Your Excellency's permission I would read from the report of that Committee, as it was upon the strength of that report that this Government came to the conclusion that it would be better to concentrate their attention upon the Engineering College and improve the accommodation therein than go in for a second school. This is what the Committee said:

'Engineering education of every grade should be concentrated when possible in large colleges where the lower classes can obtain the advantage of the traditions, ideals, moral training, and above all the supervision of a high grade competent staff which can only be met with, in large institutions in India.

'The manner in which civil engineering work is controlled in India differs largely from that which obtains in the west. In the west we have the consulting engineer or architect who is responsible for the engineering or architectural features of a work which is carried out by a clerk of works. Overseers and sub-overseers do not exist. In India generally the engineer has to combine all these functions, the scattered nature of his work and the distances rendering necessary the overseer and sub-overseer to supervise labour and work. These men, while not requiring any high theoretical knowledge, require a very sound training. This training requires expert supervision, which is usually only financially possible in the larger establishments where the scope for education must necessarily be of a wider character than is possible in smaller and less well equipped institutions.'

"When this report came to this Government, they took local expert opinion and that was at one with the recommendation made in that report. It was in pursuance of that, that the Government definitely decided to give up the idea of a second engineering school elsewhere than at Madras and they proceeded with the amplification and improvement of the existing college. The Honourable Member is no doubt aware that the construction of buildings for the Engineering College has commenced at Guindy. The plans and estimates for these buildings aggregate about Rupees 15,00,000. A sum of over one lakh of rupees would have been spent by the close of this year, and there is an allotment of one lakh for the work in the next year's budget. It is understood that, when the college is established at Guindy, it would take in more students of every grade, including those of the subordinate grade, than it now does. It is, however, quite possible that even then the demand would turn out to be more than could be met by the enlarged accommodation. In that case

arrangements will, of course, have to be made for still further enlarging the accommodation. This question having been decided so recently, and we having taken action in accordance with that decision, this is somewhat an inopportune moment for the Honourable Member to move for a reconsideration of that decision. I would, therefore, ask him to consider whether he may not be content with our assurance that the question will receive attention if the accommodation provided at Guindy is found insufficient. We wish to improve that accommodation and to provide for more space and to see whether we may not adhere to the decision already arrived at to concentrate our attention upon a single institution instead of going in for a second institution. I may point out that Madras is fairly central for the whole Presidency; and it should not be difficult for students to come to Madras for training. Hostel accommodation is being provided in the new buildings. Whatever we may do in connection with a second school, it is unlikely that the second school would work up to the efficiency of the existing college, which would be considerably increased in the near future. In these circumstances the Government prefer not to accept the Honourable Member's proposal to go in immediately for a second engineering school."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I, for one, have heard with great regret that the Government are not at present prepared to alter the decision which seems to have been arrived at in 1913. There seems to be a radical difference of opinion between some of us and the Government; and I do not think that there can be any such thing as a compromise. The Government are all powerful; they will have their way and we may take it that the resolution is practically lost. What the Government seem to think is that one institution for the Presidency, consisting of 25 districts and 42 millions of people, can meet the requirements of the whole Presidency, not only for five years but for the next 10 or 20 years; and the clamour of the people for more engineering institutions, in order to enrich the soil of the country, is a clamour of an unreasonable nature, which the financial condition of the Government does not permit them to listen to. The whole question is one of convenience of the people—whether the Government are in a position to undertake the equipment of one or more schools in the Presidency or to confine themselves entirely to one institution. I can very well understand the argument of the Government if there are half a dozen civil engineering institutions in the Presidency and more institutions are wanted at the hands of the Government in order to afford additional facilities. But while admitting that the Government cannot guarantee even at the present moment that the accommodation which it is intended to provide in the new college buildings would suffice to meet the requirements of the Presidency within the next ten years, we are asked to wait indefinitely and see whether, after the buildings are completed, which may take five or ten years and the institution is allowed to run for another five or ten years and reports are received and the matter is then referred by the Government to officials for opinion or to persons concerned and the matter is sent up to the Government of India and the Secretary of State—we are asked to wait till then to see whether this Presidency can expect at the hands of the Government another engineering school or two for meeting the substantial requirements of the country. That I must confess is an unsatisfactory position.

"As far as I have been able to read the political literature of the past few years, there is nothing which has roused so much dissatisfaction in this country as the attitude of the Government towards the advancement of the material interests of the country. Consequently one should have been very glad if the Government had shown in a practical manner that they are prepared to accommodate themselves to the wishes of the people, even assuming that there is wastage of some money in that direction. For the sake of efficiency, good many things seem to be sacrificed in this country. We want first-class medical practitioners and therefore there must be one medical college. We must have first-class overseers who are to be pitted against men from Roorkee, and we must have one first-class institution. But that, I hope, will not be the attitude of the Government. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar said, the present is an inopportune moment and we cannot induce the Government to spend Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000; but the matter could not and should not be allowed to rest there. Madras is no doubt central; and although southern, western and northern districts could send up pupils for training in various branches to the Colleges at Madras, still the fact that several applicants for admission into the Engineering College are refused admission, and that a number of young men go to Bombay and even to England to study engineering shows distinctly that there is

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President.)

a need for another school or two. I can speak for my part of the country, that the delta and some of the Agency tracts require engineers—engineers and none but engineers; engineers in large numbers are required to improve the country. I hope that good times will soon come and that in the near future and the Government will see their way to revise their view on the subject."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I may also say that the announcement that no action could be taken immediately is one with which I am unable to feel any satisfaction. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar referred to the decision that was arrived at in connection with the school at Dowleswaram, in the middle of 1913. It is a matter for extreme regret that none of us knew the grounds upon which your Excellency's Government seem to have acted in this matter. There was a motion in this Council about this subject; and it was only by an incidental question in 1914 at the time of the presentation of the Financial Statement that we became aware that that proposal was dropped. No further information has been furnished to us and no papers have been published; and we are really unable to understand the position of the Government. I may submit, my Lord, that there was a motion for the establishment of an engineering school at Dowleswaram and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar states that that proposal was abandoned."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is not the Honourable Member referring to the Dowleswaram school? If so, that has nothing to do with this motion. The motion before the Council at the time to which the Honourable Member refers suggested the establishment of a school of mechanical engineering at Dowleswaram; but subsequently Cocanada was preferred and the establishment of that school there is in progress, I understand. But that has nothing to do with the kind of engineering school that we are talking about at present."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am only asking for a school for the training of civil engineer subordinates—for the establishment of an additional school at some convenient centre. Those are the terms of my resolution; and I take it that it refers exactly to the institution that was contemplated in the year 1913."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"No."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Then it is quite likely I am mistaken. I think that the necessity for it is admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar. The demand is quite plain and there is enough material for training in the country. Every department of Government as well as municipalities and district boards want these subordinates to be trained for work; and I trust that, under these circumstances, the Government will give effect to this resolution as far as it lies in their power. It is not quite clear from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar's statement to what extent the College, which will be completed and occupied as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma six or seven years hence, would meet the present day requirements. What he did say was that it was likely to provide for a certain number more being educated at the Civil Engineering College. I am, therefore, unable to withdraw the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps the Council will let me supplement, by just one word, what has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, because it is evident that his statement has not been thoroughly understood as not applying at all to the discussion which took place last year with respect to the establishment of a mechanical engineering school at Dowleswaram. The Honourable gentleman opposite [Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma] took a great deal of interest in it at the time, and I think that I may be able to do something to relieve the feelings which he has expressed just now on this matter. Last year a suggestion was made that there should be a mechanical engineering school established at Dowleswaram, not for the training of engineer subordinates but for the training of superior artisans, fitters and men of that class, whom we employ in the public works of this Presidency. Subsequently it was found, on a consideration of that subject, that Cocanada afforded special facilities for the establishment of such a school in the northern part of the Presidency; and accordingly Cocanada has been selected. Cocanada has a local fund workshop which makes a convenient laboratory for this work and accordingly this particular school is to be established there, and in fact is in process of being established there.

(The President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"Now comes the motion of the Honourable gentleman for the establishment in effect of another engineering college. That is to say, if the arguments put before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, who quoted the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India on this very subject, are to have effect, this motion can mean nothing less than the establishment of another engineering college. If you will allow me to make a remark, the opinion of that Committee was that even these subordinates cannot be fully trained except in a complete engineering college; and the training which they receive under such conditions—the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar gave the quotation—cannot but be more effective in producing properly qualified and efficient men than under inferior conditions. The Government, as he says, accept and have accepted that decision so far as it lays down the principle that, if these subordinates are to be properly trained, they must be trained in an institution of the first class. As we are aware, at the present moment the new Engineering College is to be built at Guindy and it will provide for the training of a slightly larger number of these subordinates than we can train in our present Engineering College. The Honourable gentleman says, and quite rightly, that that will not meet the whole demand. Possibly it will not. But the Government are entirely at one with him in the desire to meet that demand. All that we say is, for the present let us get on with the construction of the College at Guindy; let us finish what we are doing at present. We have no desire but to promote the interests of the people and to give larger opportunities to those who want to enter this field than at present exist. There is no radical difference of opinion, let me suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, between the Government and members of Council in regard to that matter. All that we say is, as practical men, especially just at this juncture, we cannot commit the Government to the erection of another college or to a very extensive enlargement of the college we have now undertaken.

"I do suggest to the Honourable Member, because I am warmly interested in the subject—the Government are warmly interested in it—that it is not wise at this moment to place on record a decision against the establishment of another engineering college of the first class. I do not think it is wise at this moment to press the Government to place upon record a decision against it. The case against it at this moment is overwhelming. We have not finished our college; we have hardly begun it; and it is quite impossible for us without injury to other interests—there are many interests clamouring for satisfaction in the Presidency—to commit ourselves to the expenditure of establishing another first-class college. Whereas if, on the other hand, the consideration of this question is deferred to a more favourable opportunity, then it will be quite open to discussion whether, if funds are more plentiful, it would not be wise to adopt a less centralizing policy in regard to all such institutions. It is quite true, and I think it is quite reasonable to lay it down, that for 45 millions of people and a Presidency of 150,000 square miles, there should be more than one first-class institution in more than one branch of education. But the question of finance is of prime importance. The Honourable gentleman opposite has said that it is a question "merely" of finance. Finance is the governing consideration in many of these matters, and is certainly a most paramount consideration in this. If I may offer a suggestion to the Honourable Member—I do so with the greatest respect, feeling perfectly convinced that there is no difference of opinion between him and the Government in this matter, viz., the importance of providing, as far as we can, further facilities,—I would urge him not to press the Government to record a decision against it at the present time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"After your Excellency's speech it is impossible for me to press this resolution upon the attention of the Government just at present. I have only to make one small explanation. In the course of the proceedings of last year, just at this time, the Hon'ble Mr. Francis was asked by me as to what had become of the proposal to establish a civil engineering school at Dowleswaram and he replied that the Government had since abandoned that proposal. That was quite independant of the mechanical engineering school. I therefore think that at one time—I have every reason to think that it is so and if the Hon'ble Mr. Francis would look up the proceedings of 1914 he would be able to verify it—the Government contemplated the establishment of a civil engineering school at Dowleswaram and not a mechanical engineering school."

(The President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman is perfectly right. It was the report of the Committee—to which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar referred—which changed the character of the school which the Government intended to provide."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It was my intention and the intention of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that the institution we desired to see established was for the training for civil engineers though it could not be on the same scale as the proposed college at Guindy. It might be at present for the training of subordinates and might not be for the training of a higher type of engineers. That was the kind of institution we contemplated, and it was that proposal which, we were told by the Hon'ble Mr. Francis last time, was abandoned, and in the place of that institution a mechanical engineering school for the training of artisans was substituted which it was proposed to be started in Cocanada; and therefore I was, from the very beginning, for this proposal to establish a civil engineering school though not a college. After your Excellency's assurance that the further discussion of this resolution would not conduce to the fulfilment of our desires, I am certainly not at all willing that this matter should be pressed upon the Council at this juncture. At the same time, I trust that this question will receive very early consideration at the hands of the Government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I would suggest that as resolutions Nos. XII and XIII * cover common ground, the discussion on the two resolutions may be based on the first of these two resolutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to increase the allotment in the budget estimate for 1915-16 under 22-E. EDUCATION, Government Schools, General, (*a*) by the sum of Rs. 50,000 for the opening of new elementary schools and (*b*) by the sum of Rs. 50,000 for the opening of higher standards in some of the existing elementary schools and to reduce by an equal amount the allotment under 45. CIVIL WORKS.'

"With the leave of your Excellency, I have ventured to recur to this subject of elementary education this year again, chiefly because there is no policy of the Government which is watched with more anxious care by the multitudes of the country than the subject of elementary education. It is no longer the desire of the enucted few to see that the dark clouds of ignorance enveloping the masses are dispelled, but the thirst for knowledge and for enlightenment has laid a firm hold of the minds of the people themselves and we see steady manifestations of the current of this popular opinion in the increased numbers of the children of the farmers and agricultural labourers resorting to these schools and the marked increase in the number of schools for the Panchamas and also the increase in the number of pupils attending them. In the Report on Public Instruction for 1913-14 it was stated in paragraph 12 regarding the education of Panchamas that 'this class of community 'showed a very marked advance during the year, the total number of institutions 'and the number of pupils under instruction having risen by 918 and 25,502, 'respectively. The increase was noticeable in all grades of institutions.' The farmers and the artisans are all astir with a resolve to improve their methods, and to leave the old methods of their particular handicraft, so that they might practise the same with precision and better advantage to themselves. The example of the other nations and the awakening of what has been described as the national feeling have had their own share in bringing about this desirable change in the attitude of the people—a change which has weaned them from the torpor and stupefaction of ignorance and

* The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SURYANARAYANA RAJU:—
XIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum provided under 22-E EDUCATION, Government Schools, General, in the budget for 1915-16 be increased by rupees one lakh for the opening of new elementary schools and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS, Civil Buildings.

apathy for education in times past. The time is, therefore, opportune for the Government to do as much as they can for turning this current of popular feeling into the best possible advantage, and the steady expansion of elementary education has been decided upon by the Government as their firm object in the educational programme of the country. The strengthening of the existing institutions so as to enable them to do this work properly as well as the establishment of new schools affording facilities for a greater number of pupils to receive the rudiments of knowledge are alike indispensable for giving full effect to the resolve of the Government.

"We are gratified to find that the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs out of the progressive grant from the Provincial funds was set apart for the augmentation of grant-in-aid to elementary schools in 1915-16 as was done in the current year. The teachers of these schools are, as a rule, ill-remunerated and deserve encouragement, but we are disappointed at finding provision made for the expansion of elementary education in the budget for 1915-16 to the extent of Rs. 39,000 only, and that for night schools and girls' schools only. Last year when the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri moved a similar resolution, the Government were pleased to observe that almost 1 lakh out of the Imperial grant of 1·25 lakhs would be earmarked for this purpose, and the resolution was withdrawn. We could form no expectation as to receiving any Imperial grant this year for this purpose, and we are, therefore, obliged to bring again to the notice of the Government the necessity for the expansion of elementary education—the crying need of making some suitable provision under the two heads specified in this resolution. Institutions which have been brought into existence require careful nurturing, and they cannot be starved, but it is equally important that fresh ones should be started to give adequate response to the demand of the people, and the simultaneous prosecution of the two methods can alone conduce to the attainment of the desired ends, but the alternate method of augmentation of old institutions in some years and starting of fresh ones in some other years disturb the continuity in the Educational policy to be pursued, and creates gaps and voids which press painfully on the minds of the people.

"It is the universal desire to see that steady progress is maintained in the matter of the expansion of elementary education, and the introduction of higher standards therein. The education now imparted in the lower elementary schools is practically nothing, and pupils are apt to forget what they have learnt in the schools as soon as they leave them on account of the meagre knowledge imparted to them. The rate of the growth of higher elementary schools is very low and unsatisfactory, and special efforts are to be made to increase the number of higher elementary schools, and also the introduction of the fourth standard in all lower elementary schools. It cannot be too often pressed upon the attention of the Government nor reiterated with too much frequency, to be felt as unduly trenching upon the time and the revenues of the Government. The expenditure now suggested is a recurring one, but if for the year 1915-16 it was met from the curtailment of Civil Works for that year in future half the progressive grant for education from the provincial funds may well be utilized for this purpose. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of introducing this subject once more by bringing it prominently before the Government in the hope that the Government will not depart from the steady policy of making some adequate provision year after year, without any gap or discontinuance for the increase of elementary schools and knowledge in the country."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar :—"In regard to this resolution I have very little to add to what is stated in the Revised Financial Statement on the subject of education. It will be seen from that statement how very generously the Government have been providing for education, particularly elementary education. I would invite a reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 13 of the Honourable the Finance Member's note, from which it will be seen that the rise in the recurring expenditure on education for a period of four years ending with 1915-16 would be 34·31 lakhs, of which 18·14 lakhs would be from the Imperial revenues and the balance of 16·67 lakhs would be from the Provincial revenues. In regard to elementary education, about which the Honourable Member has spoken, it would be seen that the recurring charge would rise in the four years ending with 1915-16 from 27·16 lakhs to 50·73 lakhs, or an increase of 23·57 lakhs. Out of this, the Imperial Government would contribute 12·27 lakhs and the Provincial funds 11·30 lakhs. It can hardly be said, in the face of these figures, that the Government have

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

been pursuing any hesitating policy in the matter of educational expenditure. It is true that, during the year 1915–16, there will be no subsidies granted to local bodies to start new schools; but that is entirely due to the circumstance that the incremental grant of two lakhs will be diverted during that year for the purpose of paying, in full, the teaching grants to aided schools. That is to say, we cry halt temporarily to the policy of starting new schools through the Government or the agency of local bodies, and stimulate private effort in the field of education for a time. The cry has been heard both in this Council, though I have had no personal experience of it, and outside, that the policy of the Government is not quite as favourable as it should be towards private effort, that we spend more money on strengthening our own schools and opening Government schools, and that we treat aided schools in a somewhat niggardly fashion. Now for once we have completely gone over to the other side and the entire incremental grant of two lakhs for 1915–16 is to be devoted for the purpose of strengthening aided schools and we are giving it for paying teaching grants in full. It is therefore somewhat disconcerting to see Honourable Members turn round, reproach us for doing that and find fault with us for not starting new schools directly or through the agency of local bodies.

"In regard to the proposal that a diversion should be made of funds from the Public Works department, I would point out that the shears have been applied to the Public Works expenditure. The budget estimate of revenue for 1915–16 has largely fallen from that for 1914–15, and the retrenchment in the budget of the Public Works department is, I believe, also very large. It is also pointed out in the Chief Secretary's memorandum that the next year's normal expenditure, so far as education is concerned, would exceed that of the current year by 5·67 lakhs. It seems to me that, under these circumstances, the Government can hardly be found fault with as being niggardly, when, at a time when our revenue is largely falling, and when every department, particularly the Public Works department, is meeting heavy retrenchment, it has been found possible not only not to make any retrenchment in the department of education but to give it a grant in excess of the usual increase that has been promised. It should be remembered that that promised increase of two lakhs was dependent upon the growth of revenue; but there has been a large fall of revenue. Under all these circumstances it is impossible to accept the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju, and on behalf of the Government I have to say so. It may appear somewhat anomalous that the Educational Secretary should stand up and say he is unwilling to increase the expenditure on education; but I sincerely feel that quite as much has been done for education as is reasonable and it would be quite out of order to ask for more during 1915–16."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I am quite willing to grant to the full the credit which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar claims for the Government for their increasing liberality towards elementary education. It was never questioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju; we know every year this Government assign two lakhs of rupees on a progressive scale for the development of elementary education. We are not questioning the liberality of the Government, but we are questioning the apportionment that is being made of this liberal provision. Every year this sum of two lakhs is to be applied to two purposes,—I am quoting the words from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's memorandum two years ago—the expansion and the improvement of elementary education. We have found, however, that there has unfortunately been no definite policy with regard to the expansion of elementary education, and it is only necessary to quote to Government four figures representing the number of additional schools opened in four successive years. I would call your Excellency's attention to these four figures. On page 48 of the Revised Financial Statement, you will find 'the number of new elementary schools 'opened with the aid of special grants in 1911–12, 1912–13 and 1913–14 is 896, '1,784 and 30 respectively.' For the year current the number will be 341. These are not figures that are calculated to give satisfaction to one who wants a definite programme previously arranged and definitely worked up to by known and ascertainable steps. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar can claim that that result would follow from the figures that I have quoted. That is one question to which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju invites the attention of the Government. Last year I moved a similar resolution; but unfortunately I found last

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)

year, as I find this year, that the two lakhs of rupees which this Government provided were devoted to excellent objects and it was not open to me to take away money from any one of those objects. Those two lakhs were not available as they have been distributed among a variety of useful objects. Last year we were told that we could expect a recurring grant from the Government of India and we could have a lakh devoted for the purpose of expanding elementary education. I was obliged to withdraw my resolution, although I felt that it was a question of principle. I knew that it was a weak point in our elementary educational system that we should depend for expansion on another agency, altogether beyond our control and sometimes beyond our calculation. But I was met by the answer that for the year the Government of India would find the necessary money. Happily last year the Government of India did find one lakh of rupees which will be spent in the course of the current year. The weak point this year emerges and becomes quite manifest. In this year the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar is unable to look forward to any recurring grant from the Government of India and having to give away his two lakhs in the improvement of elementary education, he is obliged to say, 'we have spent our money freely; don't 'ask for it every year, let it lie over.' How long it should lie over we cannot say. Suppose next year there is a huge famine instead of war, and there are hundreds of hungry mouths to be fed, are we to suspend the expenditure on elementary education? It will really come to that. That is why we ask Your Excellency that out of two lakhs at our own disposal, one lakh should be exclusively set apart from year to year for elementary education, that is to say, for the opening of new schools. The improvement of the existing schools is an excellent object. I do not, for one moment, question it; I do not yield to the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar in anxiety that good education where it is established should be made better, if possible. There is no such thing as a limit to improvement. The Presidency College is splendidly equipped, but if there were four lakhs more available, I am perfectly sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, who is at present the Director of Public Instruction, would be able to find excellent ways of spending this additional sum on the Presidency College. There is no limit to improvement. We who have to provide the money should take particular care that the objects that we devote them to are also well balanced, each against the other; and I put it to you whether it is not desirable that we should think of giving to those who have no education whatever some education instead of always trying to give better education to those who are receiving education already."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"May I say only one word in reply? The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri says that it is not so much the want of sufficient total amount that he objects to, but he thinks that it would have been better if instead of the incremental grant being devoted solely for the purpose of helping aided education by giving full teaching grants, a portion of it were allotted to the starting of new schools. If that be so, I would say in reply that he should have worded his resolution differently. The resolution contains an explicit recommendation to Your Excellency's Government—I am reading the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju's resolution—to transfer a sum of rupees one lakh from the allotment for Civil Works to the purposes of education, so that he has recommended in his speech what he has certainly not recommended in his resolution. My criticism applies to the budget of the Public Works department which has been cut down by over 20 lakhs and which cannot be cut down any further."

The resolution was put and lost.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May it please your Excellency, resolutions Nos. XIV and XV, of which I have given notice deal with the same subject, but one comes under the head 'Education' and the other under the head 'Medical.' As I thought that some technical difficulty might arise as to the heading under which the expenditure on medical inspection should come, I gave notice of two different resolutions."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolutions are not identical. One asks for the medical inspection of the pupils in public schools and the other for the

(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

medical inspection of public schools, which is quite a different matter. The Council will not, I am sure, object to taking the whole discussion on the first of these two resolutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Therefore I take it that the net result is that a sum of Rs. 20,000 is proposed by these two resolutions to be devoted for the purpose of the medical inspection of public schools and of children in public schools in some areas at least to start with. The first resolution that I now beg to move runs as follows:—

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that, in order to provide for medical inspection of the pupils in public schools in some areas at least to start with, a sum of Rs. 10,000 may be added to the provision under 22. EDUCATION, a corresponding deduction being made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.'

"I believe that the necessity for attention to the health of children in schools is admitted on all hands. I think it is hardly necessary for me to read the statement of Dr. Clement Duke, Consulting physician to the Rugby school, that we have to see that the sound children do not leave the school weakened in mind, body or character; and that the weak or delicate children do not get weaker but do get invigorated during the period of their school-life. It is a matter on which the International Congress that was held in the year 1907 at London under the Presidency of Lord Crewe expressed its decidedly favourable opinion. What is more than an expression of opinion of the Congress, we have a definite statutory recognition of the importance of the subject in the Education Act that was passed in 1907. Section 13, clause (*b*), provides as follows:—

'The powers and duties of local educational authority—Part III of the Education Act of 1902—shall include . . . (*b*) the duty to provide for the medical inspection of children immediately before, or at the time of, or as soon as possible after, their admission to a public elementary school and on such other occasions as the Board of Education direct and the power to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children educated in public elementary schools.'

"The section has a proviso which is interesting: 'Provided that in any exercise 'of powers under this section, the local education authority may encourage and assist 'the establishment or continuance of voluntary agencies and associate with itself 'representatives of voluntary associations for the purpose.' I refer to the voluntary agency, because in Bombay, we find that the Zoroastrian Conference resolved upon the medical inspection of the Parsi students of Bombay and many local Parsis have banded themselves together for carrying out this inspection; and in no other part of this country do we find a voluntary agency working on these lines. Besides what has been done in England, I might draw the attention of this Council to what has been done in this country. From the report of the department of Education for 1912, we find that the Government of Central Provinces and Berars have already resolved upon conducting the medical inspection of schools to a certain extent. In the year 1913 the Government of Bombay had before them a resolution which was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and accepted by the Government. That resolution was as follows:—

'That this Council recommends that provision be made for the medical inspection of children immediately before, or at the time of, or as soon as possible after, their admission into Government or Municipal schools, at least in places where Government medical officers are available; and subsequently on such other occasions as the Governor in Council may direct; and that arrangements be made for attending to the health and physical condition of children educated in such schools.'

"Perhaps Honourable gentlemen may think that it is a perfectly safe proposition for any Government to assent to, because there is the phrase 'as soon as possible' which is a very elastic phrase and which is sufficient to account for the total inactivity of any Government if they wish to take up that attitude. To show that the Bombay Government did not take up that attitude and to point out that the same steps that I am asking this Government to take were taken, I shall read what, on behalf of the Government, the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, said, to show what it is that they were doing and what it is that they attempted to do. The Bombay Surgeon-General spoke very warmly about the need

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

for medical inspection. When the cost of it was looked into, some of the Indian Medical Service officers of considerable experience had to be selected, because certain diseases should, at the commencement, be discovered and checked, and officers on Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 had to be chosen. Even such experienced men could only do the examination of 7,000 children each year. This is what the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said on behalf of the Government:

'On that basis I calculated that a doctor could examine about 7,000 boys in the course of a year. So taking the Surgeon-General's proposals of three doctors and this calculation that about 7,000 boys could be examined by each, I framed a proposal, and submitted it to Government. It was that all the Government secondary schools, and also vernacular training colleges and the practising schools attached to them, and also those aided schools which are classed as high schools, not middle—that these various sets of schools should be medically examined. Well, Government wish to bring very much into the scheme not only the aided high schools, but the middle schools as well, so that all the Government and aided secondary schools, together with training colleges and practising schools, might be regularly inspected. In working this out as a modification of my proposal, I found that at least five doctors would be necessary for the purpose and accordingly I made therefore a proposal to entertain five doctors. One doctor was proposed, for the Bombay city, one for each of the three divisions and one for Sind. On examining the figures it was found that those for the Southern division and Sind were rather lower than the rest, and it has been proposed in these two cases to add secondary schools conducted by local boards or municipalities; the number of children is not very great in these. The result will be that for the Bombay city there will be about 9,000 boys; for the Northern division nearly 9,000; for the Central division nearly, 8,000 and the Southern division and Sind rather more than 7,000. I rather doubt if we shall be able to accomplish the inspection of all the above schools in a year's time; still that is for experience to show. At any rate, that is the proposal which is now before you, and the minimum annual recurring cost is estimated at Rs. 52,000 rising to Rs 70,000. The scheme will, therefore, require the sanction of the Secretary of State and, therefore, there must be some delay in giving effect to it after it is finally approved by the Bombay Government. The total number of children provided for is 40,000 and I hope the Honourable Members will agree that that is sufficient to start with by way of an experiment.'

"Therefore the Government not only accepted the resolution which I read previously, but acted on it and have sent up proposals for the examination of 40,000 children and the employment of five doctors at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000. My proposals are much more humble. Even there in the Bombay Council there was a difference of opinion because some other gentlemen thought that Indians in the Indian Medical Service, with European qualifications would be glad to take up the work on Rs 300 per month. I have taken for the purpose of my resolution a fairly safe basis. Taking Rs. 300 as the starting pay, these five officers that they proposed in Bombay would cost Rs. 20,000, which is the subject-matter of my resolution; and we may also provide for the medical examination of 20,000 children. If we do this, I believe practical difficulties would be easily solved.

"I know that in a matter of this sort the Government's sympathies must naturally be with the people; and the chief objection that might be put forward, if objections are put forward, would be the question of cost, the question of suitable officers being found available and the ignorance of parents. On the question of cost, I have read in great detail the figures given by Mr. Sharp and it is not necessary for me to do more. If Rs. 20,000 are provided, then we can really have a fairly general scheme like the one which I read out. Even if a sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided, I believe that the medical examination of children in the high schools of Madras and the other schools of the description that I read out from the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's speech could be easily conducted. I believe also that voluntary effort like that advocated by the Zoroastrian Conference at Bombay, though not forthcoming immediately, will be forthcoming in the years to come, if the Government were to give an impetus to voluntary efforts. I do not think it necessary to go therefore into the question of cost.

"Another objection may be the absence of suitable officers. Most of the trained officers having gone to the front, there are hardly officers left to fill the position of District Medical Officers and that sub-assistant surgeons are not sufficiently good for conducting the medical examinations. I wish to point out that, if the proposition could be accepted and some money kept in reserve, say a little bit of Rs. 10,000 it would not be wasted—especially as we have had an assurance from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that, if money is not spent under this head, we can transfer it to some other head of expenditure which is pressing,—and that we are not making the budget

impossible by drafting large sums from one head and putting them under an impossible head. I ask only for Rs. 10,000, which I trust will be considered reasonable, instead of Rs. 20,000.

"As for the availability of suitable officers, there are, I believe officers available who will be found capable of doing the work, if they are advertised for. I am quite sure that if the initial experiment (which is all that the Government can try for the present) should succeed, they will be forthcoming in later years, and if there is no famine, such as the Brahmin Honourable gentleman was predicting, there will be money on a larger scale provided. For the present I may say the objection on the score of want of funds cannot be put forward.

"Lastly, about ignorant parents being afraid and likely to be deterred from sending the students to school, it is a thing which, as I have suggested myself, can be overcome. The experiment need not be commenced in elementary schools; in fact it cannot be commenced in them, because there are so many elementary schools. I doubt if, in the future, we shall ever be lucky enough to see the day when we shall have the medical inspection of all elementary schools. But if at present the medical examination is conducted in high schools and in the schools of the higher grade as stated in the Bombay Legislative Council, I do not think that there will be difficulty or danger of parents withdrawing their children. If students have gone through the higher grades, parents are loath to take them away; and besides that, there will not be much of sentiment at that stage. There was a case in England where a parent objected to the medical inspection of his son; and the school authorities, fearing that the boy might have a contagious disease, had to put him out of the school. Such a contingency is not likely to arise in this country. I may also point out that, at the initial stage, the medical examination will be confined to boys and not extended to girls. I therefore submit to the Council that there is very little danger or harm accruing from the proposal I have put forward. I am sure that this Government are not certainly likely to lag behind the Bombay Government or the Baroda Government."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I fear that the Honourable Member is not aware that we have resolved to proceed in the specific direction that he has been indicating to us. We recognise the evil of the present system—that there is no arrangement for a periodical inspection of boys. But a beginning is being made and it has been decided to proceed experimentally and to try the experiment within the limits of the Madras city. Proposals have been approved to institute a medical inspection of the elementary schools recently opened by the Corporation and the pupils in them by an officer of the rank of an Assistant Surgeon working under the general direction of an Indian Medical Service officer with some previous acquaintance with such work if possible. The Surgeon-General having reported that he cannot spare the services of an Indian Medical Service officer immediately, the experiment has been postponed till next May or June, when, during the recess of the Medical College, it would be practicable to spare an officer for the experiment. The Government attach great importance to the fact that what is practically the first experiment in this Presidency should be done under the control of a high officer, as our further action will depend upon the results of the experiment. If the experiment should prove successful, it will be gradually extended to other places and other institutions. If the Honourable Member wishes it, I shall furnish him with a copy of the Government Order which has been placed on the Editors' Table. It will show that we have already started taking action in the direction indicated by him.

"I might also mention another matter closely bearing upon the subject, which has been receiving the attention of the Government and in regard to which action has been taken, namely, the provision of recreation grounds, garden and gymnasia, etc., to afford students facilities for healthy life. In the current year 1914–15 a sum of three lakhs of rupees would be spent on this object. With the help of a committee specially appointed for the purpose, play-grounds and playing fields for colleges and schools in the Madras city have been selected and similar action has been taken in respect of some important educational institutions in the mufassal. Then again the improvement of physical training in the schools is also another matter which is engaging attention. A special officer for this purpose has been recruited and he is

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharlyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

now working in the European schools It would thus be seen that the several matters mentioned by the Honourable Member are receiving attention and I hope that under these circumstances he would consider whether he should press his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know where and under what head the provision is made?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"In the budget estimate, I believe"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Where is it in the budget?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I am unable to answer that question off-hand, but the necessary provision has been or will be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know how much money has been provided?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That can be intimated to the Honourable gentleman."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"In sending you the Government Order, I shall intimate to you under what head the amount comes."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Also the amount? If the Government can give a definite assurance—I have a vague assurance—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"The Honourable gentleman may rest assured that it is a little more than a vague assurance; it is a Government Order issued and placed on the Editors' Table."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR (*continuing*):—"I beg your Excellency's pardon for having said 'vague assurance.' What I meant was that the figure was vague. I did not know whether it was Rs. 10,000 or less. I beg to withdraw the resolution as some provision has been made, though I do not know the figure."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

XX. & 24. Medical.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I have now to introduce the head XX. & 24. MEDICAL."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Resolution No. XV* has already been discussed."

PROVISION FOR TOWN-PLANNING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The resolution which I have the honour to propose runs in these terms:

'XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided in the budget estimate for 1915-16 under 24. MEDICAL, Sanitation and Vaccination, for the entertainment of an officer for town-planning with the necessary staff to advise municipalities and local boards on questions relating to town-planning and town extensions and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS, Civil Buildings.'

"The amount which, I propose, should be appropriated in this manner is a sum of Rs. 20,000 and I trust that so far as this amount is concerned there would be no difficulty in finding it. We have a discretionary grant from the Government of India of 5 lakhs, and I trust that when it comes to the consideration of ways and means it will not be difficult to find the money.

"I may say, my Lord, that this question of town-planning and town extension has received considerable public attention recently by the lectures delivered by Professor Geddes. Apart from it, during the last three years before the All-India Sanitary Conference, a large number of papers were read on this particular branch of sanitation

*The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—
XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that medical inspection of public schools in the Presidency should be conducted periodically and that for this purpose the allotment under 24 MEDICAL may be increased by Rs. 10,000, a corresponding deduction being made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao)

and considerable attention was devoted to the question of ways and means as well as to the improvement of towns and the extension proposed. There is also the resolution of the Government of India on 'Sanitary Policy,' in which great insistence is placed on the solution of this problem. Apart from it, your Excellency's Government have been considering this matter for some time. In the year 1913, certain definite rules were formulated for town extensions, which were issued to municipalities. A great deal of difficulty was however caused in carrying out those instructions; and I will not be right in reiterating these difficulties on the present occasion. There were difficulties raised as to the financing of schemes and difficulties for carrying out the sanitary arrangements proposed in these rules; and the matter was also re-considered, I believe, in the light of further experience. What has been said both at the All-India Sanitary Conference as well as in these lectures has, I believe, induced your Excellency's Government to issue recently an order about town extensions to local boards, which has considerably modified the rigour of the previous instructions; and I expect that under these instructions, there will be a considerable expansion of these schemes. I trust that this question will meet with considerable sympathy from your Excellency's Government.

"At the same time this seems to be exactly the time when public attention should be devoted to the subject; and I believe that the appointment of a town-planning officer to carry out town extensions with sympathy and broad-mindedness which has characterised Professor Geddes in his lectures would be of immense public advantage not only in the interests of the people but also from the point of view of economy. I may say, my Lord, from my own experience of the several schemes which have come up for consideration not only in places with which I was concerned but elsewhere—and we have had the opportunity of exchanging our views at the recent conference of municipal chairmen when we had informally a great deal of talk about this question—I believe that the previous instructions issued resulted in a great deal of unnecessary expenditure which might be economised under the new ideas which are now in the air. I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Francis to let me know the amount covered by the schemes and the amount which has been given as grants to municipalities for relief of congestion; and though it is not now possible to analyse these figures and to come to a conclusion as to the amount which has been devoted to schemes for the relief of congestion, I am certain that it must be several lakhs; and I am sure that if the ideas which permeate town-planners are adopted, it will result in a considerable saving of money. In these circumstances, I would urge the appointment of an officer who will continue to devote his attention to an examination of these schemes which are sent up for scrutiny.

"At present, as Honourable Members are aware, the Sanitary Commissioner is supposed to pass these schemes on to the Government, and it will be no reflection on that officer if I say that several of these schemes have not received that attention which later experience has shown was necessary. Therefore, if a separate officer is appointed, considerable advantage is likely to result. I believe that the deputation of Mr. Lloyd who is going round several municipalities will also justify the appointment of an officer for carrying out town-planning on proper lines. Therefore, I think that the proposal, instead of involving any unnecessary expenditure, would promote economy in a great measure and would bring about extensions much more in consonance with the ideas of the people and much cheaper to municipalities than they are at present. I do not know who could be appointed for the post. I am sure that is a matter with which your Excellency's Government would deal in the usual course. I must strongly urge that, whatever may be the arrangement that may be made in the immediate future, if this resolution were accepted, one or two Indian officers must be trained, especially those who are perfectly acquainted with the housing conditions of the poorer classes, the middle classes and the richer classes in this country, and who would be able to offer useful advice not only with reference to extensions but also with reference to the general style of houses to be constructed. As it is, mufassal municipalities have no architects, as in England, and the enforcement of by-laws and building regulations is now difficult for want of staff and even want of ideas. Therefore, I think, that whatever may be the decision with reference to this resolution, your Excellency's Government will have to consider the question not merely of making a temporary arrangement to keep up the work which has been started, but also of making a permanent arrangement by securing suitable officers who are thoroughly familiar with Indian conditions. That is a point on which I lay

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

very great stress. I trust that your Excellency's Government will be able to send some officers now in service in this Presidency for training, if necessary, for a short time in other countries, to acquaint themselves with housing problems and how they are dealt with. I believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth stated this morning that the books on town-planning are a species of fancy goods in the Secretariat library at the present moment. It may be so at present; but I hope those books will become familiar to everybody and that they would not be allowed to pine away for want of attention in the Secretariat. Some of us are sincerely anxious that the social conditions in municipalities should be improved. So far as I have been able to see the literature on the subject, it is not only extremely interesting in itself, but I find that the ideas and notions of sanitary and municipal authorities in England have been considerably modified by this new school of town-planners. It may be that at this juncture their views are not in consonance with the notions of sanitary experts; but I am certain that they will work for economy. I, therefore, urge that an officer should be appointed as far as possible immediately, and a part of this proposal is that an Indian officer should be trained to carry out these ideas either by deputation to western countries or otherwise as may appear to Government desirable."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar:—"I beg to support the resolution. As the Chairman of a large municipality, I know my difficulties. I have to extend the town in various directions, and I have to incur expenditure upon extensions, which may not be found useful. In addition to economy, we have to make our towns beautiful and make our people as happy as possible. We should, therefore, be very glad to have the advice of an expert, who will tell us how the town should be laid out. If the Government are not willing to incur the whole expenditure, a portion might be thrown upon municipalities, as was suggested at the meeting of municipal chairmen the other day; and we are willing to bear our share of the expenditure."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar:—"The Government fully recognize the importance of the object which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has in view in moving this resolution. They have given proof of their interest in the subject of town-planning by arranging for the exhibition recently held by Professor Geddes and for the series of lectures delivered by him. We fully realize the importance of continuing the work commenced by Professor Geddes and I may inform the Honourable Member that we are taking steps to secure the services of a first-class town-planning expert from England. The Government have themselves felt the necessity for obtaining expert advice on questions connected with town-planning, town extension and clearance of congested areas. It may not however be possible for us to secure the expert at once, just at this time, in consequence of the war conditions prevailing in England. It may possibly take some time; but to prevent any gap in the continuity of our work we have arranged to put on special duty an officer who has devoted special attention to the subject. I refer to Mr. Lanchashire, who employed his recent furlough for the purpose of studying town-planning and has since devoted himself to this subject with very considerable enthusiasm. We have arranged to put him on special duty pending the arrival of an expert from England. It is not necessary that there should be a provision of Rs. 20,000 in the budget as proposed by the Honourable Member. Whatever may be necessary for the purpose, we can easily find; and after the assurance I have given, I hope that the Honourable Member will withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"In this connection I should not fail to bring to the notice of the Council the necessity that exists in Madura for the advice of such an officer. There are more than two schemes which are proposed—they are fairly big and provide for a large portion of the population. The municipality is not able to give definite instructions as to whether they have to fill up a whole plot or only up to a particular height. All these will certainly require the appointment of an officer who would be able to instruct the people on sound lines. The earlier he is appointed the better it will be for the mufassal stations."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Cardew.)

ITINERATING DISPENSARIES IN RURAL AREAS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided in the budget estimate for 1915-1916 under 24. MEDICAL for starting travelling dispensaries in this Presidency and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS, Civil Buildings."

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—"Your Excellency, this resolution deals with travelling dispensaries. The question of medical relief has come so often before the Government that it will be unnecessary for me to reiterate all the arguments to show that some steps should be urgently taken to afford medical relief in rural areas. The point that I am urging in regard to travelling medical dispensaries is that it is impossible at present to satisfy the demands of the people for permanent hospitals all over the country; and we have therefore to adopt during the transitory stage, a system by which a certain number of dispensaries have to go round the country just to satisfy the immediate necessities of the case.

"I may point out that in the United Provinces there are as many as 70 or 80 dispensaries under the supervision of officers of the Indian Medical Service which go from place to place not merely for a day or two, but stay in stated localities for ten days at a time and perform many operations, and then they move on to the next centre for another ten days; and in this way considerable medical relief is afforded. I know from my own experience and the enquiries that I have made in the United Provinces last year that the system has worked remarkably well. The Honourable the Surgeon-General tells me that when he was at Lucknow recently he went into the matter and that he has submitted a report to the Government. I believe that this stage of having itinerating dispensaries has to be passed in this Presidency. I believe that, looking at the finances at our disposal, this idea of a large number of travelling dispensaries should be adopted at least for sometime as a transitory measure. I commend this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"As long ago as last September, the subject of this resolution attracted the attention of the Government and a report was called for from the Surgeon-General on this question. The Surgeon-General's report, which is dated the 9th March, has only been received within the last two or three days. In this report the Surgeon-General gives a sketch of what has been accomplished in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The thing began in the United Provinces by the appointment, during the malarial season, of a small number of travelling dispensaries intended particularly to treat malaria. It was found to work satisfactorily and the system was extended to plague and subsequently all other forms of medical relief were brought within its purview. In the year 1912-13 there were 32 plague travelling dispensaries, 11 malaria dispensaries and three additional dispensaries. The Government of India then sanctioned the increase of this number to 42 plague dispensaries and 13 malaria dispensaries. In regard to the Punjab the details given by the Surgeon-General are not quite so full. There are three local fund dispensaries and 32 Government dispensaries, the former working throughout the year and the latter as occasions demand. The Government travelling dispensaries are merely malaria dispensaries and so work during the season.

"The great feature about these dispensaries and the essential point in connection with them is that they should be under close supervision. There is no use in sending a certain number of sub-assistants to travel about the districts unless there is some one to see that they are doing useful work. In the United Provinces these travelling dispensaries are under the supervision of Indian Medical Service officers. These officers are, I understand, touring officers; they have dispensaries which are in charge of sub-assistants and the officers travel about inspecting the itinerating dispensaries to see that the sub-assistant surgeons are doing their work properly. This idea has been found to work with undoubtedly good results in the United Provinces and in the Punjab; and the Surgeon-General advises the Government that they might try a similar course in this Presidency. This report has been so recently

(Mr. Curdew ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

received that the Government have not had time to consider it; but I think I may go so far as to say that we shall endeavour, as soon as we have a sufficient staff, to make some further trial of this method.

"At present there are special difficulties in the way of carrying out any such arrangement. In the first place out of our total strength of 56 or 57 Indian Medical Service officers about 37 have already been withdrawn for military duty and their places have had to be filled by assistant surgeons. On the one hand we have no Indian Medical Service officers available to undertake this work; and, on the other hand we have all our assistant surgeons employed in filling up the gaps left by withdrawal of the officers of the Indian Medical Service. We are specially short-handed on both sides at present, and it will be impossible without further recruitment to the grade of assistant surgeons to carry out the scheme properly now. But, speaking for myself, I can say that I have great hopes that some useful results might follow from adopting this system of itinerating dispensaries. Our conditions are rather more favourable than those of the provinces which have been mentioned above. We have 684 dispensaries for a population of 41½ millions or for an area of 142,000 square miles; while the United Provinces have only got 570 dispensaries for 47 millions of people. For a smaller population we have already a larger number of dispensaries though our area is larger. Still this is a direction in which we ought to try further experiments. I hope that it will be possible in the next year or two to undertake much more extensive experiments in the matter of travelling dispensaries. But at present it is clearly impossible to do anything because there are no men available for supervision. Therefore I cannot accept the resolution in the terms put forward, although I quite sympathize with it and accept the principle of it. I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will be satisfied with this statement, because it is as far as we can possibly go at present; the matter will not be lost sight of and when peaceful conditions return we shall be glad to endeavour to carry out what this resolution recommends."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I am quite satisfied with the statement of the Honourable Member and I hope that something will be done in the course of next year."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council rose for the day and was adjourned to Monday, the 15th March 1915.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 15th day of March 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTENWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R E
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal
The Hon'ble Mr. B V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARGER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915–1916—*cont.*

XXI-A. & 26-A. Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I now introduce the head "XXI-A. & 26-A. AGRICULTURE."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"On page 175 there is an amount of Rs. 8,000 provided for the opening of a cattle-breeding farm. May I inquire where that farm is going to be opened?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The locality of the farm cannot very well be settled until we have secured the services of the Deputy Director of Agriculture who will have to work out the matter. He will have to study the conditions of the various cattle-breeding tracts and decide which is the most suitable for the farm. Till this has been done, we cannot settle where it will be located—whether at Kangayam or Ongole."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"At page 56 of the Revised Financial Statement, it is stated 'the budget for next year provides for the development of the department, the chief items of increase being experimental farms and cultivation and Deputy Directors of Agriculture.' May I know how many experimental farms are proposed to be started and what provision has been made for the purpose?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"No definite provision has been made for further farms. A paddy-growing farm at Coimbatore was to be provided for; but that has been omitted and a provision has been made in the budget, so far as it can be utilized, for a farm (either a paddy-growing farm at Coimbatore or some other farm) the site of which has not yet been determined."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It would perhaps be convenient for the Council to take the discussion on the two resolutions under this head on the former of them."

PROVISION FOR A CATTLE-BREEDING FARM IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to move the resolution that stands in my name. It runs as follows:—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the expenditure under 26-A. AGRICULTURE be increased by Rs. 20,000 to provide for the starting of a cattle-breeding farm at Kangayam and that a corresponding reduction be made in the expenditure under 45. CIVIL WORKS.'

"I gave notice of this resolution with a view to draw particular attention to the very inadequate provision that has been made under this head and to suggest, if I may, the place where the farm can be started. Your Excellency, it is with considerable satisfaction that we found that on the report of Mr. Sampson the Government had decided to take a bold step forward in the direction of improving the cattle of this country by starting a cattle-breeding farm. But Mr. Sampson's report has been for nearly two years before the Government and it is only now that they have decided to take a step. It is not after all a matter which is likely to cost very much to the Government even under the present circumstances; and now that a beginning is to be made, I think it is well that a good beginning is made.

"I do not wish to dilate upon the importance of this branch of work. It is well-known that cattle form the chief wealth of the country and any improvement in cattle means an improvement all round. This provision of Rs. 8,000, I understand just now, is mainly for providing a suitable officer. But what, I believe, is more urgently needed than this is the acquisition of land for starting the farm and taking the necessary preliminary steps. I do not believe that experts will have any difference of opinion, so far as acquiring land is concerned. I would suggest that a farm at Kangayam would be central, so far as the Southern districts are concerned. The Kangayam breed is practically mostly akin to all the breeds found in the Southern districts. This being so, a breeding farm at Kangayam will help all the Southern districts of the Presidency. I need not say that the Kangayam breed is a famous

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

and well-known breed; and any improvement in that breed will materially improve the cattle of all the Southern districts. What I would here point out is the necessity for taking early steps and making a good beginning.

"This question has been under the consideration of the Government ever since Lord Mayo constituted the department of agriculture. I am glad to find that at least three decades after that the thing is having its full development; and I am only anxious that your Excellency's Government will see their way to make a good beginning in that direction.

"I should prefer a large piece of land to be acquired and as many cattle as possible provided for, so that it may serve all the districts that I have in view. What I further desire is that in such a farm these cattle should be made to lead a life of nature. I mean that they should live as nearly as possible the life that they would lead in their natural state, because we find that the cattle so brought up are much more spirited and work much longer than artificially-fed cattle. Your Excellency, there was a time when, for instance, in the Tanjore district, every decent landholder had his own herd of cattle; but now that every inch of land as well as every drop of water has its own assessment and even penal assessment, those days are gone. In these circumstances, it is highly desirable that this farm is made as big as possible and the supply of bulls to neighbouring districts in course of time is made as plentiful as possible, so that, even if a small beginning is made, it may afterwards be found easy to extend it gradually. What is why I suguest that a good beginning should be made and a large extent of land should be acquired so that a sufficient number of cattle can be kept there. The Palayakottai Pattagar has large and extensive enclosures for his cattle and it is this that gives a superiority to his cattle. From experience I would suggest that if a similarly large plot of land be acquired and utilized for this purpose, it would really prove to be of great advantage for cattle-breeding operations. So I would suggest that at least a sum of Rs. 20,000 be added to the present provision and a farm be started as early as practicable.

"It may be said that for want of experts the Government may not be able to push on with the thing within the current year; but so far as the acquisition of land is concerned and seeing that Mr. Sampson has suggested Kangayam as a suitable centre, there cannot be any great difference of opinion as to the site. If the expert should happen to come within the year, it will be quite possible to start operations forthwith, if we have the land acquired and ready for the purpose. It is for that purpose, I suggest this additional sum of Rs. 20,000. That sum is not a very large amount, considering specially the importance of the undertaking; and I hope that the Government will see their way to accept my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"It has been remarked by your Excellency that the discussions on both the resolutions may be taken up at one time; and so I wish to make a few remarks on the resolution * that I have given notice of. The question of the desirability of establishing cattle farms has been settled. The Government in their order No. 1007, dated the 13th April 1914, have accepted the recommendations of Mr. Sampson and stated:

'He accordingly proposes to take steps to add to the Agricultural department a Deputy Director of experience in stock-raising whose duty it will be to establish and manage stock-farms in localities where a good breed of cattle exists. In these farms systematic efforts will be made to improve the draught and milking qualities of cattle by selection and crossing.'

"So the matter for consideration is whether it is necessary only to start at present with one farm or more in suitable centres. According to the budget provision it is settled that only one farm is to be started. From the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Carlow it is clear that only one will be started at Kangayam or Ongole or any other suitable centre which the experts may recommend. But from the report of Mr. Sampson we see that more than one farm is recommended to be started in suitable centres and that the different varieties of breeds that are raised in various places are to be kept up. What I would suggest is that the work should be carried on simultaneously in various farms so as to give satisfaction to all the people concerned in this important question; at the same time it will stimulate private owners to imitate and be profited by this useful work. It is already proposed to have one

* XIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to increase the allotment in the budget estimate for 1914-15 under 26-Ab Agriculture, Veterinary charges, by Rs. 50,000 for opening cattle farms in convenient centres and to reduce by an equal amount the allotment under 45. Civil Works.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Mr. Raman Menon ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Cardew.)

Deputy Director of Agriculture for this important work. I do not think that one farm will give him ample work. This is an additional ground for having more than one farm.

"Different practices prevail in different districts. Take for instance the question of the yearlings that are sold year after year in delta tracts, the delta ryots being compelled to buy two year bulls at an enormous cost. This question of the sale of yearlings is a very difficult one and can only be solved by starting a farm. Then there is the question of stall-fed cattle, which has to be settled by experts. Now the practice is that the ryots do sell away their young calves during the course of the first year at a very low price to the ryots in surrounding districts; and they purchase them at an enormous cost when they are two or three years old. This is a great economic drain on the cultivators of the deltaic tracts. This portion of the subject is well dealt with in Mr. Sampson's report and requires special consideration at the hands of the Government. Therefore my object in sending up this resolution was that the Government should soon take up this question and have as many cattle farms as possible in cattle breeding and cattle rearing areas and they should also take up the question of milch cattle with respect to the recommendations of the Agricultural Committee. The Committee recommended that the experiment of cross-breeding should be tried for breeding cattle both for cultivation purposes and for milking purposes.

"So I have brought this matter to the notice of the Government in order that sufficient attention may be paid to it and the necessary provision made. No doubt the source that I have mentioned in order to meet this extra cost is Civil Works. But it is always in the hands of the Finance Member to say whether a suitable provision can be made. I think that, when once his mind is made up to make a provision, he can make it by cutting down the provision under other heads. I hope that in the interests of the general public the Finance Member will curtail the provision under Civil Works by Rs. 50,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I may be permitted to plead on behalf of the west coast for the starting of a farm in that locality. It is a matter well-known to the officers of the Government that nowhere do we stand in greater need of it than in the west coast. The breed of cattle in the west coast is of such an inferior character that people who go in for agriculture have to purchase cattle elsewhere every year before the monsoon begins. It is well-known that the cattle of the west coast are too weak. If a cattle-breeding farm is started at Kangayam or Ongole or at any other distant place, it will not supply the needs of the west coast. I would therefore suggest the opening of a farm somewhere in the west coast."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I rise to make a few observations on this resolution and beg to press on the attention of the Government the claims of Ongole. It is a matter for gratification that Mr. Sampson has suggested that the farm should be either at Kangayam or at Ongole, whichever locality shall be selected hereafter. But the cattle of Ongole have been deteriorating very fast, and the breed has become very much inferior than what it was at one time. I now put forward the claims of Ongole as a suitable centre for a farm being started there. On page 56 of the Revised Financial Statement provision has been made for a Deputy Director of Agriculture to be in charge of cattle-breeding operations; and again on page 181 of the Civil Budget Estimate an allotment has actually been made for three Deputy Directors, one of whom is to be in charge of cattle-breeding operations. So evidently the sum of Rs. 8,000 provided in the budget for cattle-breeding operations is not for the pay of the Deputy Director, but for the expenses of the acquisition of land and other items incidental to the starting of a cattle-breeding farm. Now that the amount provided in the budget may not be enough for starting more than one farm, I would urge the claims of Ongole and desire that the Government may be pleased to open a farm at Ongole and see that the deterioration which has been taking place in the breed of cattle is checked as soon as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The effect of the two resolutions is obviously mutually destructive. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranathe Mudaliyar urges that extra provision should be made to start a cattle-breeding farm at Kangayam and he expresses the opinion that there is no probability of any difference of opinion as

to the site. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju proposes that several cattle-breeding farms should be started in different places. The Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon has put in a plea for a farm on the west coast, while the zamindar of Polavaram has just asked that we should put the cattle-breeding farm at Ongole. Clearly there is considerable ground for difference of opinion as to where the farm is to be placed. That really is a sufficient answer to the proposal to have a farm at Kangayam.

"The site of the farm must be carefully investigated. Mr. Sampson himself in his report, from which I may read a passage, says:

'A Government breeding farm seems to be the best way of supplying the necessary breeding bulls. Such a farm would be a costly experiment, but in the long run it would be much more effective and probably cheaper than the present haphazard method of supplying and distributing bulls. On the success of this would rest similar developments in other parts of the Presidency where cattle-breeding needs encouragement either now or in the future. The details of such a breeding farm need much more careful local enquiry than has been possible during the time available for this general cattle survey; and much also might be learned from the experience of other provinces, where Local Governments have already taken action in this direction.'

"In other words, Mr. Sampson clearly contemplated that the question of the details of the cattle farm should be further examined and considered before it is started. It is quite clear that we should be ill-advised now to prejudge the question of site or of any particular locality. So far we are entirely in agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju. We cannot settle the question of site until the officer who has to work this branch of enquiry is appointed and until we have the Deputy Director who has to look into the question of stock-raising. It is quite evident that the first step to take is to get a Deputy Director.

"Mr. Sampson's report is dated two years back and the Government Order on it is less than a year old; we immediately addressed the Government of India and asked them to secure a suitable officer for this post of Deputy Director. The question of the individual to be chosen has been engaging attention during the last eleven months and the Government hoped that by the end of the hot weather we should be able to secure an officer, but owing to military exigencies we have been disappointed in the hope that we entertained of securing the particular officer we had in view. We shall now have to make a further attempt to secure another man. As soon as we get a Deputy Director and get him to begin work, it will be for him to settle where the farm is to be. Till he is secured, I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by acquiring land or by attempting to settle the locality. Honourable Members who are interested in this matter may, I think, be assured that the amount of money in the budget does not at all represent the amount that we should spend. If we get a Deputy Director in time to make real progress within the official year, there will be no difficulty in finding more money. The provision now made is not intended to represent the cost of starting the farm; it must be very much more than the Rs. 8,000 which has been put down. A sum of Rs. 12,000 has been put into the budget for the pay of the Deputy Director and a sum of Rs. 8,000 is really for his activities in the way of travelling allowance, contingencies and establishment. The actual starting of the farm will cost a considerably larger sum. If we secure the services of a Deputy Director and if he is able to find a site, I think that, unless our finances are very much worse than they are expected to be, we shall be able to find enough money to take up the land. I may say that the Government are anxious to push the matter through. It will not be through lack of interest on their part if real progress is not made and if we do not succeed in the course of the next year or two in removing the reproach which the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar has mentioned, that though the matter has been on the tapis since the days of Lord Mayo nothing has been done. I may assure Honourable Members interested in the matter that the Government have every intention of pushing it forward; but it is useless to put money into the budget till we have got a Deputy Director, because it may lapse; while if more money is wanted, we can provide it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I fully appreciate the difficulties pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew regarding the site to be selected for the cattle-breeding farm. But I am afraid that the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju have not been correctly understood. His proposals, so far as I am able

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

to judge them, are not in any way destructive of the proposals put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, nor of those of the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram. What the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has pointed out is that it will not serve the needs of the country if only one cattle-breeding farm is established and that it is essential to establish a larger number of such farms in the Presidency. He has raised no objection to the establishment of the farm at Kangayam, as suggested. If my Honourable friend the Zamindar of Polavaram has tried to press the claims of Ongole, it is not so as to destroy the claims urged on behalf of Kangayam. The point for consideration is whether it is not necessary or desirable to establish a cattle-breeding farm in more places than one. That is the point which has been definitely suggested in the second resolution. That is the point in regard to which we would request further information. We find from the figures furnished that provision has been made for an additional Deputy Director of Agriculture on a pay of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,400 by increments of Rs. 40. A sum of Rs. 12,000 has been provided for that purpose in the budget for the year 1915–16 at page 181 of the Civil Budget Estimate. Then it is stated in the Revised Financial Statement 'provision 'has accordingly been made for the appointment in 1915–16 of two more Deputy 'Directors to cope with the pressing district needs,' and that two Deputy Directors on Rs. 400 have been approved. When a provision of Rs. 12,000 has been made for a Deputy Director of Agriculture during the year 1915–16, is it unreasonable to expect that a correspondingly appropriate provision should be made for the establishment of cattle-breeding farms? A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has assured us that if some more money were required, there would be no difficulty in finding the money. But the additional money will be found not for opening additional farms, but for the maintenance of one farm which is proposed to be started. It is known to many that for some years very successful cattle-shows have been held, one at Tiruppur and another at Ongole; and if cattle-shows have their advantages, they have also their disadvantages. If along with cattle-shows in various centres arrangements are not made for keeping up the breed of cattle, I believe that the result will be discouraging and disappointing. As my Honourable friend the Zamindar of Polavaram has pointed out, so far as Ongole is concerned, those of us who have been in a position to witness the cattle shows there were struck by the remarkable breed of cattle there; but still there has been some deterioration and those who have been witnessing the shows for the past few years have been struck by the rarity of specimens of good breed of cattle in successive cattle-shows at Ongole. What better arrangements can be made for improving the breed than by opening a farm near Ongole? Similarly at Tiruppur where successful cattle-shows have been held, a farm must be established. In addition to that it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon that so far as Malabar is concerned, it is necessary for starting a cattle-breeding farm on the west coast, because the species of cattle there are poor and the people have to go a long distance to get proper cattle. I would, therefore, earnestly request the Government to see that steps are taken to establish cattle-breeding farms in two or three places so as to serve the needs of the Presidency. When a Deputy Director is appointed, I think that it will be possible for him to start cattle-breeding farms and to afford relief to the people."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will you allow me to say a word? I would most respectfully suggest to the Council that there is no difference of opinion in regard to the starting of farms. The Government are most anxious, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has said, to proceed with this matter; but we are the guardians of the public purse and we are not allowed to waste money on this or on any other subject. We wish to act under the best advice. As soon as we can, we will extend the provision of cattle-breeding farms all over the Presidency. But it must be done wisely and it must be done under good advice. We are not in disagreement with any of those who have urged this matter. I do most respectfully suggest to the Council that the Government having given the assurance, which is absolutely well-founded, that they have been doing everything in their power to further this matter, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has already said, the Council might well rest content with that assurance and proceed to the discussion of the next business."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Lordship's assurance is a matter of great satisfaction to us. The point which my Honourable friends

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Cardew.)

were at some pains to press upon the Government was the fact that this is one of those matters in which the starting of one institution will never be a solution of the real problem that is attacked."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You must make a beginning."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"That is all my friends are anxious to say. The fact of the matter is that the establishment of a cattle-breeding farm at Kangayam will have no effect in improving the breed of cattle at Ongole and *vice versâ*. We have heard a good deal yesterday about a single institution being insufficient to meet the wants of this great Presidency. This is one of those subjects in which action at different stations will have to be taken, because the breeds are entirely different. This is the view of my Honourable friend from Malabar, as in that part of the country the breed is poor. My Honourable friends Mr. Narasimha Raju and Mr. Krishna Rao said the same thing. I was myself at Ongole before the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew paid recently a visit to that station. This visit should have given him an opportunity of personally acquainting himself with the condition of things. I hope the problem will be attacked from a general standpoint and all that has been said here as regards the claims of Ongole will be taken into consideration. We recognize that the operations must be started at some place, as stated; but we hope that as quickly as possible action will be taken at Ongole and other places. There is considerable apprehension at Ongole that the cattle-shows have done much greater harm than good, because several cattle have been sent away to Java, having been purchased by the Dutch Government. Considerable apprehension exists that the breeding stock has not been protected, but allowed to be taken away outside this country. The only way to meet that criticism is to retain the breeding cattle. The general feeling is that, so far as breeding is concerned, the cattle-shows have done no good in improving the quality of the breed or even of rearing. That was I believe the general feeling at Ongole when the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew was there. There was the request from the people that if the shows were to be continued, they must be accompanied by better operations for breeding. I hope therefore that action will be taken at more than one station as suggested by my Honourable friends."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to say just a word about Mr Sampson's report. On page 42 in the concluding part of the report, he says: 'The development and extension of the Kangayam breeding tracts is of most 'pressing importance at the present time.' That one sentence of the special officer will bring to the mind of the Government the importance of doing something on the lines that I have urged. We know that these cattle-breeding farms are likely to be more or less self-supporting. I believe, therefore, the Government need not be anxious that they will be a source of extra expenditure to the Government. After the assurance that has been given by His Excellency and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, I hope everything will be done in this matter and no effort will be spared to make an early and fair beginning and to see that Kangayam is first chosen."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"As I said before, the question whether Kangayam or some other centre will be selected will be carefully considered and cannot be decided now. Whether we should have farms at more than one place is a doubtful matter. That must be kept open till we have the advice of the cattle-breeding expert. There is certainly a good deal to be said for starting the farm at Ongole rather than at Kangayam. But I do not pretend to form an opinion. One farm will be started; and if we have money a second one will be started. The first thing to do is to get the Deputy Director to advise us. As we hope to get him soon, I do not think that Honourable Members will find it necessary to press this resolution, because if we put money into the budget without full reason it will tie up funds unnecessarily."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar withdrew his resolution.

XXI-B. & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

The Hon'ble Mr A. G. CARDEW:—"I beg to introduce the heads XXI-B. & 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS."

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, the purpose for which an allotment of one lakh is made on page 201 of the Civil Budget Estimate?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The major portion of the allotment of one lakh is for oil-pressing machinery and for experiments connected with it. With a view to improve the present wasteful methods of extraction and in the attempt to build up local industries for the utilization of oil, the Government have authorised the Director of Industries to investigate the possibilities of extracting oil on a wholesale scale in this country, to test whether the export of oil can be undertaken with any chance of financial success and also to make a practical trial of the apparatus considered suitable for adoption in substitution for country mills. Sanction has also been accorded to the purchase of the requisite machinery. A sum of Rs. 50,000 will be expended on this account during the current year, and the major portion of the allotment of one lakh for next year is for the same purpose. Any small balance of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 that may be left will be reserved for carrying out a number of small experiments to which we are committed, but the details of which have not yet been settled."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I know if there is a chance of the Leather school being opened next year?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I believe that the construction of this school has almost finished, and it is to be opened soon. That has been arranged for."

WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution that I have the honour to place before the Council runs as follows:—

'XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that to enable the Department of Industries to devote its undivided attention to its legitimate work of developing the existing industries, encouraging the establishment of new ones, and organizing and placing on an efficient working basis the Bureau of Industrial Information by conducting a systematic industrial survey in the Presidency,

(a) the Director of Industries be relieved of the work connected with the Pumping and Boring Operations—that work along with the necessary portion of the Pumping and Boring staff being placed under the control of the Director of Agriculture—and that two of the upper subordinates now under the Director of Industries be appointed as Deputy Directors of Industries on the same scale as the Assistant Directors of Agriculture or Public Works Department Provincial Assistant Engineers and that the extra cost be met from the allotment of Rs. 10,000 made for the Bureau of Industrial Information under 26-B. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS (Detailed Account No. 26Bm.);

(b) an additional appointment of an Engineer on Rs. 500 a month be made to be in charge of the Pumping and Boring Operations under the Director of Agriculture, the cost being met from the allotment of Rs. 7,010 provided for a Sub-Engineer and an Assistant to the Director of Industries in charge of the Pumping and Boring Operations.'

"In placing this resolution before the Council for acceptance, I beg leave to mention that I do not propose any extra allotment whatsoever. I do not propose any extra expenditure on this head; but I propose only a readjustment of the duties and the allocation of the amount already provided in the budget estimate. At present the pumping and boring department is under the direction and supervision of the Director of Industries who has been practically doing the whole work. But in order that the Director of Industries may be able hereafter to give a greater part of his attention—and in fact his entire attention—towards the development of the existing industries and also towards finding out the possibilities of starting new ones,

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Cardew.)

I propose that he shall henceforth be relieved of this duty of supervising the pumping and boring operations and that that duty be placed under the Director of Agriculture.

"My Lord, in the Bombay Presidency pumping and boring operations are under the supervision and direction of the Director of Agriculture. An engineer qualified in agricultural engineering is placed to supervise the pumping and boring operations and made to work directly under the Director of Agriculture. Here also I propose to do the same thing. There is some provision in the budget for a few technical and industrial schools and also for a bureau of industrial information; and this necessarily involves a large quantity of work and greater supervision for the Director of Industries hereafter. For this purpose I propose that the work connected with pumping and boring operations may be placed directly under the control and supervision of the Director of Agriculture, that the Director of Industries be relieved of that work entirely and also that the Director of Industries be given the assistance of two Deputy Directors of Industries of the same grade as Assistant Directors of Agriculture or Provincial Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department, so that they may be going about the country gathering information with regard to several matters, and supplying the bureau of information with much useful industrial knowledge which may be disseminated to all people who may be interested in the development and establishment of industries.

"My Lord, I have also made provision for an engineer to be in charge of pumping and boring operations, and to work under the direction and supervision of the Director of Agriculture without entailing any more cost than what has been already budgeted for this year. With regard to the expenditure towards pumping and boring operations, I have taken the figures from the budget for the year 1913-14 as also for the year 1914-15. At present according to the budget the entire amount that is provided both for pumping and boring operations as well as for industrial concerns is Rs. 1,63,068. According to my proposal the cost of the pumping and boring department alone comes to Rs. 1,11,110; and this amount I propose may be allocated to the Agricultural department, the whole staff connected with the pumping and boring operations being transferred to the Agricultural department. The balance of Rs. 51,956 will be enough for the needs of the Department of Industries without curtailing anything whatsoever. Thus within the amount allotted in the budget my suggestions can be carried out. I am only proposing that this necessary transfer may be made in order that both the departments may be more efficiently worked than at present.

"The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore suggested the desirability of appointing a qualified engineer for each district in that province; and under his advice five engineers have been appointed in addition to the three engineers already existing. As the thing advances, it may be found necessary to employ more engineers to work under the Director of Industries, but for the present, if this arrangement is made, I hope that the purpose will be served. I therefore commend this resolution to your Excellency's Government and hope that my proposal will be approved."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—"The suggestion which is contained in this resolution is one which has been put forward from other sources before. The reasons which the Honourable Member who moved this resolution has brought forward do not seem to me to be very convincing. His principal object, as far as I followed him, was to make both the departments more efficient. That is the whole question of fact which has to be considered. At present pumping and boring work is done under the supervision of the Director of Industries. This is due to the fact that the first permanent Director of Industries took a special interest in this subject and started the pumping and boring work. As long as he was here, he naturally retained it as one of the industrial ventures that he was promoting. It does not necessarily appertain to the Department of Industries. It is doubtful whether, under ordinary circumstances, it would have been taken under the Department of Industries. That is how it came to be under the Department of Industries. It might possibly be placed under the Public Works Department—Irrigation—as that would be the natural allocation of pumping and boring work. But the Honourable Member who moved the resolution thinks that it should be placed under the Director of Agriculture. Something may be said in favour of that view. No doubt the appointment of

an agricultural engineer cannot very long be postponed. In some form or other the Director of Agriculture will require engineering assistance. If he has an engineer for agricultural work, it is probable that the pumping and boring work might go to him.

"But there are practical difficulties in carrying out this change. One such difficulty—and one that for the moment determines the position—is the provision of workshop accommodation. Pumping and boring work involves the use of a very large number of boring tools; pipes have to be put down and have to be sent in for repair to be put in order. The question is, if this work is transferred suddenly (as the resolution suggests) by a stroke of the pen to the Director of Agriculture, who is to carry on the work of repairs? At present it is done in the workshop of the Director of Industries. He has got the tools. So long as he has tools, it is most convenient that pumping and boring work should go on under his supervision. At present therefore we think that it is better that the thing should continue under the supervision of the Director of Industries. He has at the present minute a special officer to look after this branch of the work, but it is possible we may lose that officer and, if we do, we shall have to replace him. Until that is settled, and until it is settled where the repairs have to be executed, we must adhere to the present arrangement which keeps this work under the Director of Industries. It does not interfere with Mr. Tressler's work, though he would not be sorry to part with it as he has got his hands full of work. At present it is most convenient to carry it on, as it is, as a temporary measure, though it may be convenient later to place it under the Director of Agriculture, especially if an agricultural engineer is recruited to work under the Director. But at present the Government prefer to let it go on as it is. The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered, and may possibly be carried out, but I do not think that we can undertake to alter the budget at present."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that the appointment of an agricultural engineer would not be postponed for a long time, and that it will come in time. An agricultural engineer is very necessary to carry on the operations of the pumping and boring department in the interests of the agricultural population, especially an Indian engineer who can mix freely with the Indian people, understand the sentiments and difficulties of the ryot population and speak their dialects. However sympathetic a European engineer may endeavour to be, he cannot carry on the work that the Government intend to do because he could not understand the vernaculars and properly comprehend the difficulties of the communities interested in agriculture. I am glad that the Government have in contemplation the appointment of an agricultural engineer. The Industrial Department has to do a great deal in improving the industries of the country. Now the enemy is not supplying us with indigo dyes; and I think it will be interesting to know if the Department of Industries is making experiments in making the indigo dyes so that they may supply them to the people. I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar that the Government are going to make experiments in extracting oil. I believe that it is the ground-nut oil that he is referring to."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"All kinds of oil."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The ground-nut cakes are useful as fertilizers of the soil. By exporting oil-seeds people are losing first-class fertilizers of the soil, and the ryots are suffering. Further I am told that some of these oil cakes are used for feeding cattle, so that, if the Government should succeed in extracting the oil and encouraging the people to follow them, the people would become much richer and the soil will also be better fertilized. I am glad to have on the whole an encouraging reply from the Government that they will try their best and introduce this industry in course of time. If they do not alter the budget it does not matter; but if they have in contemplation to follow the lines indicated by the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram, I would be satisfied, and be thankful to the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"There is only one point that I should like to state in this connection. I have always confessed to a feeling of some dissatisfaction with the Department of Industries, in that a great deal of its work has been dominated by the Pumping and Boring department attached to it.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

I feel and several Honourable Members of Council feel that real industrial work has been much hampered by this department being managed by the Director of Industries; and I for one would like to see that, as far as possible, he is relieved from this branch of work. Its real place should be more under the Revenue Department than under the Public Works Department. When the question of the appointment of an agricultural engineer is considered, the work of this Pumping and Boring department is of vital importance to the ryot; and it is certainly of much more consequence that the ryot and the department with which he is more in touch—the Revenue Department—should work together with the Director of Agriculture. This department has a great future for expansion. I was reading several monographs with reference to pumping and boring, such as deep well-boring in America. I think this question of agricultural well-boring has been very much behindhand in most districts of this Presidency and I trust that the department will be placed under the Director of Agriculture and that Mr. Tressler's department will be relieved of it as early as possible. If this is done, it will conduce to the progress of both the departments. I trust that this aspect of the question will receive some consideration."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know what the Honourable gentleman desires to do with reference to this resolution. He may be content, I think, with having elicited this discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I thank the Government for the assurance given that they have been contemplating in the direction of the transfer suggested in this resolution as soon as the Agricultural Engineer is appointed. I do not press the resolution and I only hope that the Government will give their favourable consideration to the views placed by me before the Council."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL MANURES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a portion of the lakh of rupees provided under 26-B. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—Miscellaneous Experiments (Detailed Account No. 26 Bm.) be devoted to the demonstration of the manufacture on a commercial basis of agricultural manures at two or three convenient centres in the Presidency."

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—"My Lord, this resolution relates to the question of agricultural manures, a subject which I have urged more than once in this Council on the attention of the Government. When I saw an allotment of 1·50 lakhs in the budget for miscellaneous experiments, it was not quite clear where this money was to go. I only proposed this resolution with a view to see whether this money or at any rate a portion of it could not be spent on a matter in which I was interested. Since then, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar wrote to me saying that this was ear-marked for machinery for oil-pressing and probably it would be impossible to give effect to my views, in view of the fact that that money had been ear-marked for a specified object. At the same time, I wish to point out that this question of agricultural manures is becoming more and more important; and especially in large paddy-growing tracts, the question of manures, super-phosphates, nitrogenous manure and all kinds of fertilizers is a problem which is pressing heavily on the ryot, and I trust that something will be done in this direction. It has been stated that some experiments in connection with *pati manure* were undertaken by the Government in the Kistna and Gödävari districts; and so far as I have been able to gauge the agricultural opinion in these districts, these experiments have had no effect on the agricultural practice of the district. At the same time, I am aware that a certain amount of super-phosphates is purchased from Messrs. Parry & Co.'s manufactory at Ennipet; and whether they are the right sort of manures that would benefit the ryot is still open to doubt. Thus there is this problem of manures before us and I would suggest that it might be solved, if the manufacture of super-phosphates were undertaken as near as possible to the localities where these fertilisers are greatly in request so as to make it commercially possible for other people to follow it up. There is the question of railway freight which is always a matter for consideration to the ryot. The

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Raman Menon.)

fact that Messrs. Parry & Co.'s manures are available should not be a consideration in not giving effect to this proposal, and I pray Government that somebody should be deputed to the work—that an agricultural chemist be put on the work—and some attempt be made at the present juncture, when so much of oil-seeds and oil-cakes is in the country. I have only to say this finally. Whatever action the Government may take in giving effect to my desire, I trust that I will not be met with the argument that the private agency that I spoke of, Messrs Parry & Co., has met the demand that has arisen. That is a contention which I am unable to accept. I trust that the matter will receive consideration as early as possible."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman press his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think I may give the Honourable Member the assurance that all that has been said on this resolution will be borne in mind. We are extremely glad to know, although we cannot now move, that we have the support of the Council in the resolutions moved on agricultural subjects, that we have the support of the Council in our endeavour to go as fast as circumstances permit."

XXII. & 29. Superannuations and Pensions.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I beg to introduce the heads XXII. & 29, SUPERANNUATIONS AND PENSIONS."

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I beg to introduce the heads XXIII & 30, STATIONERY AND PRINTING."

XXV. & 32. Miscellaneous.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I beg to introduce XXV & 32 MISCELLANEOUS."

36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I beg to introduce 36, REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT."

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I beg to introduce the heads XXIX. & 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS. There is very little variation in the figures from year to year, and they call for no remarks."

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I beg to introduce the heads XXX. & 43 MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. Honourable Members will see that under the head 'Works in charge of Civil officers' a grant much larger than what has hitherto been spent has been provided."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Last year a resolution was moved by the late Mr Kunhiraman Nayanar in connection with certain irrigation works in Malabar, and from the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart it was understood that some action was being taken. I should like to know in what stage that stands. I refer to page 434 of last year's proceedings of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Proposals have been made as regards this work, but further investigation is still necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I also wish to know what amount of money has been spent on dredging the Cochin harbour, and what is the result of such dredging."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That does not come under this head."

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

PROTECTION FROM FLOODS IN THE KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution standing in my name runs as follows:—

'XXII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of one lakh of rupees be provided under 43. IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS, for effectually protecting the crops under the Kistna delta system from floods and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45 CIVIL WORKS, Civil Buildings.'

"Your Excellency's Government are well aware of the disastrous floods that occurred during last year in the Kistna river. In the year 1912 great damage was done to a large portion of the Kistna Western delta; and about twenty villages were submerged by a wide breach caused to the eastern bank of the river near Peddakallepalli. I put an interpellation at the meeting of the Council in May 1913; and in reply thereto the Government said that that portion of the village areas was subject to inundations in high floods and that proposals for dealing with the flood bank below the 39th mile were awaited from the Superintending Engineer, and that the Government did not consider it necessary to extend the embankment as far as the mouth of the river Kistna, as suggested in my interpellation. Since that breach was caused to the embankment near Peddakallepalli and about twenty villages were submerged by the river floods, I believe that a portion of the embankment is purposely left without being repaired. Again last year there were high floods in the Kistna which caused serious inundation; and about 121 villages were submerged according to the report of the Collector of the Kistna district. The flood-bank breached at Prutur, and the whole area between the river embankment and the canal was one sheet of water for a number of days. From the letter of the Executive Engineer, Guntūr-Tenali-Repalle Railway construction, to the Collector of Guntūr, dated 30th September 1914, it would appear that the question of strengthening the flood-bank and preventing its future failure was a very important and pressing one. During a period of 16 years the flood-bank failed four times. This frequent occurrence of failures and huge inundations over a large area in the Kistna Western delta is a very serious matter which demands earnest attention; and effective measures should be therefore taken to prevent their further occurrence. According to the Executive Engineer in charge of Guntūr-Tenali-Repalle Railway construction, the question of strengthening the flood-banks and preventing their failure has become very serious on account of the damage caused thereby to the paddy cultivators, the inhabitants and to the new railway line 'which it is impossible to adequately protect against such floods without 'enormous expenditure *much heavier than it would take to strengthen or duplicate the 'flood-bank and without thereby protecting the area from being flooded.*' He again observes 'It is obvious that the proper course is to strengthen or duplicate the flood-'bank.' Again he said 'I understand from the District Board that the Public Works 'rough approximate estimate of the cost of duplicating the bank to Repalle would be 'four or five lakhs, which is probably *less than the total loss caused on each occasion of* '*flood* to revenue, to public works, roads, the railway, the resident population and 'crops.'

"My Lord, the great havoc which the floods of August last caused, the great loss to which the inhabitants in this area were subjected and the great hardships which they had to undergo are within the memory of every one. Reports were published in the newspapers of the great loss to crops and cattle and the serious damage to property. In view of this frequent occurrence of inundation and the failure of the flood-bank, effective measures to strengthen the flood-bank and to safeguard the area under the Kistna Western delta from inundation should be adopted. The question of strengthening the bund is a very urgent matter. It has been mentioned in the report published regarding the Kistna delta that not much serious loss was done to standing crops because at the time of the floods the crops were not mature; but I may mention for the information of the Council that serious loss did really occur to all the area transplanted with seedlings and that the ryots could not thereafter get seedlings with which to transplant the area again. It is also mentioned in the Revised Financial Statement that the collection of revenue had to be suspended on account of the damages caused by these floods. In the year 1912 there was a serious loss caused by the floods and again last year there was greater damage done

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

to the very same area on account of floods. Therefore, I commend this resolution to the acceptance of Government and, in doing so, I may be permitted to mention that not only in the interests of the inhabitants of the Kistna Western delta, but also in the interests of the Government, it is urgently necessary to see that effective steps to safeguard the delta from periodical inundations are taken and that the flood-bank is subsequently strengthened so as to keep off the floods in the Kistna river."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It will perhaps be advantageous if I say a few words before the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis replies to the resolution which has been proposed by the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram. This question of floods in the Kistna has been a matter of perpetual anxiety both to the people and the Government for a great number of years. I believe this is one of those matters in which it cannot be said that we propose expenditure rashly or inconsiderately. I cannot think that anything is more urgent than that of taking immediate steps to relieve the people. Great difficulties have been experienced in the Kistna district for several years in connection with these floods. Last year the floods were so great as to seriously damage the crops. I find in the budget estimate of this year that there is a provision of Rs. 3·50 lakhs for expenditure in connection with floods in the Kistna district. When your Excellency visited the district last year, there was considerable dissatisfaction among the people; and they were particularly anxious that your Excellency should go to the Divi island to see personally the damage caused to property in that part of the country. Your Excellency was, however, not able to comply with the request of the people. I can only say that there has been considerable dissatisfaction, and year after year representations have been made about the Kistna floods which have been causing so much damage in the Divi and Avanigadda portions of the Kistna district. No particular steps have been taken to relieve the people of this difficulty. With reference to the portion of the Kistna river in the Guntūr district the last report submitted by the Collector gives a vivid description of the damages caused. It will be seen from the report that

'As many as 121 villages were practically under water. Those most submerged lay in the tract between the embankment and the bank canal and were flooded through the breach at Pratur. The bank canal in its turn breached (whether by the flood alone or with the assistance of the villagers interested in getting the water off their villages, it is difficult to say) and flooded the main canal causing it to breach also. The water in most of these villages reached the tops of the houses, while huts, cattle-sheds, etc., were submerged. Sheds, huts and ill-built houses collapsed in many places and their inmates had to take refuge on patches of high ground till the water subsided. It is difficult now to estimate the exact loss under this head; and it is reported that in most cases the people have rebuilt their dwellings already, either with the help of private charity or of Government grants of timber and thatching materials. It is reported that it was chiefly the dwellings of the Malas and Madigas in low-lying land that suffered. These classes have little or no property to lose that they could not, and did not, carry away with them. The villages lying between the river embankment and the bank canal appear to have been under water to a depth of about 6 feet for a period of two to three days; and the officials deputed for relief duty in these villages could approach the houses only in boats.'

"So much with reference to the Kistna delta which is in the Guntūr district. My Honourable friend read a portion of the letter of the Executive Engineer, Guntūr-Tenali-Repalle Railway construction, which says that the cost of duplicating the bank at Repalle would be four or five lakhs which is probably 'less than the total 'loss caused in each occasion of flood to revenue, public works, roads, railway, the 'resident population and the crops.'

"As regards the Kistna district, Mr. Turing's report gives a vivid description of the state of things. He says:

'I have no knowledge as to what is the exact stage of the controversy at present, but I understand that it is universally acknowledged now that to reconstruct the flood bank along its previous line would be worse than useless and that the only alternative open to us is either to leave this tract of country unprotected, or to reconstruct the flood bank so much further back as to leave a very much larger waterway.'

"We realize the difficulties that the engineering officials are faced with; but it is our duty to stand up and press upon the attention of Government that something has to be done when great injury is being caused year after year to these properties. So far as the Peddakallepalli breach is concerned, it has been under consideration for years. It may have been a matter of constant attention in the Secretariat, the

papers going backwards and forwards on account of the difficulties suggested in the construction of the flood-banks; but the fact remains that nothing has been done and the floods of last year inflicted serious injury throughout the Kistna delta. It is not possible to estimate the damage. No report has been received as stated yesterday as to the extent to which the Government revenue has suffered. It is not possible to estimate the damage caused to men and cattle. That it is enormous is shown by the official reports. I trust that the Government will be able to undertake to investigate the cause of this enormous delay in rectifying matters and take speedy steps towards the end desired."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The question of the recent floods in the Kistna has brought to the notice of the Government the construction of a duplicate flood-bank, and the strengthening of the flood-bank of the western side of the river has received the consideration of the Public Works Department. As regards the other question of the Eastern delta, I apprehend that there is a sort of despair in the letter of the Collector and his sentiments are endorsed by the Board of Revenue. I would draw the attention of the Council to paragraph 5 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue wherein it is stated:

'The Collector doubts the wisdom of reconstructing the flood-bank along its present line at the breach referred to in paragraph 2 and considers that the only wise course is either to leave this tract of country unprotected or to reconstruct the flood-bank so much further back as to leave a very much larger waterway.'

"I hope that the Public Works Department will adopt the latter suggestion instead of adhering to the first suggestion made by the Board of Revenue."

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS:—"Your Excellency, somewhat different matters have been dealt with by the speakers on this subject. There are the breaches, the failure of the Bezwada headworks, the prolongation of the flood-bank and the left bank of the Kistna from mile 43 and below, and the duplication or strengthening of the general system of the flood-bank on both sides of the Kistna. With regard to the first two matters, I may say that the restoration of the Bezwada headworks is well in hand. The weakness which certainly developed and which made itself clear in the floods of last year has been in existence for the last fifty years or so. The floods of last year with their duration, combined with the height and volume of the water, were unprecedented; and apparently the headworks were not strong enough to withstand the strain to which they were subjected. The steps that have been taken will place them in a condition which will prove to be sufficiently strong.

"With regard to the extension of the left flood-bank of the Kistna, it is a matter which has been under correspondence and a subject of controversy for many years. I think there is little doubt from the way in which we are working the Kistna irrigation that we need not have the flood-bank at all below the 39th mile. The reason why the flood-bank was originally made was with a view to protect the left bank of the canal which was then projected, but never made. The left bank of the canal was never made, while the flood-bank was made; and it becomes a matter for consideration whether, although the flood-bank is not needed for the protection of the irrigation works, it should be maintained for the protection of the dry or at any rate unirrigated area which it now protects on the river margin below the 39th mile. In the year 1912 a breach occurred at the 39th mile, the flood-bank ending at mile 43 and it was then proposed that that breach should not be closed at all. The flood-bank standing there was originally erected for the protection of our works. These works do not exist, but the lands exist which are not irrigated by the Kistna system, and the Government were not responsible for keeping the water from those lands. There was another point. These lands were always subjected to submersion in times of high flood by the banking up of the water inside mile 43; and it was not considered that very much greater submersion would be caused by leaving the breach open at mile 39. The consequence was that it was suggested that the breach should not be repaired, and correspondence was then initiated as to whether the flood-bank on the retired line should be carried out in those parts. I may say that correspondence with regard to that matter is still going on. Meanwhile the great floods of last year occurred and there is no doubt that everywhere there was very great submersion. Floods of so great a duration, combined with such height and quantity of water, were unprecedented, and

(Col. Ellis.)

consequently it is natural to anticipate that the submersion would be unprecedented. That is natural. Great areas of land are always, in high floods, submerged in those parts. The question upon which a reference has been made, with regard to the breach being left open, is whether and to what extent that breach was in any way responsible for the extra submergence of land. That question is still under reference to the Superintending Engineer. There is a certain amount of difference of opinion, professional opinion, as to whether the breach should be open as before, and whether the flood-bank should be restored up to 43rd mile or whether the bank should be made in the retired situation, leaving more waterway for the river from the 39th mile downward. Until we get a report as to the question of leaving open the breach and as to its exact effect, I cannot give the Council any more information on this point.

"We now come to the question raised by the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram— the general question of the Kistna flood-banks, their adequacy, their section and height, and generally as to whether they are in a proper and efficient state. The length of the flood-bank of the Kistna below the anicut is roughly about 100 miles. Generally speaking, the average top width is 10 feet There are small variations, but it is about 10 feet. The slope is generally two to one, sometimes one and a half to one. The top level is kept up at two feet above the highest recorded flood level of 1903. In the year 1903 the flood was higher than the one we have had last year. It was not of such long duration as either of the two floods of last year; these two occurred within ten days of each other and ranked as regards their height second and third of the recorded floods, the first being the highest during a short period.

"The causes of breaches may be generally grouped into three classes. They may be caused by the inadequate height or section, especially the height of the bank. When the water tops the bank it naturally causes a breach. The second cause is the erosion of the bank by water—the erosion of the bank or the land on which the bank stands, in which case the bank collapses and you get a breach. The third general cause is the percolation through the bank or under the bank. Where such percolation takes place without any movement of the soil, it does not do any harm; but if sufficient water percolates to cause the soil in the bank to move along with the water, a hole is formed which gradually enlarges the bank caves in and the breach occurs. The first class of breaches is due to inadequate construction; the second to inadequate protection given to the bank in the way of either planting or revetment or protection by brush-wood or otherwise; and the third is generally due to the formation of cracks or holes caused by rats or other burrowing animals or roots of trees. Sometimes it is caused by the nature of the soil. If it is sandy soil, water will percolate through it; and if that percolation is sufficient to cause the soil to move, breach is likely to be caused. The reason of the breach at Pratur was percolation. We do not know whether it was started by a rat hole or the root of a tree or a crack. All we know is that it was caused by percolation. At the time of the breach men were standing looking on and attempting to close it. There was water running through the hole in the breach. The hole went through the bank in the first instance; then the top of the bank caved in, and the breach was formed. The breach which occurred at 12 miles 5 furlongs and to which the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram referred appears, from the reports which were made at that time, to have occurred from the same cause, viz., percolation. At the time it occurred the lands on both sides of the river were submerged, and the watchers could not see any percolation. The watchers were present at the time the bank breached. Nothing was apparently wrong, but suddenly the bank collapsed; the top of the bank sank, the water topped it, and the breach occurred. In neither of these two cases was an ordinary strengthening of the bank likely to have prevented the breach. I do not mean to say that if one increased the section abnormally, it might not have prevented the breach; but the breach was not caused by the inadequacy of the section or the height of the bank. As a matter of fact, I may say that the breach of last year occurred when there was no great head of water; there was 2 feet 6 inches of water standing against the bank when the breach occurred. The reason why the breach was so disastrous was because that was the beginning of the great floods, and the great floods submerged the whole country through the breach, although the water, at the time it occurred, was not very high.

"Coming to the question of remedy, it is quite obvious that it is desirable to institute remedial measures. It is a question for consideration what are the best remedial measures to take. The matter has already been considered by the

(Col. Ellis.)

Government. It was considered in the year 1912 and again considered when these breaches occurred; and the view that has so far been taken is that the cause of the breaches, speaking generally, appears to be percolation, and not the inadequate section of the bank. Where breaches occur through percolation, it is the case of a crack or a hole. If the breach is taken in time, it can nearly always be stopped. I may say that during the last floods there were no less than six places where percolation occurred in the Kistna flood bank. The watching establishment took these in time, trampled down the cracks. The swelling of the earth from the moisture closed the cracks in the interior and the bank was safe. In the case of Pratur the watchers came up rather late. There were only two men; they went to the hamlet of Pratur and tried to get assistance. They found themselves unable to get assistance as nobody would help and by the time they came back the hole had further enlarged, and they found themselves unable to stop it.

"It appears that with regard to this cause of breaches, the best safeguard is to have adequate arrangements for patrolling and watching the bank during the times of floods. It is on these lines that the Government are proposing to move. Proposals have been made first to improve the system of flood warnings. The flood warnings, according to the rules at present in force, are issued when there is 11 feet of water in Bezwada at the Bezwada anicut. It is proposed in the future to forecast the flood warning from the telegrams which we get from above Bezwada—Kurnool and Pagatur—and send the flood warnings before the flood arrives at Bezwada. Secondly, it is proposed that, when the flood warnings have been issued, what we may call "flood conditions" shall be declared to exist; and when these conditions exist, the ordinary establishment which watches the banks shall be at once increased. This, I may say, is the existing rule which is now being carried out; but in view of the better flood warnings, it would be carried out at an earlier stage in the future, and further assistance and labour from the villages would be at once sought. According to the present rules, the assistance of labour from villages is not sought for at once. Arrangements are made with village munsifs warning them that labour may be required; but we do not commit ourselves to actually hiring the labour. It is proposed in the future that labour shall actually be taken to the bank from the time the "flood conditions" exist, and kept on during the period of the "flood conditions." Proposals have been made to try and enlist the co-operation of village officers to arrange for paid coolies who will work actually under them in watching the banks within the limits of their own villages during these times. It is believed that much greater security against breaches will be attained by such measures than will be attained by what I may call random strengthening of banks. We do not know where the cracks are or the rat-holes are. Occasionally a root may be found. These things can only be filled superficially. Proposals for increasing the number of patrols and at the same time increasing the number of depôts at which materials that are likely to be required for the initial closing of breaches and the stopping of the percolation are stored are under consideration. It is on these lines that the Government are now making inquiries with the view of minimizing the risk of closing the breaches.

"In addition to this, it has to be recognized that the orders of the Government have been that the flood banks shall be inspected every year and that they shall be maintained up to the standard section, which is the section that I have already indicated. I think there is no question of undue economy in this matter. It is not with a view to economy but with a view of trying to meet this matter in the most efficient way that the Government are making inquiry and formulating proposals which are now the subject of reference to the Superintending Engineer, and the Collectors of the Kistna, and Guntur districts.

"There is another matter. The resolution proposes that the allocation of funds for this purpose should be made from 43. Minor Works and Navigation. According to the existing practice the funds for the strengthening of the flood banks which are for the protection of the crops under the Kistna delta system will be derived from 42. Maintenance and Repairs, which is a divided head. I am instructed on behalf of Government to oppose this resolution; but it will be realised that the matter is receiving attention, and the steps which are being taken are believed to be those best calculated to minimize the risk in the future."

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am glad to hear that the Government have been taking effective steps to safeguard this area from frequent inundations and that hereafter steps will be taken to strengthen the flood banks in an effective manner. But I want to place before the Council that any delay in this matter will be a great hardship to the people and a source of enormous loss to the inhabitants as well as to the Government. The Hon'ble Col. Elbs has given a great deal of information with regard to the flood bank of the Kistna river, and he gave certain causes as to the frequent occurrence of the breaches. Whatever the causes may be, the fact is there, that the frequent failure of the flood bank has been a source of great loss. We unprofessional people are not concerned with causes, but only with the remedies that have to be found for those causes. Our complaint is that these frequent occurrences have not been put a stop to and the area safeguarded from frequent inundations. It has also been mentioned that repairs to embankments below the 39th mile are not necessary at all, because that portion is not necessary to be repaired in the interests of the irrigation works; and it has also been mentioned that the embankment in the portions necessary for irrigation works will alone be attended to, and that other portions are not necessary to be attended to. Though it may not be necessary for the safety of the irrigation works to attend to this portion of the embankment, I submit that it is necessary to sufficiently safeguard this portion in view of protecting the property of the inhabitants in those areas. It is not merely with the view of safeguarding the irrigation works that effective measures will have to be taken, but also with the view of safeguarding the interests of the inhabitants in that vast area. It was mentioned that nobody came to help in closing the breaches in time. My Lord, when these poor people were over their heads and shoulders in water, and were in great perplexity to save their cattle, it is impossible to expect any help or labour; and it is for the department to see beforehand that all causes of such frequent occurrence of breaches are attended to in time and the flood bank safeguarded to a sufficient degree. It was also mentioned in the letter of the Collector of Kistna, dated the 23rd October 1914, that the condition of the flood bank at the lower end of Avanigadda town, and of the flood bank at Matrapuram in Gudivada taluk caused a great deal of anxiety. Fortunately these two portions did not breach. Perhaps effective measures were taken in time, and causes for the occurrence of breaches were carefully attended to. Similarly, if proper measures are taken, it is possible that these frequent damages to flood banks may be avoided; and I pray that the Government, who have been paying their careful attention to this matter, may be pleased to take early steps in the matter. It has been before the Government since 1912; and before any effective steps could be found great damage occurred last year. I only hope that a solution will be found before another catastrophe of the kind happens. I earnestly hope that the Government may be pleased to bestow immediate attention on this most important matter. With these remarks, I beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

'XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision made under 43. IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION, In charge of Public Works Officers, be increased by one lakh and that the increase be met by a corresponding reduction under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS, In charge of Public Works Officers, Original Works.'

"It may at times strike one as anomalous that, when the budget has been carefully prepared and presented to the Council, containing clear, full and complete information, suggestions should be made time after time for an alteration of the figures in the budget. If alterations are suggested, it is with the belief that the claims of the various objects for which allotments are required will be considered and attended to as early as possible. In this connection, I might also point out that

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

irrigation works form practically the main-stay of the agricultural population and, whatever suggestions are made for improving the condition of irrigation works, they are entitled to very great consideration.

"In the case of Minor Works and Navigation, the budget estimate for works in charge of civil officers, which was 7 lakhs last year, has now been increased to 8 lakhs. But this resolution deals only with minor irrigation works in charge of Public Works officers, regarding which we find that there has been a set back to the progress shown in recent years. There was steady progress in recent years. According to the budget of 1911–12, the budget estimate was 29·88 lakhs. Last year the budget estimate was 34·22 lakhs and it swelled to 37·75 lakhs according to the revised estimate. But the next budget provides for that purpose only 34 lakhs. The increase in the revised estimate is said to be due to the 'execution of several urgent and unforeseen works for which no provision was made 'in the budget, such as the closing of breaches and repairs to flood damages in the 'Godávari, Kistna and Cauvery deltas.' I believe that it is quite possible to increase the allotment under this head and to spend more money on improving minor irrigation works.

"I do not at present propose to weary this Council by referring in detail to the various heads under which increased allotments may be made. But, at present, I shall confine myself to the Tank Restoration works. So far as these works are concerned, I have to refer to the budget estimates of the Public Works Department where we have fuller and more complete information. We find, on page 47 of these estimates, under Irrigation, major and minor works, what allotment has been made for Tank Restoration works. We find that the provision in the budget estimate for 1914–15 is Rs. 6,67,515; and the probable outlay during 1914–15, according to the revised estimate, is Rs. 6,70,000. But the budget estimate for 1915–16 provides only Rs. 5,56,444, which is less by more than one lakh from either the budget estimate of 1914–15 or the revised estimate. In this resolution I suggest that the allotment should be increased by one lakh.

"I need not refer to the various recommendations made from time to time about the importance of carrying on these tank restoration works on a large scale. It has had a long history, and I need not take the trouble of referring to the whole history. This question cropped up even at the time of the enquiry of the Famine Commission in 1878–80; and from that time, there have been specific recommendations to the effect that such important restoration works should be proceeded with as fast as possible. From the year 1883, steps were taken for improving the tanks in this Presidency. The matter was again considered by the Irrigation Commission of 1901–03; and having considered the whole question, they came to this conclusion—in the second part of paragraph 162 on page 109 of their report:

> 'For these reasons we strongly recommend that the work of tank restoration should be more vigorously prosecuted and that the grants for maintenance of minor works should be increased until it has been completed. The importance of devoting more money to the restoration and upkeep of these works appears to be carefully recognized by both revenue and public works officers. The Board of Revenue has pointed out that, within the last ten years, nine to ten per cent. of the demand on the land irrigated from these works was remitted on account of defective supply, and that a very large part of these remissions was necessitated by the fact that the works were not in a state of thorough repair and efficiency. We think that an annual expenditure on the works of not less than 26 lakhs, which is less than one-third of the net revenue derived from them, should be contemplated, of which about half would be available for investigation and restoration work, which should then be completed within fifteen years.'

"I am aware that subsequently your Excellency's Government took considerable interest in this matter. A committee consisting of officials and non-officials was appointed to go into this matter. The committee enquired in the year 1912 and recommended that these works should be proceeded with. Though something has been already done in that direction, we find that much more has to be done before this work of tank restoration can be said to be complete. It appears from the report of the Public Works Department for the year 1913–14—I have not been able to get the figures for 1914–15—that the total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 80,716 square miles, of which 72,892 square miles had been completed. During the year, the area of minor basins entered upon was 1,291 square miles with the result that at the end of 1913–14 the total area entered upon was 82,007 square miles; and the area of works investigated came to 75,137 square

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

miles, including 2,295 square miles investigated during the year. I learn that the area under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the tank restoration scheme is calculated to be 103,780 square miles. In the total area investigated the necessary works have been completed to the extent of 65,152 square miles, though it is stated that the works are in progress for 4,595 square miles more. A comparison of these figures will show that the area of works investigated at the end of 1913–14 was only 28,568 square miles, while the area of works to be completed was 38,598 square miles. This is how the matter stands and I have no doubt that, if increased efforts are made by your Excellency's Government, it would be possible to find the necessary establishment to push through the works more rapidly than in the past. In the light of these facts I am induced to press this resolution upon the attention of the Government and I hope that no time will be lost in remedying matters."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"A resolution of this kind brings into prominent relief the way in which the members of your Excellency's Government are torn in different directions by the variety of claims upon them, owing to the number of portfolios they hold. As the Financial Member, I have to keep the budget within definite limits; and especially is that the case this year, when our drawings on our balances have been restricted. As the member in charge of irrigation works, I am anxious to find as much money as possible for the administrative activities of that department. But as the member in charge of Public Works—Buildings, I am anxious to keep all the money for those works, and not to part with any portion of it for irrigation or any other purpose. But I think I can give the Honourable Member a comforting assurance, because at the last moment the Government of India put three lakhs into our budget which was unallotted; it has been placed under the head 45. Civil Works, but will be available for meeting such claims as may arise in the course of the year. The bulk of it will probably be devoted to education and sanitation; but we have already decided to restore the half a lakh which was taken off this head at the last moment owing to the obligation to balance our accounts within a certain figure. This grant, therefore, will in the course of the year be raised by half a lakh. I know it is only half of what the Honourable Member asks but I am sure that in the circumstances of this year, he will accept it as sufficient. I can sympathise with him in the desire to see more money spent. I would like to point out however that, as a matter of fact, we are giving more than we have given in years past except the year which is now drawing to a close. The figures for the three years ending 1914–15 are 30·32 lakhs, 33·96 lakhs and 37·76 lakhs. We are giving in the budget estimate of 1915–16 34 lakhs, which will eventually be increased to 34·60 lakhs, so that we are really making progress. The fact of the matter is that in the current year we have been obliged to spend over 37 lakhs owing to certain unforeseen demands caused by the floods to which reference has been already made in the previous discussion. As regards the particular head of Tank Restoration, I would also remind the Council that here again we are making progress, although we have been obliged to face a set-back in the course of the year, the finances of which are overshadowed by the war. So far, I find that up to 1912–13 the expenditure never reached 5 lakhs, but it increased to 5·56 lakhs in the year 1912–13 and the figure we have adopted for next year is also 5·56 lakhs. It was only in 1913–14 and in the current year we have had a larger figure. I recognize that we should spend more on this branch of public works, but I do not think that we can accept the Honourable Member's statement that the work should be carried out on a very large scale, because that would not be possible. With these works, scattered all over the Presidency, each work of a small kind, we could not spend a very large sum—any sum much in excess of the seven or eight lakhs of rupees which we have spent before. But I will try, if any more money should be available, to induce my Honourable Colleagues to forgo their claims as far as possible, and see if it is possible to raise the allotment still further, if necessity arises and if funds can be found. I cannot meet the Honourable Member's demand in full; but I have promised Rs. 50,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I thank your Excellency's Government for having allotted, though not the full amount recommended by me, Rs. 50,000 for minor irrigation works. After that assurance I do not think it necessary to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I have to introduce the heads XXXI. & 45. CIVIL WORKS. The details have been fully described in my memorandum and in the memorandum prepared by the Chief Secretary. I may mention with reference to the remark that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon about the Cochin harbour that the expenditure on it is shown under this head. At present the sanctioned estimate is just under Rs. 60,000, but the total expenditure so far is Rs. 34,800. My recollection is that eventually this will be transferred to the local Landing and Shipping dues; but for the moment it is under this head. I have not as yet seen the report on the work, and I cannot therefore give further information as to the prospects of a deep water harbour or deep water channel through the bar."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I find on page 74 that a provision is made for the new Civil Engineering College of one lakh of rupees during next year. The total estimated cost of it is 14·96 lakhs. May I know in how many years the construction is proposed to be completed, and also why only one lakh was provided and whether it is not possible to provide a larger amount?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"This is one of the provisions which have suffered in consequence of the war. We had originally provided for two lakhs, but when we had to reduce the budget, we reduced the allotment to one lakh. How long the work will take will depend upon our ability to provide funds, and I should say as a rough guess that it will take five years."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"In view of the large reduction in the programme of Public Works, may I inquire whether it is proposed to reduce the number of temporary engineers this year?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Yes, we have already given notice to six temporary engineers, and we keep constantly before us the possibility of further reduction. We have recently spared a number of Public Works Officers for military service at the front; and therefore the strength of our permanent establishment is not so large as it would have been but for that cause."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"May I know whether the services of the permanent staff of engineers can be utilized for the investigation of engineering projects?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Such irrigation projects as require investigation will be investigated by the officers of the department."

GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR MUHAMMADAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name runs thus:

'**XXIV. This Council recommends that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided under the head Contributions under 45-A. CIVIL WORKS for allotting grants to local bodies for the construction of buildings for Muhammadan girls' schools in Negapatam and other places and that the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 under 26-B. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS, Miscellaneous Experiments (Detailed Account 26Bm.), be correspondingly reduced to Rs. 80,000.**'

"During recent years the Government have been very liberal in the matter of grants and subsidies to educational institutions. Year after year new elementary schools have been opened by local boards and municipalities with the aid given by the State. As far as possible the Government have also been urging local bodies to open girls' schools by promising liberal aid and I believe that girls' schools have been growing in numbers; but Muhammadan boys have been slow to appreciate the benefits of education in spite of the various concessions granted by Government to them. It is needless for me to invite the attention of Government to the fact that the condition of the Muhammadan girls in the matter of education is anything but satisfactory. Last year two schools were opened by the Negapatam Municipal Council, one in Negapatam and another in Nagore, both of which have been growing

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

in popularity. Both these schools have been provided with mistresses trained in the Hobart's Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses. I am not unmindful of the subsidy that is being given by Government for the maintenance of these schools, but they are accommodated in rented buildings quite unsuited for the purpose and no better building could be had. I know myself what odds the then Chairman of the Municipal Council had to contend against at the time of the opening of the school and its maintenance for a few months in the beginning because the co-operation and help of myself as well as other leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the town were requisitioned to induce the Muhammadan population to get over the prejudice that they had in the matter of sending their girls to the school, for they thought that that school was opened with an ulterior object, *i.e.*, of breaking the gosha system among the Muhammadans. However, since people found that the education was given by gosha Muhammadan mistresses, the fear and alarm that the Muhammadan parents had about their girls were dispelled and the school was rising in attendance and in the present day the schools number nearly 200 on their rolls. The increase in the numbers necessitated the requisitioning of additional teachers which, however, the municipality has not given for want of funds. It is the duty of Government to help such schools when they find that these rare schools are, contrary to expectation, growing in popularity. The giving of a local habitation to the two schools will give permanency to them and will at the same time be appreciated by the large Muhammadan population of the town. Since sending my resolution to Government I have seen a copy of the Government order, communicated to the Negapatam Municipal Council, sanctioning a grant of Rs. 9,000 for providing a Muhammadan girls' school with buildings and Rs. 1,200 as subsidy. The school at Nagore has also to be provided with a building of its own. From the report on public instruction submitted by the Director of Public Instruction to Government, dated 27th October 1914, I find that there are 154 elementary schools for Muhammadan girls and I believe a large number of them do not possess buildings of their own. I have not forgotten the liberal aid of Rs. 30,000 which Government had decided to set apart annually for Muhammadan education; but I should think that the said sum should be largely utilized towards the equipment and improvements of the existing schools. I should like that a sum of Rs. 20,000 should be set apart annually for providing buildings for Muhammadan girls' schools, leaving the 30,000 for boys' schools and subsidies to Muhammadan boys' and girls' schools.

"In making this proposal I do not dislocate the budget by asking Government to reduce any necessary item and I have taken care to point out a source which will least embarrass or inconvenience Government in adjusting its budget. I hope therefore that this Council will unanimously support me in this request."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I have already explained in answer to the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram that no portion of the one lakh under 26Bm. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments will be available. As I have already stated, that money is earmarked. We have already started a number of experiments, and it is feared that the allotment will be barely sufficient to carry us through. In regard to the question which the Honourable Member has raised about grants to local bodies for the construction of school buildings for Muhammadan girls, it is true that it has not been found possible to make an allotment during 1915–16; but I would point out that this is not a disability peculiar to Muhammadan girls' schools. No allotment has been made either for Hindu or Muhammadan schools—either for boys' schools or girls' schools; and that is due to our financial situation. The Honourable Member admits that the Government have been liberal in this matter during the current year. During the current year, as the Financial Statement will show, we have subsidized local bodies to the extent of 4·24 lakhs for the completion of school buildings already begun, and the repair of existing buildings. We thought that that was a more urgent need than the construction of new buildings. When once the financial stringency passes off, it may be possible to resume the policy of subsidising local bodies for the construction of new buildings. So far as Negapatam is concerned, the Honourable Member himself has referred to the circumstance that we have treated that place with exceptional consideration, for it was only a few days ago we gave them Rs. 9,000 for the construction of a new building for a Muhammadan girls' school at that place. Practically this is the only new school which has been subsidised in the current

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

year. That would convince the Honourable Member that, while we are anxious to do what we can with regard to the education of Muhammadan girls, it is not possible to do anything more."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"With reference to the remarks just made, I understand from the Honourable Member that there is some saving of a few thousands under 'Miscellaneous.' I hope that at least a sum of Rs. 3,000 may be given to us making a total of Rs. 12,000 for the schools, so that we might build two schools, each school costing Rs. 6,000. That is not a very large sum; but we must cut our coat according to the cloth available. If, however, Rs. 3,000 is given, we will build two schools, one at Negapatam and the other at Nagore. I request that the Government will be pleased to consider the matter favourably, and give us a grant of Rs. 3,000 more."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"If he applies to the Director of Public Instruction, it may be possible to meet the Honourable Member's wishes. These applications come to us through the Director of Public Instruction. I am sure that, if he puts his case to the Director of Public Instruction, it may be possible to meet his wishes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"With the assurance given by the Honourable Member, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

SPECIAL GRANTS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to move—

'XXV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 be deducted from the amount of Rs. 16,92,726 given as Special Grants to District Boards under 45-A. CIVIL WORKS, Contributions (page 225 of the Civil Budget Estimate) and that the amount be added to the item Grants for Roads, Bridges and Causeways under the same head.'

"My Lord, this is a matter of which one aspect was discussed in this Council last year. A proposal was made last year to make a grant of 1·75 lakhs to the Malabar and South Canara district boards. When that was put forward, some non-official members suggested to the Government that that might be treated as a special grant for that year; and even then it was stated that a grant like that for one particular locality was not proper. About the month of November, when district boards and local boards were asked to take into account the future grants for the year 1915–16 to add to their general resources, it was found that this sum of 1·75 lakhs had been included in the grant to Malabar and South Canara, so that it looked as if it had been treated as a recurring grant to be given to these boards. This was long before the Finance Committee sat, or before we had any occasion to gain any idea of the Financial Statement of this year. My Lord, that was a difficult position for me to understand. I was not able to understand why the grant which was made as a special case last year is to be treated by the Government as a recurring grant. My Lord, that is a position that requires explanation. In my resolution I have been careful enough to request the Government not to take this amount away from grants to boards; I only want that this is transferred to the other sub-head of grants for roads, bridges and causeways, so that if the Government should deem fit in the course of this year to do so, it may be treated as a grant for that purpose. Even there my submission is that the Government will have to consider the special circumstances that would entitle the Government to give a grant to district boards. In the course of the discussion last year, it transpired that the extra cesses which had been levied by the South Canara and the Malabar District Boards were for particular purposes. It was found that one cess was levied for the construction of a railway line—a railway cess; and in the other case it appeared as though the amount had been levied for other purposes such as medical relief, village roads, etc. That was brought to the notice of the Honourable the Finance Member in the course of the discussion. It was first suggested by the Honourable Member that this was to be a grant equivalent to the extra cess levied; and when it was asked if every other board which levied a

(Mr Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

railway cess or a cess of a similar kind would be given extra grants, it was stated that it was only for these boards, because they were levying the land-cess at an enhanced rate. When the money was earmarked for a particular purpose—"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR (*interrupting*):—"The extra cess in South Canara is not levied for railway purposes The land-cess is collected at 1 anna 6 pies in the rupee, and a separate cess of 3 pies is levied for railway purposes. We do not give them any grant for the railway cess."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (*continuing*):—"The Government Order was read out in Council—the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao read it out. It was first stated, as I said, that it was for this extra cess levied; and subsequently it was said that it was intended to cover an equal grant for the land-cess levied over and above one anna. You have the discussion on page 512 of the proceedings. At that stage it was not clear that the matter had been considered fully; and it was said that the Government had not made up their mind whether to earmark this grant or not. This was the wording used: "We are considering the question whether it should not be earmarked" All that I want to submit to the Council is that it is a matter that deserves consideration whether for a particular purpose these grants should be given to the district boards concerned. As far as I have been able to follow, we had not in any paper laid on the editors' table any information as to why this special treatment was needed for these localities and whether their needs were considered at all by the Government before it was decided to continue a similar grant this year.

"I have been taking some pains to collect some statistics in respect of these districts. I have selected eight districts, one in each electoral group; and I have also taken Malabar and South Canara and I have arranged the information under the following heads: area of the district, population, the total number of villages in the district, the number of villages which have a population of more than one thousand persons, and the land-cess paid by each district. I have prepared a tabular statement, and shown under each head the rank of the several districts. South Canara stands ninth out of the ten districts in area, ninth in population, tenth in total number of villages, and seventh in villages of over 1,000 people, and sixth in the matter of the land-cess, according to the levy of the cess prior to the year 1913–14 when the special grant was made. I do not want to dwell at length on each of these items, but I leave a number of copies of the statement [a] for the use of Honourable Members. What I find however is that taking all these elements into consideration, there is no necessity for any special help to these two districts of Malabar and South Canara. True it is that the deltaic tracts of Kistna and Tanjore have got an exceptional land-cess revenue; but they need it, and it is almost certain that all that is levied is being spent by them on the locality. As regards the other districts, as far as I could see, there could be no claim for any special treatment being accorded by the Government, and I do say that in the matter of actual roads that are existing, the largest mileage of taluk and district board roads, 1,364 miles of road, exists in Malabar; and for a small district like South Canara there is a mileage of 885 roads already existing. I refer to the period prior to the year 1913–14, so that the question of these grants does not come in at all. As regards the other head that I referred to, it will be apparent that South Canara which is almost the smallest, the last but one in extent, in number of villages the very last in the grade and, as regards the number of villages containing over 1,000 persons, the seventh in grade, is in point of revenue the sixth, and has got a large mileage of roads. In the matter of village roads, I find that Ganjam has 42, Kistna 302, Nellore 204, Bellary 35, North Arcot 298, Coimbatore 806, Tanjore 852, Madura 350, Malabar 145 and South Canara 215 miles, and even there I find that in spite of large mileage of district and taluk board

[a]

District.	Area.		Population.		Total villages.		Villages over 1,000.		Land-cess.	
									Rs.	
Ganjam	VIII	4,850	VII	1,570,320	I	4,148	IX	986	II	3,48,647
Kistna	III	3,907	IV	1,992,535	V	1,702	IV	842	I	5,04,959
Nellore	I	7,873	VIII	1,328,152	VI	1,594	VIII	414	V	2,79,288
Bellary	V	5,714	X	969,425	IX	921	X	299	X	1,85,189
North Arcot	VI	4,329	V	1,960,980	III	2,308	VI	688	IX	1,62,032
Coimbatore	II	7,196	III	2,116,581	VII	1,337	III	642	VII	2,14,489
Tanjore	X	3,727	II	2,362,580	II	2,606	II	714	III	3,42,157
Madura	VII	4,916	VI	1,832,832	VIII	1,307	V	635	VIII	2,04,607
Malabar	IV	5,794	I	2,915,119	IV	2,208	I	967	IV	3,35,295
South Canara	IX	4,021	IX	1,196,127	X	709	VII	475	VI	2,24,556

roads we have got a large extent of village roads also already formed prior to 1913-14. My Lord, the question is for the Government to consider all these points and decide if a large slice of recurring revenue should be given away from the Provincial revenues to the extent of 1·75 lakhs. Though the Imperial Government started with 14 lakhs grant to add to the resources of district boards, we have not been able to supplement it to any appreciable extent. Last year the Finance Member has been able to add to it a few thousands of rupees so as to enable this Government to give 25 per cent. of the land-cess collected by the several district boards. That is the only thing that we have been able to do. While that is the position of the Government, it is a matter for anxiety that a sum of 1·75 lakhs should be given away, unless it can be shown that a very clear case has been made out for a grant like that.

"My Lord, I confess that the principles of grant-in-aid have been discussed for a long time, but they have all been summarized recently in one of the books of Mr. Sydney Webb. That seems to have been now adopted as a standard book even by the Finance Member in England. My Lord, it is for the Government in deciding to give such grants to take into consideration all the circumstances that will arise and then decide upon giving a particular grant to a particular locality. The test that was sought to be applied in the course of the discussion last year was the fact that one particular district board was prepared to levy an extra cess, and that might be taken or assumed as an indication that it deserved help. That is not a correct step at all to take. Even in the course of the discussion it was found out that the measure had not been properly sifted. Unless there is reason to think that any special grant need be given year after year it will not be proper at all to continue the fixed grant, or to continue the recurring grant of 1·75 lakhs, simply because a locality is prepared to tax itself more. There is another matter for consideration, which was brought out in the course of the discussion last year and which was that even in the year 1884, when the Local Boards Act was passed, it was found necessary to enable the district boards of Malabar and South Canara to have power to levy land-cess up to two annas, while in the case of other district boards, it was found sufficient to restrict the power of levying the land-cess to one anna. When that was pointed out in the course of the discussion last year, it was suggested by the Finance Member that that was no indication that that particular area was less taxed for revenue purposes than other areas. We are not concerned with that in this discussion, my Lord. The question is whether, when in 1884 they decided that this particular area should have power to levy more, levery consideration had been taken into account and it was felt by the Government that other boards need not levy a higher cess. What was the actual fact? While other boards were levying one anna which was the maximum rate, for a long time, Malabar and South Canara were also levying the cess only at that rate. That was also used as an argument on the other side that Malabar and South Canara had not exercised this privilege of adding to their cess for a long time; and that was an indication that they felt the necessity now of increasing the cess. I have analysed the whole thing, and have gone through the details in the statistics laid before the Council, and every one of the items therein mentioned deserves scrutiny. Unless we feel that in spite of 1,300 odd miles of road in Malabar and 885 miles of roads in South Canara—unless we feel that in spite of this long mileage of roads already existing we need give this grant to this particular locality, we will not be justified in giving it. The principles to be considered in connection with it have been summed up on page 92 of this book of Mr. Sydney Webb, and there it is stated:

'It is, as experience has shown, quite practicable to combine the convenience of a fixed aggregate Grant to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the paramount consideration of making the subvention to each Local Authority vary in the desired relation according to the extent or efficiency of the service, or to the changing poverty of the district. What seems pointed to is an arrangement by which the aggregate amount of all the Grants-in-Aid (or, if preferred, of the Grants in respect of each of the main services) should be fixed for a term of years (say seven or ten) to be revised only at the expiration of each term, when the total sum would probably, upon a review of all the circumstances, need to be increased for the next ensuing term.'

"Again on page 95 it is stated:

'There are four main services which, by a consensus of opinion, in the light of past experience, stand out as suitable for Grants-in-Aid. These are (i) Education, and (ii) Police,

and those parts of the work of the present Poor Law Authorities and Public Health Authorities connected with (iii) Lunacy, and (iv) the provision for sick and infirm and the maintenance of the Public Health.'

"Again on page 103 it is pointed out:

'It is of great importance (as all our experience has proved) to afford some special encouragement to poor districts, and to make the Grant-in-Aid for each service to each Local Authority vary, not only in proportion to the expenditure of that Authority on the service, but also in proportion to its poverty, as measured by the assessable value of its area per head of population.'

"That was the point that was disputed last time in the course of the discussion, when it was pointed out that in this area the tax per head of the population—the land cess—was less than in other areas, and it was taken objection to. That is the principle which should always guide and govern the distribution of grants. Then the question of the national minimum of expense for the population has also to be acted up to. On page 104 it is stated:

'If the product of the standard rate does not produce, in the area of any local authority, the amount of the "National minimum" of expenditure for its population, the deficiency might be made wholly good by what has been called the Primary Grant.'

"These are the various principles which have been enunciated. In the earlier portions of the same book we find what all have to be attended to before recurring grants might be made. Unless you have the clearest proof from the beginning to the end that a grant is deserved, wherever possible and wherever you could avoid giving a grant, it ought to be avoided. It is only when necessity is made out in a particular locality, or its efficiency requires a special treatment, that it should be given. The matter must be considered on each single occasion by the Provincial Government and the help given that it needs. It should be the more so in India and in this Presidency where we are not able steadily to have any amount for purposes of such distribution; and we have not been able really to allot more than a few thousands of rupees for recurring grants. That I have already pointed out.

"While that is the condition of affairs, it is a matter for consideration whether this amount might not be treated as grants to district boards for roads and other purposes for which it might be given, if the Government find themselves satisfied later on, that it should be so given to these boards. Under these circumstances, treating it as almost a recurring grant and distributing it even before this matter comes up for discussion before this Council or giving it away as a pre-arranged amount to be awarded to these two boards, is a thing that ought not to be encouraged. I would only want that no particular locality should have a special claim on public revenues except it be on considerations that I have already read out, which should induce the Government as the protectors of the interests of the nation to allot an extra amount to that locality. My submission is that a full sifting of the circumstances will only show that they must be paid only the amount which is found to be necessary, and the payment of an extra amount ought to be avoided unless a special case is made out."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Your Excellency, I have the misfortune of not having the Hon'ble Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar who strongly opposed last year the view now put forward. The same matter was discussed last year, and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart when he finally summed up the debate replied that this liberal grant was not an inducement to vice, but it was an inducement to virtue. That is the way in which the whole matter has to be looked at. I fail to see why my Honourable friend should take exception to the grant that has been made. My Honourable friend realises that there are 1,300 miles of road in Malabar and that is more than what other districts have; and if my Honourable friend will only step into Malabar and travel through the various taluks, he will find that we want a longer length of roads than 1,300 miles. In the Walluvanad and the Ernad taluks we want more roads, and we know that the District Magistrate finds it difficult to travel, and the want of communications greatly handicaps the authorities in combating the lawlessness now rampant in the district. I might as well bring to the notice of the Council that some years ago when there was a riot in that part of Malabar, new roads were opened, and these new roads came in as a very great help. Even now more roads should be opened in that part of the country. If there are more roads, riots or acts of violence will not take place. We want more bridges and

(Mr. Raman Menon; Mr. Ramachandra Rao)

more roads. The bridges that were made about fifty or sixty years ago have been washed away and they have not been replaced as yet; and as I have said before, the want of bridges has been a drawback to the district. Our climatic conditions are such that we want more money. Our taxes are not sufficient to meet our demands. It is only right that the Government should come to our help when we help ourselves by raising a small cess. In these circumstances, I have again to put forward the arguments put forward last year and must say that the resolution of my Honourable friend is quite unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It is likely that the course of this debate may be quite unnecessarily prolonged by reason of the question whether Malabar and South Canara should get this grant or not. We had this discussion last year, and the only point raised by my Honourable friend requires restatement with a view to show that he has absolutely no objection to the payment of 1·75 lakhs to these district boards, but merely proposes a change in the principle on which this distribution should be made. Honourable Members are aware that for a long time the Government of India have been giving us 14 lakhs which have been distributed year after year in aid of the general resources of district boards; and Your Excellency's Government were also adding a few lakhs and the whole sum was distributed to the district boards. The whole subject was systematized last year. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated that the matter had now attained a stage of fixity and the amount would be distributed *pro rata* according to the income of the boards. What my Honourable friend now states is that a sum of 1·75 lakhs should not be paid as recurring grant to these three taluk boards, as the amount was given last year on a specific ground. These grants are now made in aid of the general resources of these district boards, but not with a particular or specified object, the nature of which has been scrutinized and investigated by the Government, and about which they have been satisfied. Therefore, what he proposes to do and what he suggests, so far as I have been able to understand him, is that, instead of putting it on a recurring basis, the sum of 1·75 lakhs be paid to them according to their needs, those needs being investigated year after year. This amount may be given out of the discretionary grants which the Government annually allocate for specified objects. That is the only point raised. That principle Your Excellency's Government have already adopted. For instance, in order to develop the Agency tracts, your Excellency's Government have been making grants year after year. The Vizagapatam Agency as well as the Koraput and the Polavaram Taluk Board have been given specific sums of Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 85,000 for the development of communications. What my Honourable friend proposes with reference to these boards is that they must be placed on exactly the same footing as the district boards that get a grant for the development of the Agency tracts; and the necessity for a recurring grant should not be assumed year after year, but that the necessity of it should be found out by an enquiry. If Your Excellency's Government are satisfied that these two district boards are in need of funds, and that decision is come to year after year, we should be the last persons to object to the grant being given. So my Honourable friends from the West Coast should not be under the impression that we object to the money being paid even if necessity is made out. The only object of the Honourable Mover is that, instead of the amount being placed on the recurring list, it should be included along with grants made for specified purposes. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart last year, in the course of the discussion, said that the question whether this grant should be earmarked for a particular purpose was being investigated. It was contemplated that it should be for specified purposes and not for general purposes. That was the trend of the discussion last year. If your Excellency's Government are able to make a statement as to the exact purposes for which this grant is made, and for which there has been a need in these districts, there would be no objection.

"There is only one question more and that is as to how much extra cess is being levied in these districts. There was some confusion as to the amount of cess which was being levied by these two district boards, and it was thought that the railway cess was included in the calculation on the basis of which the sum of 1·75 lakhs was allocated. It may be that we are wrong. That is another point which may be examined as to how much of this cess is being levied, and whether the sum of 1·75 lakhs covers a portion of this cess. My Honourable friend Mr. Raman

Menon should not misunderstand that we are objecting to any money being given to Malabar; perhaps that district is as much in need of the development of communications as any other part of the country. I would therefore appeal to my friends coming from that part of the country to understand the position of the Honourable mover of this resolution which is really a transfer of the item from one head to another, involving a periodical examination of the wants of these boards. That is all that was intended."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, exactly the same, or an almost identical, proposition was brought forward last year by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, and the whole question was threshed out with the result that the resolution was rejected by the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has not any new arguments to confront the Council that a different conclusion should now be arrived at. The only circumstance that is now alleged is that, whatever might have been the reasons for making this grant last year, there is no proof of any necessity to justify a repetition of the grant this year, and making it a recurring grant. I ask Honourable Members whether they really need any proof of the immense requirements of our district boards in the matter of their financial resources. Our district boards have so many things to improve and the resources at their disposal are so limited that it is hardly necessary for me to expatiate upon that subject. We all recognize that they are unable to meet all their wants and that they require help.

"The question then is on what principle this help should be given. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar suggested that grants should be given only on proved necessity. What is better proof of necessity than the fact that these district boards are willing to tax themselves more than other districts and raise more moneys themselves before they appeal to us for help? The efforts which these district boards have made to raise more money by taxing themselves is the very best proof that could be adduced as to the necessity for help. I said that other district boards also were in need of further help. But it is not possible for the Government to go to the help of all the district boards, unless they make an effort themselves to raise more funds over and above what they have been at present raising to meet their various requirements.

"It has been said that Malabar and South Canara have been provided with a much greater mileage of roads than others and they do not stand, to the same extent, in need of financial help. Honourable Members, some of them at any rate, are not aware that many of these roads in Malabar are intersected by rivers and streams which are unbridged and that the maintenance of these roads places an additional burden upon the resources of the district boards of these two districts.

"It was also pointed out that there was no special service the efficiency of which was desired to be promoted by means of this special grant. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao stated that, in answer to a question of his on the last occasion, it was mentioned that no decision had been come to on the question whether these grants should be ear-marked or not. I may inform him that subsequent to the date of the last discussion, a decision was arrived at by the Government, and it is embodied in an order dated the 11th April 1914. The grant which was made by the Government over and above the grant of one fourth of the amount realised from the land-cess was directed to be devoted to one of three objects at the discretion of the district boards. I will read the paragraph of the order which deals with the manner in which these grants were to be spent.

'The extra grants now sanctioned should be spent within the jurisdictions of the taluk boards concerned on any one or more of the three following objects, viz. (1) village communications, (2) medical relief and (3) sanitation, and their bestowal should not be allowed to constitute any ground for any reduction, by the District Boards of South Canara and Malabar, in the contributions from their own funds or from the annual grants made by Government which have been hitherto made to the taluk boards.'

"It will be hardly contended by Honourable Members that the three objects mentioned in this order—village communications, medical relief and sanitation—are not objects to which these grants may not be appropriately devoted. I should have supposed that Honourable Members would have been particularly keen on encouraging expenditure on these three objects. We did not attempt to tie down the discretion of these district boards by introducting any restriction; and we left it entirely to their discretion as to which one or more of these objects they would devote this grant

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. Kesava Pillai, Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

to. Probably a similar order will be issued this year with regard to the expenditure of the grant now made over and above the grant which Malabar and South Canara will get on the basis of one fourth of their land-cess income.

"If it is desired by other district boards to get similar help we shall be quite willing to render them help on the same terms, but they must give some proof of their necessity for these grants by voluntarily coming forward to raise more funds themselves. It is not possible by means of these grants alone to meet the various wants which district boards will have to meet, and the only way in which they can adequately discharge their obligations to the people within their districts is by increasing their resources by taxation and then coming to the Government for additional help. It is not possible to make any grants to boards which are not prepared to come forward with any such proposals to tax themselves. I do not think that any further grounds have been urged on this occasion to justify the Council in going back upon the decision arrived at last year. I submit that this resolution should share the same fate as its predecessor last year."

At this stage the Council adjourned for luncheon and re-assembled at 5 P.M

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I do not rise to prolong the debate, because we understand what the fate of this resolution will be. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, being fully conscious of the strength of the votes behind him, has already predicted its fate. I know there is very little use in pressing the arguments which were pressed in this Council last year. Yet we believe in the principle that we urge in the Council; and so we stick on and fight on, though we may be defeated by the votes of the official majority. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart beamed with supreme pleasure when the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar was trying to demolish our position adopting his line of argument. We do not understand even now the principle of virtue that is supposed to have been displayed or that had been adopted by the Malabar and Canara Boards by taxing themselves more than other boards. It is a stimulant to evil to offer money from Provincial revenues to Malabar and South Canara, so that other boards may follow in their foot-steps and ask for powers to tax the people in their own districts. Unfortunately most of the districts are in a very poor condition; they are not able to pay even the one anna in the rupee which they have to pay and these boards are not prepared to ask for more powers to tax themselves more than one anna in the rupee. Though, Sir, most of these boards, constituted as they are of official members, understand the conditions of their districts and they are averse to asking the Government for powers to impose additional land cess on the ryots yet the Government think that it is a virtue which we will be practising if we ask the Government for powers to tax ourselves more in order to induce the Government to give us the same kind of grants as they give to the Malabar Board. I may assure my Honourable friends from Malabar that we do not at all grudge the large grants which they have gained, but we object to the principle on which it is given, we object to the bait that is thrown to the other boards. We would be very glad to give them more, and we should give them our votes for a larger sum if their needs were greater than those of others. It is on that principle that we fought on the last occasion; and it is on the same principle that we fight on this occasion also. I know that the redoubtable Hon'ble Dr Nayar could not understand the principle and so went against us last time. I may assure the Hon'ble Dr Nayar, the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon and other members including the new member from Malabar, that we do not object to this contribution being given; but we object to this being dignified as a virtue that is to be followed by other boards. On that principle we object to the grant. We do not think that the Government can congratulate themselves that they persuade themselves to be right, because they have a larger number of votes behind them than we have."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I need hardly repeat that I for one would gladly vote for the grant of 1·75 lakhs, and even more if the grant were based upon the special circumstances of the Malabar and South Canara districts. It will be rather difficult, I think, to say that the Government should not help a board which raises additional taxation, when they find that the people of a particular district are prepared to undergo sacrifices for the improvement of the condition of their district. But it seems to me, Sir, that the method which has been

adopted in this particular instance by the Government is likely to lead to very great friction in the Council and to land the Government in very inconvenient results. I hope, therefore, they will think twice before they adopt this policy.

"Now if the Government had stated that during the year, taking the special needs of Malabar and South Canara into consideration, and also the fact that these people had also to bear more than one anna in the rupee they were prepared to give them something, that would be right. But they have deliberately adopted a new method, and instead of having the two grants separate, the 14 lakhs old grant and the 1·75 lakhs grant, they have included 1·75 lakhs in the permanent grant of 14 lakhs and made it 16·93 lakhs. That means virtually that it is a permanent alienation of the resources of this province in favour of a particular district board, which policy, if pursued, would lead to such drastic results, that the Government will be compelled for some time to come to help only district boards, and no other bodies, because their resources are limited. I shall explain myself. Suppose all the district boards in the Presidency should, on the faith of this assurance, to-morrow raise their taxation, then the Government will be compelled to find 60 lakhs a year for recurring expenditure, which they would be bound, in equity and law, to grant to the boards to augment their resources; because at the present moment we find that the sum of 14 lakhs is only one-fourth of the income raised by these boards in the shape of land-cess. Let us take for the sake of argument that these boards tempted by this bait increase their taxation by another 56 lakhs; then the Government would be compelled by law—because it is upon this assurance they do it—to incur an expenditure of 56 or 60 lakhs. That is to say, no expenditure will be possible under any other head, so long as the Government have to meet this recurring expenditure of 56 lakhs.

"Is it competent to this Council and the Provincial Government so permanently to alienate the future resources of this Government in favour of a particular body or bodies to the detriment of the general interests of the tax-payers? That is the problem at issue. Before the District Boards of South Canara and Malabar increased their land-cess, the Government did not hold out any hopes or encouragement to them that if they did so an equivalent sum would be placed at their disposal from the general exchequer. So there was no question of raising any hopes or any estoppel or any question of equity. The Government are now making this grant after they have raised their cess, in order to encourage or induce other boards to follow the example of Malabar and South Canara. They have included the grant in the recurring expenditure; and therefore we must take it that if that head continue to stand as it is, the Government are bound in law to continue this expenditure for ever or permanently. Now, therefore, suppose other boards raise additional taxation; then they will have an equitable and legal claim to come forward and say "we have raised ten lakhs, and whatever may be the needs of other districts in other directions, the Government will have to give us the ten lakhs next year." Can the Government now fold their hands, and say "we shall act on such a policy notwithstanding the detriment to other heads of expenditure which we may have to incur?" We are told that the sum of 22 lakhs is the annual increment in the resources of this province. The Government may say that it is scarcely likely that the local bodies would increase their resources to this enormous extent and make it difficult for the Government to fulfil their promise. That will be the sole argument to be advanced; but I may put it that, if the boards are alive to their interests or can see their way to increase their expenditure, there is no help for the Government but to meet the demands of district boards to the detriment of other heads of expenditure. Is that a correct policy for the Government to pursue? It need hardly be said that education, sanitation, and a number of other needs require money at the hands of the Government, and it would be wrong on the part of the Government to bind future Councils by these promises—because these amount to legal promises—to district boards that if they should augment their resources the Government are prepared to make a concession to the extent of the money they raise. I should like to know whether it is competent for the Government to permanently alienate the revenues of this Province to the extent of 1·75 lakhs in favour of a particular body. I do not know whether there is any legislative sanction, or the sanction of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State especially for the purpose. Because it is granted to a district board it may be authorised. Unless I am corrected I am inclined to hold the view that the

Government have no right to pledge the revenues of the Province permanently to the extent of one lakh or even less in favour of a particular body however noble may be the object and however righteous may be the cause.

"I gave various reasons last time against the principle followed by the Government, and I find it difficult to accept the policy which is adopted by the Government. I do not wish to repeat those arguments at the present time. Therefore, while I find it difficult to disagree with the Government in their attempt to encourage district boards to help themselves, still it is impossible to support their action in this particular example, because they are rushing through a policy which is likely to tie their hands, and the hands of their successors."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I was at the commencement particularly careful not to refer to the line of discussion adopted last year except where it was necessary to point out that, as far as it went, the matters that I was now placing before the Council remained unsettled, and the Government members only exhibited a knowledge of details that had not been completed at the time of the discussion. Therefore, it was that I drew the attention of the Council to such observations, and showed that further scrutiny should be made if it was intended to pursue the policy further. In fact, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar read to us from a resolution of the Executive Council; and, as far as I could see, the wording of that resolution only warrants me in requesting the Government to consider the aspect that I have placed before this Council at the commencement. I want that the *carte blanche*, that free action on the part of a particular district board in respect of the sum of 1·75 lakhs placed by this kind resolution into their hands ought not to be allowed. It is not said that for particular items of work which they take up and for which they provide half we are giving the other half. The wording of the resolution only indicates that this sum of 1·75 lakhs which we put into their hands they may spend on any of the three specified objects. If you can give similar money to other boards for medical relief and sanitation, you will find that every locality is entitled to have it.

"The only point, therefore, that is sought to be put forth is that they raise extra money. If they raise extra money for a particular purpose which is essential, and which can be recognised by the Government, for such recognition of the necessity we can give a grant. That is the point that we have been fighting for, and not the general giving away of money and allowing them to spend it just as they like. Suppose they have been spending two lakhs previously on the construction of roads, and now they utilise this grant of 1·75 lakhs for that purpose sparing the two lakhs for other purposes, is it a principle that this Government will allow? Will this Government for that reason allow the grant? My Lord, that will be diverting the principle of grant-in-aid. An aid would be a proper aid only if the parental control of the Government to improve the condition of the several parts of the country is utilised in treating the needs as a national concern, and not as a concern of a particular locality. That is, My Lord what has been summarised on page 86 of this book. I have already referred to it. The particular passage runs as follows:—

'With regard to the aid that they get from the National Exchequer, it is desirable that they should feel that it comes as a recognition of the fact that the local service thus aided is one which is performed, not for the locality alone, but, in part at least, in furtherance of the interests of the community as a whole; and that accordingly the community as a whole has a right to satisfy itself, by the inspection of the expert officers of the central departments concerned, that the service is performed at least up to the extent, and with at least the degree of efficiency, that the community may, in its own interests, from time to time prescribe.'

"My Lord, that is the principle I am fighting for, and I am entitled to fight for. I have no doubt that if the figures that I have left before this Council are completely sifted and the whole of my arguments followed,—I have no doubt that the Government will agree with me that in any event we should scrutinize every expenditure, and any money that is given as half grant must be given only if this Council can satisfy themselves that they are furthering it as a part and parcel of a beneficent interest of the whole community of 41 millions of people under its care. It would not do if a particular locality is benefited.

"The only point urged on behalf of the Government is that these boards levy extra cess; 'they have more money, and we will pay an equal money because they show anxiety.' But that ought not to be the guiding principle. One may be

extravagant, and be under a necessity to collect more. Therefore, that should not be the case for Government. The national exchequer is in our hands for being disbursed on the principle that every pie of it is utilized for the general benefit of the millions. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon would fight for the principle adopted by the Government—it may be for Malabar now, and at another time it may be for another district,—that if a particular locality finds so much funds it is the right way to give it a similar amount whatever may be the object. Suppose it were the railway cess that a locality raises—Malabar does not raise a railway cess—will the Government give no equal amount? Suppose it is education for which they levy an extra cess, would the Government give an extra grant for education? These are the principles of the grant-in-aid which I want must be considered before the Government are prepared to treat it as an allotted expenditure. I am very particular about the expression, and I do not think that the Government could treat it as allotted expenditure even before this Council had the opportunity to consider this expenditure. Whatever it is, my position is that the whole question has to be considered, and certain definite principles followed, and something is adopted which will be really to the best interests of the millions under our charge."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I think it desirable to reply to some of the observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and the Honourable mover of the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma pointed out what he considered to be the perils in the path we are now pursuing; he prophesied that if we go on at this rate promising subsidies to local boards which tax themselves, we shall be soon faced with a situation where we shall not be able to find the whole amount of money that may be raised by the district boards. He assumed throughout his remarks that we had pledged ourselves for all time to come to pay a certain fixed proportion of the sums which local bodies are prepared to raise themselves. The grants in aid of the resources of the local bodies must necessarily depend upon the amount of funds that may be available in the hands of the Provincial Government; and the Provincial resources must necessarily fluctuate from time to time. What we have pledged ourselves to so far is that, to the extent to which Malabar and South Canara have raised the amount of the land-cess over and above one anna in the rupee, we will give them an equal amount. Suppose it so happens that the funds at the disposal of the Provincial Government do not enable them to meet this amount, and circumstances of financial necessity compel us to reduce the subsidy, or again suppose that other district boards come forward with proposals of a similar kind, it will certainly be necessary for us to examine the position each year with reference to the funds available and decide how much we shall be able to give them by way of subvention in proportion to the amount which they themselves raise. We took some pains to calculate last year what amount it would be possible for us to grant to district boards if they raised additional funds by taxation. We found that if they raised the cess by three pies in the rupee we should be able to give them an equivalent amount; if they raise 15 or 16 lakhs we shall be able to give them another 15 or 16 lakhs. But suppose they raise the tax by six pies, we may not be able to find an equivalent sum. We have not pledged ourselves by any promise to district boards that whatever may be the amount which district boards might raise by taxation we would give them an equivalent amount in aid of their resources. It may be that a state of things may come to pass when our grant-in-aid may not be cent. per cent. or 50 per cent. or even 35 per cent. It is hardly possible for any Government to pledge themselves to any definite proportion of grants in aid of the resources of a local authority. The dangers which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has pointed out are really illusory.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar exhorted us to determine the principles of the grants-in-aid, and he adjured us not to make any grants except in aid of concerns which were of a national character. I should like the Honourable Member to consider whether the grant of 14 lakhs we now make in aid of the resources of local bodies would be justified by the principles which he invokes and which he asks us to adopt. These 14 lakhs are granted in aid of the general resources of local bodies. What are the national concerns which are subserved by this 14 lakhs grant? This distinction between national and local services may to some extent serve as a rough and ready distinction. But it is not always easy to draw a distinction between national and local services, and the only logical conclusion

to be drawn is that national services ought to be undertaken by the central Government and local services ought to be undertaken by the local authority. To say that no local authority shall receive any aid in furtherance of its resources for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of any branch of any service which it may have undertaken will be really going too far. The services which are now entrusted to local bodies in India are not all services of the kind which are entrusted to local boards in England. There police functions are not trusted to the local authority, though they may really be considered to be of national importance. Take the question of the maintenance of roads, the maintenance of hospitals, the promotion of village sanitation, and a hundred and one other local objects which are served by local boards. Can you say that they are matters of national concern? If you insist upon this principle that grants should be made to local bodies only for the purpose of promoting objects of national concern, you will very soon arrive at a position when you will hardly get any grant in aid of the resources of local bodies. As I have already told you, there are many matters which are entrusted to local bodies and with regard to which it is exceedingly difficult to say whether they are of national or of local importance. Take the question of elementary education and medical relief. Can you say whether it is of national or local importance? I do not deny that text writers have drawn a distinction between them; but it is not a rigid distinction; it is not one which can be applied with any precision. The principles which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has asked the Council to adopt will really end in the cutting off of all grants in aid of the resources of local bodies.

"With regard to the particular objects to aid which these grants are given, I have already pointed out three objects that we specially seek to promote—village communications, sanitation and medical relief; and I am quite sure that Honourable Members of this Council will recognize the importance of promoting these three objects and will consider these objects to be such as deserve the grant of a subvention to local bodies."

The resolution was put and lost.

GRANTS TO RAMNAD TALUK BOARD FOR RAMNAD-KILAKKARAI ROAD.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar:—"Your Excellency, the other resolution which stands in my name is as follows:—

'XXVI. This Council recommends that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be allotted to the Ramnad Taluk Board for the construction of a mud road from Ramnad to Kilakkarai and that the amount of 8·22 lakhs under Grants to Local Bodies for Sanitary Purposes be reduced to 7·72 lakhs.'

"It may seem to the Council that my request is one which ought to be placed before the District Board of Rāmnād and not to Government. I may at once state that the President, District Board of Rāmnād, whom I addressed last year has intimated to me that there is no road in existence but that the existing cart track is a bad one across swamps and sands and that the road would be an expensive one. He also intimated to me that the Board has no funds even to put its existing roads in proper order and that therefore this road to Kilakkarai was out of the question.

"Kilakkarai, as Government is aware, is a sea port town inhabited by a large population numbering 15,000 and during the rainy season people have to wade through hip-deep water. Large exports are made from this port to Ceylon. The famous places of Hindu and Muhammadan pilgrimages, namely, Tiruppallani, otherwise called Darbhasayanam, Uttarakosamangai and Yervadi, are situated on the way. On account of want of proper communication the salt manufactured at Morkkulam factory cannot be transported easily and that salt cannot compete with salts manufactured even at distances but carried through railway. The forming of a road will open up that portion of the district which is now a dreary waste. I believe Government has even received a memorial from the residents of Kilakkarai on this subject which gives out the inconveniences and hardships which the people in the portion of Ramnād district are subjected to. Government has, in addition to the usual grants to the district boards given special grants to the Vizagapatam and

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

Koraput District Boards and to the Polavaram Taluk Board. I do not grudge Government aiding these boards, but a perusal of the list of works under annexure A printed in page 71 of the Draft Financial Statement of the Government for 1915–16, will show that the road for which I ask for financial aid is at least as important, if not more important than the various works mentioned therein. I may refer the Honourable Members to the various small works under the Polavaram Taluk Board, such as the construction of stables, etc., and to the various small roads for which Government have provided Rs. 70,000 as a special case.

"I think, therefore, for this very important road, a beginning should be made to provide a small grant so that the work may be completed in the course of a few years.

"I have also taken the liberty of pointing out a source from which this provision is to be met, viz., the grant for the minor sanitary works. I will be far from asking Government to reduce any grant for minor sanitary works as I know that sanitation is a more important item. A perusal of works printed in annexure C shows that aid is given to various municipalities for the purpose of purchasing dustbins, night-soil iron carts, etc. I believe these are items which the local bodies ought to meet from their normal resources. I do not know if Government was convinced before allotting these grants that the municipalities would not be able to meet these items from their ordinary receipts and I believe Government allotted these grants more on account of the fact that these municipalities got smaller grants in former years or that they were not ready with prepared sanitary schemes in time for getting aid from Government. I will strongly object to the frittering of any sum to such objects as provision of carts, latrines, etc. I also find that no details are given for the allotments of five lakhs to the various district boards and I hope that the district boards will not spend the five lakhs on small objects such as the purchase of the dustbins, etc.

"I believe, therefore, that the Council will agree with my views that such small items should be deleted from the head of minor sanitary works and that the expected savings from that head may be utilized towards the road for which I ask for provision. If Government should, however, find some other source, I have no objection for the annexure C to stand unamended."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar:—"I fully sympathise with the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar in his desire to provide the people of Rāmnād with better road facilities. The tract of country between Rāmnād and Kilakkarai is, I believe, a sandy waste, and one would certainly be anxious to see that part of the country provided with better roads. But I am afraid that it is not possible for the Government to accept this resolution. It will be a most inconvenient precedent if we are to let every member representing any particular district to come forward with proposals for grants to particular roads in his district. This is a matter which should be urged before the local boards themselves and not before this Council. I fully recognize that the people of Rāmnad are badly provided with roads, but the proper place for the people of Rāmnād to urge their grievance is before the District Board of Rāmnād

"Apart from the expediency of letting resolutions like this to be brought up before the Legislative Council, I would point out that the allotment for sanitary works has been reduced very greatly. A sum of 25 lakhs was provided for the current year; but in the 1915–16 budget it is only 8 lakhs. Another Honourable Member of this Council has brought forward a resolution proposing to increase the amount of the grant for sanitary purposes by 2 lakhs. But the amount of 8 lakhs allotted to sanitary purposes is very much less than what was allotted for minor sanitary works in the current year. It is therefore not possible to reduce it any further

"In the 14 lakhs grant in aid of the general resources of district boards, the Rāmnād District Board has received a grant of Rs. 55,675, and in the distribution of the three lakhs grant for bridges, the Rāmnād district gets Rs. 23,000. The Rāmnad district is one of those that are treated with special consideration on account of their poverty. The Rāmnād District Board has therefore got a sum in excess of what it would get if the grants were distributed in proportion to the land-cess. We cannot

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao)

go any further and make any special provision to meet a special requirement for a particular road in the Rāmnād district. We must leave the Honourable Member to advise his constituents to lay their grievance before the proper local authority."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I know, as a matter of fact, that Rāmnād is being specially treated by this Government; but that it deserves special treatment appears from the fact that it has 158 miles of road, while all other districts have roads treble or four times that number. It has been remarked by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on a previous occasion that the Rāmnād portion of Madura has been neglected for a long time, and that is the reason for its present condition. I know that as a fact; but that is just the reason why it should be treated as a special case for a special grant. All that I would plead is—no doubt a few thousands of rupees are given as extra—that an extra rate of payment of the grant in aid may be adopted, say, 75 per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar:—"Are they national concerns?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Yes they are. As the question is raised, I should certainly ask the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar to remember that that every locality should be brought up to the minimum convenience is what I urge to be a national concern. That is the point that has been taken up. Till a locality reaches the minimum level of convenience, it is the duty of the parental Government to attend to its wants. It is that distinction that has to be borne in mind. I do not want that principle to be departed from. I want that principle attended to and the resultant drawn correctly. That is my suggestion. I think that if Madura is neglected—the Rāmnād portion of it—the Government were also to be blamed. All of us have been negligent in treating that portion very badly, and if it deserves special treatment to bring it up to the lowest level of convenience, it is our duty to treat it as a national concern."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar:—"With reference to the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, I may say I am not here to please my constituents. It is a real grievance that I have placed before the Council. I have been to Rāmnād and Mandapam where I have had personal experience of the difficulties of the inhabitants of Kilakkarai. People have to go through swampy roads to Kilakkarai. As regards the question of my moving the taluk board, I have already moved the taluk board and the district board; but these boards refused to attend to these roads on account of want of funds. If the taluk board is unable to undertake this work for want of funds, it is the duty of the Government, at least as a special case, to give them a small amount to start with. If the Government also refuse to assist the people, I am afraid that the people of Rāmnād will suffer a great deal. I would, therefore, request the Government to reconsider their position and agree to give us a supplemental grant in addition to the grant already given."

The resolution was put and lost.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL REVENUES

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"This item of transfers appears separately in the accounts for the first time. Hitherto these transactions passed through the Land Revenue head, which was thereby somewhat obscured. Now they are shown separately in the Financial Statement which gives details. I do not think I need explain them."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"With reference to these transfers I request your attention to what is contained at page 21 'Assignment for remission of certain recoveries from local bodies—Rs. 1·70 lakhs.' May I know how that sum has been appropriated?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"The largest item under that minor head is the cost of the local fund audit staff in the Collectors' offices which comes to Rs. 93,000, out of the total of Rs. 1·70 lakhs. The next largest item is Rs. 50,000 for the Madras Corporation which they formerly contributed; and others are small items—establishment in the Surgeon-General's office Rs. 1,000, charges for block survey Rs. 7,000, and so on. The two largest items are those I have mentioned."

(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, in introducing a Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, and moving that it be read in the Council, said:—"Since the passing of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, there have been considerable changes in the circumstances under which business is carried on in the port of Madras. The numerous improvements which have been effected in the harbour have afforded new and better facilities for handling goods, and the Port Trust Board has necessarily had to adapt its methods of working so as to meet the requirements of its customers. New relationships have arisen with regard to which it has been felt to be necessary that the powers and responsibilities of the Board should be clearly defined. Doubts have been entertained whether in undertaking certain services the Port Trust Board has not exceeded its powers and whether in certain other respects it has not tried to evade the responsibilities imposed upon it by law. It is desirable that there should be no doubt as to the legality of the new methods of business forced on the Board.

"An amendment of the Act having thus become necessary, advantage has been taken of the occasion to introduce other changes with regard to the constitution of the Board and the increase of its financial powers. Some defects of drafting in the present Act, which have been brought to notice, have also been sought to be removed

"I will now refer to the more important provisions of the Bill.

"Since the enactment of the existing Act, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has come into existance and has secured for itself an established position. The importance of the interests served by this body has been hitherto recognized by the Government by nominating members of this chamber to seats on the Port Trust Board. The Government are of opinion that the time has come for placing the representation of this body on a statutory basis The Bill accordingly provides that two of the trustees shall be elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

"It is a defect in the existing Act that among the works and services authorised to be undertaken by the Board, no provision is made for the conveyance of passengers by rail within the limits of the port. Trains conveying passengers chiefly Singapore and other emigrants have hitherto been run on the Chairman's own initiative but without statutory authority. This is a service for which there is bound to be an increasing demand, and amendments have been introduced to legalize the undertaking of the service by the Port Trust Board.

"Clauses 12 and 13 of the Bill are intended to make it clear that the Board is at liberty to undertake or relinquish any of the services specified in section 39 and that the Board does not incur any responsibility for the care of goods by merely charging the prescribed dues for the use of its works, services and appliances, or by any police arrangements it may make in the interests of its customers generally.

"Clause 14 of the Bill provides for the enhancement or limitation by special agreement of the Board's responsibility for things of which it may take charge. The power to lease out land or sheds to owners of goods and steamer agents is also expressly conferred in clause 15.

"The financial powers of the Board have been increased by enabling it to sanction without reference to Government the construction of works the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 50,000, by allowing them to levy their charges at any rate they may please within certain maximum and minimum limits and by authorizing them to write off irrecoverable sums up to a limit of Rs. 200 in each case.

"Section 105 of the Act, which provides a penalty for understating the weight and quantity of goods, has been extended so as to cover an incorrect description also.

"The other provisions of the Bill are of a minor character, and they are sufficiently explained in the notes on the clauses."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Honourable the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted as follows: The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth, the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Brodie, the Honourable the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Fraser, the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Muirhead and myself."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That concludes the business before the Council. The Council will now adjourn."

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915-1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ..	237

PART I.

BALANCE STATEMENT OF PROPOSED RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1915-1916, EMBODYING ALSO THE REVISED AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1914-1915 AND THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1913-1914 ..	238-239

PART II.

MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER EXPLAINING THE GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PRESIDENCY	240-251

PART III.

DETAILED MEMORANDA BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY EXPLANATORY OF THE FIGURES UNDER EACH MAJOR REVENUE HEAD AND UNDER EACH MAJOR EXPENDITURE HEAD OF ACCOUNT.

INTRODUCTORY	252
I. & 3. LAND REVENUE	253-256
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL REVENUES ..	256-260
IV. & 6. STAMPS	260-261
V. & 7. EXCISE	261-264
VIII. & 10. ASSESSED TAXES	264
IX & 11. FOREST	264-266
X. & 12. REGISTRATION	266-267
1. REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	267-268
2. ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS	268
XII. & 13. INTEREST	268-269
18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	269-270
XVI-A. & 19-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW	271-273
XVI-B. & 19-B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS	273-274
XVII. & 20. POLICE	274-277
21. PORTS AND PILOTAGE	277
XIX. & 22. EDUCATION	278-287
XX. & 24. MEDICAL	287-289
25. POLITICAL	289-290
XXI-A. & 26-A. AGRICULTURE	290-293
XXI-B. & 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS ..	293-296
XXII. & 29. SUPERANNUATIONS	296-297
XXIII. & 30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	297-298
XXV. & 32. MISCELLANEOUS	299-301
36. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT	301-302
XXIX. & 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS	302-304
XXX. & 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION	304-306
XXXI. & 45. CIVIL WORKS	306-312

PAGE

PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT 312
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS 313
ANNEXURE 314

PART IV.

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY DETAILING THE ALTERATIONS MADE IN THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT .. 315–316

[N.B.—Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed throughout in lakhs of rupees.]

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1915–1916.

NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Members of the Legislative Council were furnished on the 3rd February last with copies of the Draft Financial Statement as presented to the Finance Committee, of the Report and Proceedings of that Committee, and of the first edition (revised) of the Civil Budget Estimate. On the 2nd March they were furnished with copies of the second edition of the Civil Budget Estimate and of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

The Revised Financial Statement which is now presented to Honourable Members differs from the Amended Draft Financial Statement in the following respects, viz:—(*a*) in the addition of a Memorandum explaining the general financial position in the current and ensuing years in accordance with rule 10 (2) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement, (*b*) in the facts and figures contained in the Statement having been brought up to date in the light of the latest information available, and (*c*) in the addition of a Memorandum detailing, in accordance with rule 10 (4), the alterations made in the Revised, as compared with the Amended Draft, Financial Statement. This Memorandum takes the place of the Appendix in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

11th March 1915. H. A. STUART.

PART

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1915-1916, and the Accounts

Heads of Revenue.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. Land Revenue	286·54	297·40	285·72	298·42
IV. Stamps	70·64	73·15	68·85	69·25
V. Excise	152·56	195·50	182·20	182·00
VIII. Assessed Taxes	18·74	18·90	19·85	19·35
IX. Forest	42·00	41·50	38·70	41·25
X. Registration	23·58	24·30	22 35	23·60
XII. Interest	4·55	4·40	4·45	4·49
XVI. Law and Justice—				
A. Courts of Law	10·95	11·23	11·30	11·47
B. Jails	5 45	5·50	5·00	5·50
XVII. Police	4·88	4·82	4·91	4·96
XIX. Education	3·11	2·99	3·20	3·21
XX. Medical	1·92	1·27	1·55	1·45
XXI-A. Agriculture	1·01	1·06	1·18	1·20
XXI-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5·72	5·52	5 22	7·93
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	·95	·93	1·02	1·02
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ..	1·33	·99	1·34	1·23
XXV. Miscellaneous	3·67	2·58	3·19	3·52
XXIX. Major Irrigation Works—				
Direct Receipts	1·33	1·32	1·52	1·31
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	53·22	52·93	52·96	53·52
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers ..	·24	·16	·20	·24
,, of Public Works Officers.	2 29	2·15	2·05	2·15
XXXI. Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil Officers ..	·11	·11	·16	·12
,, of Public Works Officers.	3·21	3·10	3·88	3·75
Total Receipts .	728·19	751·91	724·56	740·74
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	29·23	21·92	29·76	23·95
Grand Total ..	757·42	773·83	754·32	764·69
Opening Balance	228·59	172·20	175·60	98·08
Grand Total ..	986·01	946·03	930·22	862·77

I.

embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1914-1915 for 1913-1914.

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1. REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	2·45	2·00	2·64	2·17
2. ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS ..	3·10	2·79	2·76	2·81
3. LAND REVENUE	146·94	149·02	126·11	130·70
6. STAMPS	2·23	2·41	2·25	2·32
7. EXCISE	9·16	9·48	9·14	9·58
10. ASSESSED TAXES	·19	·20	·20	·23
11. FOREST	29·36	31·03	28·80	30·50
12. REGISTRATION	12·69	12·84	12·84	13·00
13. INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT	3·22	3·24	3·27	3·31
18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	14·27	13·86	15·25	14·93
19. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	69·68	70·21	82·98	84·56
B. Jails	14·99	15·51	15·62	16·00
20. POLICE	92·48	95·21	109·24	112·26
21. PORTS AND PILOTAGE	·46	·36	·37	·45
22. EDUCATION	79·51	79·12	79·38	77·69
24. MEDICAL	24·86	25·17	24·99	21·10
25. POLITICAL	·59	·92	·57	·88
26-A. AGRICULTURE	8·95	9·38	9·58	10·73
26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.	8·83	8·07	9·78	11·34
29. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.	31·24	32·64	34·71	35·13
30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	15·88	15·09	15·84	15·92
32. MISCELLANEOUS	5·22	5·35	4·90	4·94
36. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT ..	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
42. MAJOR WORKS—				
Working Expenses	11·89	11·18	12·62	10·55
Interest on Debt	14·35	14·03	14·52	14·76
43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—				
In charge of Civil Officers	6·27	7·80	6·75	8·00
,, of Public Works Officers ..	33·90	34·22	37·75	34·00
45. CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers	94·05	83·75	78·09	34·90
,, of Public Works Officers ..	70·85	98·27	87·34	74·83
Total Expenditure ..	810·41	833·75	832·14	780 33
Closing Balance	175·60	112·28	98·08	82 44
Grand Total ..	986·01	946·03	930·22	862·77
Deficit ..	—52·99	—59·92	—77·52	—15·64

PART II.

Memorandum by the Finance Member explaining the General Financial Position of the Presidency.

I have the honour to present to the Legislative Council the memorandum explaining the general financial position of the current and ensuing years, as required by rule 19 (2) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement.

Changes in forms of Account.

2. It will be convenient if, before proceeding to an examination of the revised and budget estimates, I mention some changes that have been made in the classification of revenue and expenditure.

The first of these relates to the adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds which were hitherto effected by an addition to, or a deduction from, the Provincial share of land revenue. These transfers relate to the Provincial revenues as a whole and have no more connexion with the land revenue than the excise revenue or the stamp revenue, and to show them under Land Revenue tends to obscure the true position. It has been decided, therefore, to record these contributions under a distinct head on the revenue side of the accounts styled "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues."

The second change is in the classification of the receipts and charges which have hitherto been recorded under the single major head 'SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.' In consequence of the fact that some of the existing minor heads under this major head have grown obsolete and that the arrangement of the minor heads has become exceedingly cumbrous, it has been decided, on the analogy of the classification which has been adopted in the case of the heads "XVI and 19. LAW AND JUSTICE" each of which is sub-divided into "A—COURTS OF LAW" and "B—JAILS," to split up the heads "XXI and 26 SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS" into "XXI-A. and 26-A. AGRICULTURE" and "XXI-B. and 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS." This revised classification possesses *inter alia* the important advantage of showing separately under one head and making readily available the total expenditure upon Agriculture.

The third change concerns this Presidency alone and relates to the distribution of the cost of district administration between LAND REVENUE and LAW AND JUSTICE. Hitherto 20 per cent. of the cost of the Land Revenue officers from Collector downwards who do magisterial as well as revenue work was transferred to LAW AND JUSTICE; and the same share of the cost of the Stationary and Agency subordinate magistrates which is primarily debited to LAW AND JUSTICE was similarly transferred to LAND REVENUE. That statement of the position requires qualification in minor points, but broadly speaking it is correct. It is not possible to make an exact calculation of the time which these officers devote to magisterial and revenue work respectively, but we came to the conclusion that the ratio of one to four did not represent it correctly and after examining the practice in other provinces we decided that it would be both more accurate and more convenient to make a single lump transfer of 30 per cent. of the total charges appearing under the minor head "3-A. LAND REVENUE—Charges of District Administration" to the head "19-A. COURTS OF LAW—Criminal Courts."

Again, it has hitherto been the practice in Madras to show the charges on account of talayaris under the minor head "3-E. LAND REVENUE—Allowances to District and Village Officers." Talayaris no doubt do a certain amount of revenue work, but they are primarily police officers; so here also we have followed other provinces and in future the cost of village policemen will be debited to the head 20-D. POLICE—VILLAGE POLICE.

Revised Estimate, 1914–1915.

3. Having cleared the ground by these necessary explanations, I come now to the revised estimate for the current year. In preparing the budget for 1914–1915 we estimated that our receipts would be 773·83 lakhs: we are now near the end of the

year and on the most recent information we possess we put the revised estimate of our revenue at 754·62 lakhs—a worsening of 19·21 lakhs. The decline in our actual revenue is greater than this for we received from the Imperial Government grants amounting to 7·84 lakhs, which we had not included in our budget estimate of receipts. On the other hand our financial position is not worse to the extent of the falling off in revenue, for our opening balance was 3·40 lakhs better than we estimated and we expect that the expenditure of the year will be 1·61 lakhs less than our budget amount. The net result is that our closing balance on the 31st March 1915 will be 14·20 lakhs less than we anticipated a year ago. The following table gives the position at a glance:—

	Budget estimate, 1914-1916.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance	172·20	175·60
Receipts	773·83	754·62
Expenditure	833·75	832·14
Deficit	—59·92	—77·52
Closing balance	112·28	98·08

Receipts.

4. Our budget estimate of receipts has been disturbed by a somewhat unfavourable season and by the war. We assumed as usual that the agricultural season would be of a normal type but we have had, as not infrequently happens, too much rain in some parts of the Presidency and too little in others. There were unusually heavy floods in the Kistna river in July and August, which caused serious damage to the head-works at Bezwada and breaches in both river and canal banks in the Kistna and Guntûr districts. In December abnormal floods in the Tambraparni river caused breaches in several important irrigation works.

The total cultivated area under the early dry crop was above the average but the total areas under early wet crops and under later dry crops showed a decline owing to the deficiency of rain in November and December. The net result from the point of view of the land revenue is that the season remissions will be about 6½ lakhs more than we anticipated and there will be some suspension of collections, the amount of which it is not possible at present to estimate very closely. Further the rather unfavourable character of the season affects the excise revenue.

The adverse effect of the war has been much greater than that of the comparatively unfavourable character of the season. The closing of the markets of Germany and Austria and the decline in the demand for some of our principal products in France owing to the rise in freights, the difficulty of procuring tonnage and the reduction of industrial activity produced by mobilization has had a serious effect upon the markets for such crops as cotton, ground-nut and the products of the cocoanut tree. Raw cotton which was selling at Rs. 108·22 per candy of 500 lb. in September 1913 fell to Rs. 68·73 per candy in September 1914 and the last point touched was Rs. 45·50 per candy towards the close of December 1914. The price of ground-nuts (kernels) before the war was approximately Rs. 42·50 per candy of 529 lb. It is now Rs. 24 per candy and was as low as Rs. 17·17 per candy towards the close of December 1914. The prices of copra and coir have fluctuated a good deal and at one time sank to a very low point, but there has latterly been a considerable improvement and a better demand for copra. The price of the food-grains of the Presidency has naturally not been affected so much by the war as the prices of those articles which find their principal market outside India. At first there was a slight tendency to rise owing to the uneasiness and even alarm produced by the outbreak of the war and increased by the bombardment of Madras by the *Emden*, but the general level is now slightly lower than it was at this time last year. There has been a great rise in the prices of some imported articles which are largely used, such as sugar and matches, and also a rise in the prices of meat and condiments; on the other hand there has been some fall in the price of piece-goods, and on the whole the cost of living for non-meat eaters is probably no more than it was before the outbreak of the war. There has, however, undoubtedly been a marked shrinkage of income in the case of the agricultural classes. Less produce has been sold owing to the decline in the demand and the ryot has got less for what he had sold owing to the fall in prices. There is, too, evidence that the farmer is holding his produce in the hope of getting better prices. The consequences of this direct loss of income have

been accentuated by a contraction of the operations of the money-lender. The Marwaris have called in their loans to a very large extent and stopped altogether or greatly reduced the giving of fresh accommodation. But the demand for money by the agricultural classes is now, for the reasons given above, much higher than in normal times. It has been met to some extent by heavy withdrawals from the post office savings banks and by advances by the Presidency bank, which has given considerable support to the money-lenders who ordinarily rely upon the Marwaris. Money, however, is undoubtedly tight and the latest information shows that the land revenue is not being paid as promptly as usual. It is not desired to press the ryot unduly and it has been deemed wise therefore to put the revised estimate of land revenue at a figure which is 23 lakhs less than the budget estimate. This reduction represents partly remissions which are due to the unfavourable character of the season and partly suspension of collections due both to that cause and to the conditions produced by the war. The greater portion of the revenue which has been suspended will, it is anticipated, be collected in 1915–1916.

The effect of the shrinkage of income caused by the war is also shown in a marked degree in our Excise receipts. The people have not so much to spend and they naturally retrench by spending less on such luxuries as drink and drugs. We anticipate therefore that the Excise revenue will be 26·50 lakhs less than the amount entered in the budget for the current year. Under Stamp revenue also our revised estimate is 8·60 lakhs less than our budget estimate.

This decline in Stamp revenue was not due to a fall in litigation, for the revised estimate of receipts under Court-fee stamps is only slightly less than the budget estimate. The greater part of the fall occurs under General stamps. The receipts under this minor head in each of the three years ended with 1913–1914 were 44·04, 48·45 and 50·65 lakhs and our budget estimate of 58·40 lakhs was justified by these figures. We have been obliged to reduce that estimate to 45·55 lakhs and I have little doubt that the decline is due to the war. There is less business activity and fewer sales, mortgages and loans. This is reflected also in the receipts under Registration, the estimate of which we have been obliged to reduce by nearly two lakhs. The only other item which shows a large decrease is Forest, where the anticipated loss of revenue is 2·80 lakhs due to a diminished demand for some kinds of forest produce. The Forest department, however, is of a commercial character and it is satisfactory to notice that the expenditure has fallen to a greater extent than the revenue and the net receipts are higher by half a lakh than we anticipated when the budget was framed.

It might have been expected that there would have been a decrease under income tax, an item which appears in the accounts as Assessed Taxes; but fixed salaries are not affected by the war and in the case of other incomes the tax is based for the most part on the incomes of last year. There has therefore not only been no fall, but the taxes realised have been more than we expected and our revised estimate is nearly two lakhs higher than the budget estimate.

I may mention another item in which we shall do better than we expected—Scientific and Miscellaneous departments. The revised estimate shows an increase of 2·70 lakhs, the greater part of which is due to a rise in the price of quinine which is probably a consequence of the war.

There is only one other item in the revised estimate of revenue to which I need refer—the amount we receive from IMPERIAL and which is now shown under a separate major head "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues". The budget showed a net total in favour of Provincial of 21·92 lakhs; this has been increased during the year by 7·84 lakhs to 29·76 lakhs, the increase being due chiefly to a non-recurring assignment from Imperial revenues of 7·32 lakhs which, in the course of the year, the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, made over to the Provincial revenues of this Presidency as representing half the balance which stood at the credit of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Funds at the time of the remission of the village service cess in those estates.

It must be remembered that in the case of Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise and Assessed Taxes we share the receipts equally with the Government of India and the figures I have given above for those heads relate to the total revenue and not to the Provincial share only.

5. The table which I give below exhibits the changes in the Provincial figures in a convenient form :—

Heads of Revenue.	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Excess of revised over budget estimate.
	LAKHS	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue (proper) and portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	339·76	350·33	338·68	— 11·65
Stamps	70·84	73·15	68·85	— 4·30
Excise	182·55	195·50	182·25	— 13·25
Assessed Taxes	16·74	18·90	19·85	+ ·95
Forest	42·00	41·50	38·70	— 2·80
Registration	23·58	24·30	22·35	— 1·95
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5·72	5·52	8·22	+ 2·70
Other heads	45·00	42·71	45·96	+ 3·25
Total ..	728·19	751·91	724·86	— 27·05
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	29·23	21·92	29·76	+ 7·84
Total Receipts ..	757·42	773·83	754·62	— 19·21

Expenditure.

6. I come now to our revised estimate of expenditure in the current year. In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India we did our best to postpone expenditure to which we were not definitely committed, but our efforts have resulted in a retrenchment of only 1·61 lakhs, for in some cases owing to the war and others to the forces of nature, expenditure under certain heads has unavoidably risen. Thus the largest item of increase is under Minor Works and Navigation (3·53 lakhs) which is due to the necessity of repairing the damage caused by the heavy floods already mentioned. After allowing for the variations due to the changes in the system of accounting, we have an increase under Land Revenue of 2·12 and under Courts of Law of 2·24. The increase under Land Revenue is due largely to the recall of officers who were on leave. The considerable excess under Courts of Law is almost entirely due to the opening of additional temporary courts and the employment of additional process-serving and copyists' establishments and an increased expenditure under Printing and Translation charges in the High Court

The principal decreases in expenditure are under Civil Works and these are in part due to deliberate retrenchment and in part to the non-receipt of stores from England. It is somewhat disappointing to find that a lapse of six lakhs is anticipated in the current year's budget grant of 17½ lakhs for municipal water-supply and drainage schemes. In this case there was no deliberate retrenchment, for the Government are fully alive to the importance of works of this character, and the decline is largely due to the second of the causes given above.

7. I give below a table showing for the principal heads of expenditure the changes produced by our revised estimate.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Excess of revised over budget estimate.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	146·04	149·02	126·11	— 22·91
Forest	29·36	31·63	28·30	— 3·33
General Administration	14·27	13·86	15·35	+ 1·49
Courts of Law	69·68	70·21	82·98	+ 12·77
Police	92·48	95·21	109·94	+ 14·73
Education	79·51	79·42	79·38	— ·04
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments. ..	8·63	8·07	9·78	+ 1·71
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	31·24	32·64	34·71	+ 2·07
Irrigation—Working expenses	11·89	11·18	12·62	+ 1·44
Minor Works and Navigation, Public Works Department	33·96	34·22	37·75	+ 3·53
Civil Works—Civil	94·05	83·75	79·09	— 4·66
Civil Works—Public Works Department	70·65	96·27	87·34	— 8·93
Other heads	127·35	128·27	128·79	+ ·52
Total Expenditure ..	810·41	838·75	832·14	— 1·61

Budget Estimate, 1915–1916.

8. Our forecast of the financial position next year is shown in its most condensed form by the following figures:—

	LAKHS.
Opening balance	98·08
Receipts	764·69
Expenditure	780·33
Deficit	— 15·64
Closing balance	82·44

Receipts.

9. The revised estimate of receipts for the current year is 754·62 lakhs and our estimate for 1915–1916 is 10·07 lakhs in excess of this. The true excess is really greater, for the receipts for the current year include a net non-recurring grant from Imperial to Provincial of 7·49 lakhs which is not repeated in the coming year. If this item be omitted, the receipts for 1915–1916 are 17·56 lakhs more than those we expect to realize in 1914–1915. If we exclude altogether the transfers between Imperial and Provincial and take only revenue collected, then I am assuming that our receipts next year will be only about 12 lakhs more than those of 1913–1914. If normal conditions had prevailed the increase should have been from 36 to 40 lakhs, so I think I have been sufficiently cautious in estimating our income for 1915–1916.

In preparing the budget we have again assumed that the rainfall of the year will be normal. Under Land Revenue, including the portion due to Irrigation, we have provided for an increase of 13·26 lakhs as compared with the revised estimate. This means a total increase under both Imperial and Provincial of 26·53 lakhs which may seem to be unduly optimistic; but in framing the revised estimate we have assumed that a substantial sum due within this financial year will not be collected until 1915–1916 and the real increase is not large.

In regard to our remaining principal heads of revenue, it has been usual in the past to frame the budget for the coming year on the basis of the revised estimate for the current year after adding thereto the ordinary average annual growth of revenue under the several heads. The budget for the year 1915–1916 has, however, been framed on the hypothesis of the continuance of the war throughout next year.

For example, under STAMPS, I have allowed only the very small increase of ·80 lakh (Provincial share 40 lakh), this betterment being the net result of an increase under the minor head "sale of court-fee stamps" which has been adversely affected only to a slight extent by the war, and of a fall under "sale of general stamps". The revenue under EXCISE has been steadily growing year by year in the past, and the budget for the current year provided for an increase of 25·89 lakhs (Provincial share, one-half), over the actuals of the last year. The growth of revenue has, however, received a check from the disturbance of economic conditions caused by the war and the revised estimate for the current year under this head has been placed at 364·50 lakhs which is ·81 lakh less than the actuals of 1913–1914. We have been obliged to anticipate a further slight decrease in 1915–1916 and to fix the budget for the coming year at 364·00 lakhs.

In regard to ASSESSED TAXES, although the collections in the current year have not been adversely affected and show an improvement as compared with our current year's budget, we have thought it advisable to fix the next year's budget at a cautious figure. Against a sum of 3·70 lakhs (Provincial share, one-half) which will be realized in the current year, I have budgeted next year for 38·70 lakhs.

Under Forest, it is anticipated that the special causes which contributed to the decline in the current year will not operate to the same extent in the coming year. I have accordingly fixed the budget for 1915–1916 at 41·25 lakhs which, although it is 2·55 lakhs in excess of the current year's revised estimate, is moderate as compared with the actuals of the past three years. Moreover, if we take the net income from Forest, we have budgeted for an increase of ·35 lakh only and as I have stated already, it is the net, rather than the gross, receipts which we should consider in respect of this item.

Under Registration, the budget figure of 23·60 lakhs for 1915–1916 has been framed on the assumption that the continuance of the war will not affect the revenues more seriously next year than it has done in the current year, and due regard has-

been had to the normal expansion of revenue under this head. The next year's budget figure of 28·00 lakhs is practically the same as the actual revenue of 1913–1914.

Under OTHER HEADS, the only important item of variation is a fall of ·48 under "XVI-B. JAILS—Jail Manufactures" due to the fact that the revised estimate for the current year includes special receipts in consequence of larger orders from the Police and Military departments. It is possible that Military requirements may continue but additional receipts from this source involve additional expenditure and the net result is inconsiderable.

Under TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL, excluding the special non-recurring addition of 7·49 lakhs in favour of Provincial revenues in the revised estimate for the current year, the recurring assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues stood at 41·59 lakhs. This sum has, in the coming year, risen to 43·27 lakhs. This increase is mainly due to the fact that the assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial revenues by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Cess has risen from 10·68 lakhs in 1914–1915 to 12·27 lakhs in 1914–1916. The net adjustment between Imperial and Provincial revenues is the difference between this payment of 43·27 lakhs by the former and a payment by the latter of 19·32 lakhs. Thus a settlement is effected by a payment of about 24 lakhs by Imperial to Provincial. This is not quite correct; for a further payment by Imperial of 3·50 lakhs on account of our loss of revenue when the unified postal and revenue stamp was introduced is concealed under Stamps.

10. I give below a summary of our budget proposals under receipts:—

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Increase or decrease over revised estimate for 1914–1915.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
LAND REVENUE (PROPER) AND PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION.	338·68	351·94	+ 13·26
STAMPS	68·85	69·25	+ ·40
EXCISE	182·25	182·00	— ·25
ASSESSED TAXES	19·85	19·35	— ·50
FOREST	38·70	41·25	+ 2·55
REGISTRATION	22·35	23·60	+ 1·25
OTHER HEADS	64·18	53·35	— ·83
TOTAL ..	724·86	740·74	+ 15·88
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL REVENUES	29·76	23·95	— 5·81
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	754·62	764·69	+ 10·07

Expenditure.

11. Our budget of revenue shows unmistakeable evidence of the effect of the war upon our finances, but it is still more marked on the expenditure side of the account. The Government of India have not asked us to contribute a single rupee to the relief of Imperial revenues, but they have very reasonably required that we should assist them in providing ways and means by restricting our drawings on our balances.

Our estimated total receipts in 1915–1916 are 764·69 lakhs and we have been permitted by the Government of India to provide for expenditure a sum which shall be about 15½ lakhs in excess of this. Our budget estimate of receipts for next year is 9·14 lakhs less than our budget revenue for the current year. It will be seen then that we not only have a smaller revenue but are also given less freedom in drawing on our balances, the result being that we have to curtail our expenditure by about 52 lakhs. It will be seen from the following abstract that the necessary economies

have been effected by heavy reductions under the heads of Public Works expenditure:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Increase or decrease over revised estimate for 1914–1915.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	126·11	130·70	+ 4·59
Forest	28·30	30·50	+ 2·20
Courts of Law	82·98	84·56	+ 1·58
Police	109·94	112·26	+ 2·32
Education	79·38	77·69	— 1·69
Medical	24·99	21·10	— 3·89
Agriculture	9·53	10·73	+ 1·20
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ..	9·78	11·34	+ 1·56
Irrigation—Working Expenses	12·62	10·55	— 2·07
Minor Works and Navigation—Civil ..	6·75	8·00	+ 1·25
Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department.	37·75	34·00	— 3·75
Civil Works—Civil	79·09	34·90	—44·19
Civil Works—Public Works Department ..	87·24	74·83	—12·51
Other Heads	137·58	149·17	+ 1·59
Total Expenditure ..	832·14	780·33	—51·81

12. Under Land Revenue, there is an increase of 4·59 lakhs due in part to enhanced provision for charges on account of village establishments in ryotwari villages and proprietary estates, and in part to provision having been made for a whole year, instead of for a portion as in the revised estimate for the current year, for the expenditure in consequence of the present restrictions in regard to the grant of leave on account of the war.

The increase under Forest corresponds to the increase of revenue to which I have already referred.

The bulk of the increase under Courts of Law is in consequence of the excess under 3-A Land Revenue from which 30 *per cent.* is transferred to this head, while a portion of the increase occurs under the minor head "Civil and Sessions Courts". The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides for the continuance throughout the year of all the existing temporary Sub-Courts and District Munsifs' Courts. It also contains enhanced provision for process-serving and copyists' establishments in 1915–1916.

Under Police, the budget provision for the coming year for the establishment of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes appearing under the minor head "Miscellaneous" is 1 lakh less than the revised estimate for the current year which included special grants of a non-recurring character. The next year's budget is consequently 2·32 lakhs in excess of the revised estimate for the current year. Of this excess, a sum of 1 lakh represents the provision which has been made for the renting of accommodation for the subordinate police not provided with Government quarters both in the city and in the mufassal. The remaining increase is mainly due to provision for the further recruitment required to bring the police force up to the sanctioned strength.

The decrease under Education is confined entirely to non-recurring items. I will deal later with the expenditure under this head.

The head Medical shows a decrease of 3·89 lakhs. Nearly the whole of this amount is found under the minor head "Sanitation and Vaccination" under which there is a decline of 3·22 lakhs. In the current year we gave the Madras Corporation a grant of 3 lakhs for anti-malarial operations and the Koraput District Board ·20 lakh for the same purpose. These grants are not repeated in the budget. We also save ·17 lakh which was the expenditure in connexion with the visit of Professor Geddes. On the other hand, we have provided ·1d lakh to meet the Government share of the cost of ten Health Officers who are to be appointed to the principal municipal towns. The only other minor head under which there is any considerable reduction is that of "Hospitals and Dispensaries" under which the budget provision is ·69 lakh less than the revised estimate. It is expected that there will be savings

of ·30 lakh in the cost of administration of Government hospitals and we have not repeated the grant for hospitals for women and children. As regards this last item, I think, I may say that if any grants should be required in the course of the year we shall be able to find a small sum from the unappropriated addition of 3 lakhs which the Government of India have entered under 45 Civil Works.

Turning to Agriculture, we have made larger provision for the development of the Agricultural and Veterinary Department. It is proposed to increase the number of Deputy Directors of Agriculture from 3 to 6. Of the three additional officers, two are required to cope with pressing district needs, while the third will take charge of cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the Presidency.

Under Irrigation—Working Expenses and Minor Works and Navigation—*Public Works Department*, the decrease is mainly due to the inclusion in the revised estimate for the current year of special charges in consequence of floods.

Under Minor Works and Navigation—Civil, we have entered a provision of 8 lakhs which is larger than the actuals of previous years. The minor irrigation staff has, in the course of the current year, been strengthened and the pay revised, and it is anticipated that there will be an increased outturn of work in the coming year.

45. Civil Works—Civil and 45. Civil Works—*Public Works Department*.—It is under these two heads that the largest decreases occur in the coming year's budget.

The figures under the head 45. Civil Works—Civil relate mostly to grants to local bodies for various purposes such as roads, bridges, medical buildings, minor sanitary works. The total provision in the revised estimate under this minor head is 79·09 lakhs, and 77·91 lakhs of this consists of grants of the above description. Our total budget provision is 54·90 lakhs, of which grants account for 33·94. In other words we contemplate a reduction of grants to the amount of nearly 44 lakhs. Fortunately this will not cause any serious immediate inconvenience to local bodies as the total amount of unspent balances at their disposal from the grants given by Government up to the 31st December 1914 amounted on that date to over a crore of rupees as shown below :—

			Lakhs.
Grants for roads	Local boards	...	10·54
Grants for bridges	Do. ..	...	9·26
Grants for medical buildings ...	Do ...	6·73	11·75
	Municipalities ...	5·02	
Grants for minor sanitary works ...	Local boards ...	25·46	47·05
	Municipalities ...	21·59	
Grants for educational objects ..	Local boards ..	20·25	25·40
	Municipalities —	5·15	
	Total ...		104·00

Under Civil Works—*Public Works Officers*, we have provided for a reduction in expenditure of 12·51 lakhs, the total being 74·83 lakhs. This, however, includes 8 lakhs which the Government of India have added to this head for subsequent re-appropriation to such other purposes as may be determined in the course of the year. The true provision for Public Works expenditure, therefore, is 71·83 lakhs. We have a large building programme on hand and nearly the whole of this sum has been allotted for works already in progress. With a few unimportant exceptions the only expenditure on new works is for acquisition of sites.

Education.

13. I have reserved for separate examination the expenditure on Education because I wished to discuss the expenditure as a whole and not merely that shown under the budget head "22." The following statement shows the expenditure in recent years from all public sources, *i.e.*, Imperial, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds.

It includes both recurring and non-recurring charges but does not include expenditure on educational buildings by local boards and municipalities from their own funds.

Year.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds	Local funds	Municipal funds.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1908–1909	...	39·54	11·28	4·20	55·02
1909–1910	...	39·52	11·30	4·38	55·20
1910–1911	..	42·49	11·69	4·47	58·65
1911–1912	8·05	45·81	10·83	4·27	68·96
1912–1913	19·77	54·08	11·64	4·53	90·02
1913–1914	34·68	61·74	11·04	4·17	111·83
1914–1915 (Budget Estimate)	31·36	65·26	15·15	5·30	120·07
1914–1915 (Revised Estimate)	22·84	58·98	15·58	5·73	113·13
1915–1916 (Budget Estimate)	21·42	64·29	13·81	5·66	105·18

The next statement shows how much of the above expenditure was incurred on elementary education alone This also includes both recurring and non-recurring charges but excludes expenditure on educational buildings by local boards and municipalities from their own funds.

Year.	Imperial funds	Provincial funds.	Local funds	Municipal funds.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1908–1909..	...	24·34	8·78	2·44	35·56
1909–1910...	...	26·12	8·80	2·74	38·66
1910–1911	...	28·03	9·24	2·83	39·10
1911–1912	1·23	27·69	8·11	2·60	39·65
1912–1913...	10·05	33·73	8·72	2·66	55·15
1913–1914...	23·53	36·37	8·04	2·67	71·26
1914–1915 (Budget Estimate) ...	22·24	37·97	11·52	3·15	73·98
1914–1915 (Revised Estimate) .	20·14	35·31	11·49	2·27	69·81
1915–1916 (Budget Estimate) ..	13·15	38·72	10·10	3·32	65·29

The expenditure from Local and Municipal funds is relatively unimportant and I will deal here only with Imperial and Provincial expenditure. It will, I think, be admitted that the progress made up to and including the budget provision for the current year was satisfactory. The total sum provided was 99·62 lakhs, but the revised estimate shows only 91·82 lakhs — a decrease of 7·80 lakhs An analysis of this sum of 7·80 lakhs is given below :—

	LAKHS.
(i) Withholding of the grant to the Madras University ...	— 1·00
(ii) Lapse in payment of recurring subsidies to local bodies ..	— 1·41
(iii) Lapse in other miscellaneous items—Inspection (—·40), Government Colleges, Professional (—·26), Government Schools, Special (—·30), Miscellaneous (—·20) ...	— 1·34
(iv) Lapse in the total provision of 6 lakhs for playgrounds .	— 3·00
(v) Lapse in subsidies for construction of school buildings ...	— 3·73
(vi) Other minor variations	— 0·38
(vii) Grants-in-aid—larger teaching grants including an arrear payment of 1·03 lakhs relating to 1912–1914	+ 3·06
	— 7·80

I would remind the Council that we were required, owing to the outbreak of war, to abstain from expenditure which could be avoided without serious inconvenience; and we, therefore, withheld the payment of the balance of one lakh of the grant made to the University by the Government of India. The money is of course not appropriated by us: it will be paid eventually but meanwhile it is kept to strengthen the balances.

The second item is due to the fact that we had made provision for new schools and additional teaching establishments in existing schools on the assumption that they would be employed from the beginning of the financial year. It was not found possible to do this in all cases and there has in consequence been this saving on the grant.

The lapses included in item (iii) were due to somewhat similar causes. We get such savings every year as a consequence of departmental optimism at the time the budget is prepared. Similarly under item (iv) the original provision proved to be larger than could be spent within the year. Item (v) represents a deliberate retrenchment due to the war: grants were restricted to what was necessary for the completion of new buildings and the repair and improvement of those already in existence. This cannot have caused any serious check to educational progress for, as I have already shown, local bodies had on the 31st December last, an unexpended balance of grants for educational purposes of no less than 25·40 lakhs.

On the other side of the account we have item (vii) and I would point out that while the lapses are largely in non-recurring expenditure, the greater part of this increase is of a recurring character.

The expenditure provided in the budget for next year amounts to 85·71 lakhs or 6·11 lakhs less than the revised estimate. The nature of this decrease is shown by the following statement:—

	LAKHS.
(i) Omission of arrear payment of 1·03 lakhs as teaching grant to elementary aided schools relating to 1913–1914 but paid in 1914–1915	— 1·03
(ii) Omission of the grant of 3 lakhs for acquisition of play-grounds in mufussal...	— 3·00
(iii) Omission of building grant of one lakh to European schools.	— 1·00
(iv) Decrease in provision for hostels	— 0·50
(v) Omission of provision for grants to local bodies for construction of school buildings	— 4·61
(vi) Increase in recurring subsidies to local bodies	+ 1·80
(vii) Increased provision under Industrial Education	+ 1·93
(viii) Minor additions	+ 0·30
Total .	— 6·11

The economies are rendered necessary by the present financial position. I hope to be able to restore the grant for hostels in the course of the year and if funds can be made available we may be able to make some building grants and perhaps find money for the acquisition of more play-grounds. Meanwhile, local bodies have their large balances to draw upon and expenditure, being less hurried, will probably be more economical.

I shall now proceed to consider how far the expenditure incurred by Government has risen, so far as recurring charges are concerned. From the tabular statement under the head 22. EDUCATION in Part III of the statement it will be seen that the expenditure under that head which stood at 45·67 lakhs in 1911–1912 has risen to 77·69 lakhs in the budget for 1915–1916. The figure for 1911–1912 includes about ·90 lakh for expenditure on Industrial Education which is now shown under the head 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS and also special items of non-recurring expenditure aggregating 3·08 lakhs. If these charges totalling to 3·98 lakhs are excluded, the figure in 1911–1912 is 41·69 lakhs.

Similarly if a sum of 1·19 lakhs relating to special non-recurring items included in the budget figure of 77·69 lakhs for next year is left out, the provision for recurring charges in 1915–1916 is 76·50 lakhs which is 34·81 lakhs in excess of the expenditure (41·69 lakhs) in 1911–1912. Out of this increase of 34·81 lakhs in four years for recurring expenditure on education, a sum of 18·14 lakhs has been met from Imperial revenues and the balance, viz, 16·67 from Provincial revenues.

Taking the figures pertaining to elementary education alone, the recurring charges have risen from 27·16 lakhs in 1911–12 to 50·73 lakhs in 1915–1916, an excess of 23·57 lakhs. Of this excess of 23·57 lakhs, 12·27 lakhs comes from Imperial revenues and 11·30 lakhs from Provincial funds.

The recurring expenditure on elementary education which we are incurring from Provincial revenues is thus larger than what we have undertaken to provide, viz., a progressive annual contribution of two lakhs which amounts for the four years ending in 1915–1916 to 8 lakhs.

In my memorandum of March last prefacing the Revised Financial Statement for the current year, I remarked that the portion of the grants for education which is given to local bodies to meet recurring expenditure is virtually permanent in character and that we proposed to examine the education grants in detail with the object of determining in each case how much can be permanently assigned. We have made the examination and we have come to the conclusion that it is not expedient at this time of financial uncertainty to declare the grants permanent.

Balances.

14. We have budgeted for a deficit of 15·64 lakhs. This is met as to 1·74 lakhs from our own Provincial balance proper, while the remaining comes from the balance of the non-recurring grants made by the Imperial Government for specific objects of expenditure. These Imperial grants amount altogether to 173·82 lakhs, and we estimate that at the end of the current year 1914–1915 the unexpended balance will be 41·88 lakhs. I show below the amount at credit under each head of expenditure, the sum which we propose to spend in 1915–1916 and the balance remaining at the end of that year:—

Object of grant.	Balance on 31st March 1916.	Expenditure in 1915–1916.	Balance on 31st March 1916.
Education	18·68	3·07	15·61
Urban sanitation	13·32	9·00	4·32
Buildings required under the Mayer scheme ..	4·76	1·38	3·38
Sugarcane station	1·12	·45	·67
Discretionary grant	4·00	..	4·00
Total ..	41·88	13·90	27·98

Our total balance at the end of 1915–1916 will be 82·44 lakhs but 27·98 lakhs of this consists of the balances of those Imperial grants, and with the exception of 4 lakhs the whole is ear-marked for specific objects. Including this sum of 4 lakhs our Provincial balance proper on the 31st March 1916 will be 58·46 lakhs. Deducting from this the minimum obligatory balance of 20 lakhs, we arrive at 38·46 lakhs as our free Provincial balance.

Recommendations of the Finance Committee.

15. Following the usual practice I append a list of the accepted recommendations of the Finance Committee which deals with the budget for the ensuing year. In doing so I take this opportunity of tendering to the members of that body my thanks for their advice and suggestions.

Service head.	Nature of the item.	Amount.
(1) 22-E. Education—Government Schools—General—Payment in support of Local Board and Municipal Schools.	Improving the pay of Pandits in municipal and board secondary schools (recurring).	·09
(2) Do. do.	Opening new elementary schools for girls (recurring)	·20
(3) Do. do.	Opening night schools for poor boys in rural tracts (recurring).	·10
(4) 22-G Education—Grants-in-aid.	Grants for the construction of hostels	1·00
	Total, 22. Education ..	1·39
(5) 52-D. Miscellaneous ..	Contributions in aid of municipal balances ..	·50
(6) 45. Civil Works—Civil. ..	Grant to the Vizagapatam District Board for roads	·55
(7) Do. ..	Grant to the Koraput District Board for roads.	·09
(8) Do. ..	Grant to the Polavaram Taluk Board for roads and bridges	·70
(9) Do. ..	Grants to local boards for roads and bridges ..	3 00
(10) Do. ..	Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works.	6 22
(11) Do. .	Grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works.	3 00
	Total, 45. Civil Works—Civil ..	13 56
(12) 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department—Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.	Works in the Vizagapatam Agency (Communications—Repairs).	·16
	Grand total ..	17·61

16. Fuller details of facts and figures will be found in the memoranda prepared by the Chief Secretary which follow this review. I am greatly indebted to him, to the Assistant Secretary and to the Superintendents of the Financial department for the valuable assistance they have given in preparing and examining the enormous mass of figures with which we have to deal.

11th March 1916. H. A. STUART.

PART III.

Detailed Memoranda by the Chief Secretary explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue head and under each Major Expenditure head of account.

Introductory.

The conditions of Provincial finance are determined by the terms of an administrative arrangement subsisting between the Government of India and the Local Government known as the Provincial Settlement under which the revenue and expenditure of the province as classified in the public accounts are divided between the two Governments.

With effect from the 1st April 1911 a very important change was made in the Provincial Settlement, the *quasi*-permanent settlement being made permanent subject to the following conditions:—

(1) it shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of commuting fixed assignments into growing revenue;

(2) in case of serious famine the question of assistance from Imperial revenues will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) in special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their current revenues or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount as a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in suitable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial revenues in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Forest revenue and expenditure, which had formerly been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The following statement shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Land Revenue ..	One-half	One-half	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	The share in the minor heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads of receipts.	
IV. Stamps	One-half	One-half	2. Assignments and Compensations.		
V. Excise	One-half	One-half	6. Stamps	One-half	One-half.
VIII. Assessed Taxes.	One-half	One-half	7. Excise	One-half	One-half.
XXIX. Major Irrigation Works	One-half	One-half	10. Assessed Taxes ..	One-half	One-half.
			42. Major Irrigation Works.	One-half	One-half.

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

I. & 3. Land Revenue.

Revenue

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Ordinary revenue	665 28	683·62	675 89	695·61	672 28	699·63
Sale of Government estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax	1·80	1·54	1 62	1·50	2·50	1·61
Miscellaneous	3 12	2 98	2·60	2·63	2 55	2·65
Total shared ..	670·20	688·14	679·52	700·64	677·36	703·89
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	—104·87	—107·20	—106·43	—105·85	—105 91	—107·05
Net total shared ..	565·33	580 94	573·09	594 79	571·45	596·84
Provincial share ..	282·66	290·47	286·5	297·40	285 72	298 42

Expenditure

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916
	1911–1912	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Charges of District Administration.	50·61	52 42	56·00	55 00	48·68	50·96
Survey and Settlement	13·38	13·20	13·31	13 39	13·19	13·77
Land Records	24·71	28·38	28·80	29 45	29·38	29·87
Inam Commissioner	·89	·29	·20	·21	·20	·18
Allowances to District and Village officers.	39 81	47·80	48·60	50·47	34 66	35·97
Total ..	129 38	142·09	146 94	149·0	126·11	130·70

Revenue.

3. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The figures from 1912–1913 onwards include a new item formerly credited to the separate Proprietary Estates Village Service funds, viz., quit-rents on Village Service inams, due to the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess as from the 1st April 1912. In pursuance of the policy which led to the abolition of the Ryotwari Village Service cess in 1906–1907, it had long been decided to abolish the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess also The carrying out of this intention had, however, to be postponed until the Government of India found their finances to be in a position to admit of the necessary compensation being given to Provincial revenues on account of the additional expenditure thrown on this Government by the taking over of the charges borne by the various Proprietary Estates Village Service funds. The proceeds from quit-rents on Village Service inams in Proprietary Estates which were formerly credited to the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds are, as a result of the abolition of the funds, treated since 1912–1913 as an item of Land Revenue.

4. The decrease in 1913–1914 was due mainly to suspension of kists amounting to 4·00 in the Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot district owing to floods, and the unfavourable character of the season which caused a fall in revenue in a number of districts.

5. The budget estimate for the current year was framed on the basis of normal conditions in respect of rainfall, and provided for the increase due to the introduction of resettlement rates in the North Arcot district and in the Chittoor and Chandragiri taluks of the Chittoor district and for the collection of revenue postponed in the previous year. The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget estimate for the current year is to a large extent caused by the fall in collection as a result of the difficulty experienced in the realisation of kists owing to the depression in trade and prices caused by the war. Large season remissions in Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem, necessitated in the case of the first two districts by unusual heavy floods and in the others by the unfavourable character of the season, have also contributed to the fall. The decrease is also due to the closure of certain canals for the second crop in Gōdāvari and a fall in the sale of waste lands under the Periyar. The budget for 1915–1916 provides for the growth of revenue expected under this head in the coming year and has been framed on the basis of normal seasonal conditions. It also provides for the collection in the forthcoming year of a portion of this year's revenue.

Expenditure.

6. Under this head, as under other heads in the budget, provision has again been made for the payment of grain compensation allowance. The amounts included under the present major head are as shown below:—

—	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Grain compensation allowance ..	1·98	2·06	1·63	1·20

7. With effect from the 1st April 1914, the following changes in the classification of charges have been made under the minor heads *Charges of District Administration* and *Allowances to district and village officers* under the major head 3. Land Revenue.

(*a*) Hitherto, 20 per cent. of the charges on account of the superior Revenue staff, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Sarishtadars, Head Accountants and their establishments, and most of the connected expenditure included under the sub-heads "General establishments" and "Sub-divisional establishments" was transferred by deduction from 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* to the head 19-A. Courts of Law; and one-fifth of the charges originally accruing under the head 19-A. Courts of Law—*Criminal Courts—Charges of Stationary Sub-Magistrates*, and *Hill Tract Agency*, *etc.*, *establishments* was, in turn, transferred by deduction from 19-A. Courts of Law to 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* under the two sub-heads abovenamed. As, however, the percentage of the net amount transferred to the head 19-A. Courts of Law, which was smaller than that adopted in the accounts of other Provinces was found to be inadequate, it has been decided to make only one lump transfer of 30 *per cent.* of the total charges appearing under the head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* to 19-A. Courts of Law—*Criminal Courts*.

(*b*) The pay of talayaris or village constables which was hitherto shown under the minor head *Allowances to District and village officers*, has in accordance with the procedure followed in Bombay and the United Provinces, been transferred to the head 20. D. Police—*Village Police*.

As the foregoing changes were introduced after the budget estimate for the current year was finally fixed, the revised classification affects only the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

1-40 8. *Charges of District Administration.*—The increased expenditure in 1912–1913 as compared with the previous year was mainly due to the introduction of the following two schemes:—

28 (*a*) *The reorganization of the pay of Deputy Tahsildars.*—This scheme which costs ·55 *per annum* was introduced with the sanction of the Secretary of State with effect from the beginning of 1912–1913. The pay of the two grades of Deputy Tahsildars was raised from Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 to Rs. 125 and Rs. 150, respectively.

 Reference to pages in the Civil Budget Estimate.

(*b*) *The reorganization of taluk establishments in the Presidency.*—This scheme costing 3·31 *per annum* was, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, ordered to be introduced with effect from 1st July 1912. It comprised (i) the raising of the pay of taluk sarishtadars and taluk head accountants from Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 and Rs. 70, respectively; (ii) the raising of the minimum pay of clerks to Rs. 20 *per mensem*, as in the case of Collectors' and Divisional offices; (iii) the reorganization of the clerical staff in Tahsildars', Deputy Tahsildars' and Sub-Magistrates' offices generally by an increase in the numerical strength of the establishment and by an enhancement of the scale of pay, and (iv) the raising of the minimum pay of dufferbands to Rs. 8 and that of peons to Rs. 7 *per mensem*.

The increase in 1913–1914 was due chiefly to larger expenditure under *General Establishments—salaries*, and to the fact that a full year's expenditure was incurred in that year on the scheme of reorganization of taluk establishments in the Presidency sanctioned in the course of the previous year.

9. The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget is mostly nominal, as there has been a transfer to the head 19-A. Courts of Law of a sum of about 11·00 due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 7. On the other hand, excess expenditure is expected under the head *Charges of District Administration*, the main contributory causes being (*a*) the present restrictions in regard to the grant of leave on account of the war, (*b*) the introduction of a new scale of guaranteed minimum salaries to members of the Indian Civil Service to compensate for loss of normal acting promotion owing to the embargo on leave, (*c*) the recent strengthening of the Deputy Collectors' cadre in order to provide Personal Assistant Deputy Collectors in ten districts, and (*d*) the remission of recoveries from local funds of the expenditure on account of local and special fund audit establishments which have been taken in deduction of charges in the budget for the current year.

The excess in 1915–1916 is chiefly due to the assumption that the conditions specified in items (*a*) and (*b*) above will continue.

10. *Survey and settlement.*—The small expenditure in 1912–1913 is due mainly to a reduction in the temporary establishments employed in settlement parties. The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year occurs under survey and settlement parties, and is due mainly in the case of survey parties to recoveries on account of survey of estates, which are taken in deduction of charges, having exceeded budget anticipation, and in the case of settlement parties to the smaller amount of salaries drawn by the officers. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 provides for the improvement of the scale of pay of the subordinate establishments employed in the survey parties and for the recruitment of two out of the six additional gazetted assistants for the survey parties recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The budget, besides containing the provision necessary for the conduct of survey of municipal towns, includes also a larger allotment for the salaries of the officers in the settlement parties with reference to the emoluments now drawn by them. 40-45 42 44-45

11. *Land Records.*—This minor head includes the cost of establishments employed for preparing revenue and agricultural statistics in the office of the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Land Records and his establishment, charges on account of Land Records Superintendents, Land Records Tahsildars, Land Records Inspectors and Land Revenue Inspectors and karnams, and the expenditure on the checking of field sketches and the maintenance of surveys of municipal towns. The surveyors and chainmen employed on the maintenance of municipal surveys are treated as Government servants and their service qualifies for pension from general revenues. The cost of this establishment is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, two-thirds of the cost of the establishment in mufassal municipalities and one-fourth of the cost in the case of Madras town being subsequently recovered from the local bodies concerned. These recoveries are taken by deduction from charges. 45-49

12. The actuals for 1912–1913 include a full year's charges on account of the two additional Revenue Inspectors for each district who have been appointed in connection with the scheme for the division of the subordinate grades of the Revenue department

47 into two divisions, upper and lower, with separate recruitment for each, which was introduced during 1911–1912. The large increase in this year is, however, mainly due to the inclusion under this minor head of charges on account of karnams and assistant karnams in proprietary estates which are being borne by Provincial revenues as a result of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as from the 1st April 1912.

47 The gradual increase shown by the accounts for 1913–1914 and the estimates for the current and ensuing years is chiefly on account of the usual expenditure on the
50 revision of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary areas.

13. *Inam Commissioner.*—For the enfranchisement of village service, personal and other miscellaneous inams in proprietary estates, temporary establishments are employed in the Inam Commissioner's office, and temporary Deputy Collectors and establishments in the mufassal. The whole cost of these operations was formerly debited to Provincial revenues in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as money became available. It was decided in 1910–1911 that the cost of the enfranchisement of personal and other miscellaneous inams should not be recovered from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds and that, in respect of the temporary establishments employed in the Inam Commissioner's office, the recovery to be made from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds should be only one-third of the cost instead of the whole as formerly. In consequence of the remission of the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess already referred to, the special funds ceased to exist as from the 1st April 1912, and the entire cost of such charges is met from Provincial revenues.

The gradual decrease in expenditure is due to the completion of enfranchisement in several districts.

50-51 14. *Allowances to District and Village Officers.*—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than karnams and assistant karnams.

The accounts for 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 include ·35 and 1·04 for charges on account of the Royal bonus granted in connection with the Delhi Coronation Darbar in 1912. The main cause of the increased expenditure in the latter year is, however, the inclusion under this minor head of Proprietary Estates Village Service charges other than expenditure on karnams and assistant karnams.

A large portion of the decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is nominal, the change in classification referred to in paragraph 7 necessitating the transfer of a sum of 14·50 in the revised estimate to the head 20. POLICE. There is also a decrease under payments on account of ryotwari and Proprietary Estates Village Service establishments, due in the latter case to an overestimate of the cost of revision of village establishments.

50-51 The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains enhanced provision for charges on account of village establishments in ryotwari villages and proprietary estates.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Net assignment to Provincial revenues.	+ 28·56	+ 101·35	+ 29·23	+ 21·92	+ 29·76	+ 23·95

15. All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds were hitherto effected by an addition to, or a deduction from, the Provincial share of land revenue. As, however, this procedure conveyed a misleading idea as to the amounts that accrue to the Imperial and Provincial Governments out of the land revenue collections of each province, it has been decided to record these contributions under a distinct head on the revenue side of the accounts to be named "Transfers between

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Imperial and Provincial revenues." The large increase in the assignments for 1912–1913 is due to special non-recurring grants given by the Government of India in that year for expenditure on education, sanitation and discretionary objects.

The details of the adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement :—

	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate 1915–1916.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL.			
A.—Recurring			
(1) Assignment in connection with the Famine-relief scheme	2·50	2·50	2·50
(2) Contribution towards the cost of the appointment of a Scientific Officer to assist the planting industries in Southern India by the Administration of Coorg	·01	·01	·01
(3) Assignment for recurring charges in connection with the constitution of additional district and other charges	·75	·75	·75
(4) Assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial funds by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds ..	11·44	10·68	12·27
(5) Assignment on account of stipends to Mahamahopadhyays and Shams-ul-ulama title-holders	·02	·02	·02
(6) Assignment for improvement of sanitary services	·35	·26	·35
(7) Assignment for expenditure on sanitation ..	6·00	6·00	6·00
(8) Assignment for expenditure on education ..	16·30	16·30	16·30
(9) Assignment for development of the Madras University	·65	·65	·65
(10) Assignment for improvement of education in Aided English Secondary schools	·80	·80	·80
(11) Assignment for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the Domiciled Community in the City of Madras	·30	·30	·30
(12) Assignment for the improvement of Muhammadan education	..	·30	·30
(13) Assignment for grant to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund	·04	·15	·15
(14) Assignment towards the expenditure in connection with the audit of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad local funds	·03	·03	·03
(15) Assignment on account of the transfer of Nagar, Albaka and Cherla talaks from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency.	·24	·24	·24
(16) Assignment for meeting from Provincial funds the cost of maintenance of Government cemeteries not attached to Government churches	·11	·11	·11
(17) Assignment for remission of certain recoveries from local bodies	1·70	1·70	1·70
(18) Assignment on account of the provincialization of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department	..	·29	·29
(19) Assignment on account of the compensation for interest charged to Provincial funds for five Minor Irrigation works transferred to the class of Major Irrigation works ..	..	·50	·50
Total ..	41·24	41·59	43·27

	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL—*cont.*			
B.—Non-recurring.			
237 (20) Assignment to Provincial funds being a portion of the balance outstanding to the credit of the Proprietary Estates Village Service fund	..	7·32	..
(21) Assignment to Provincial on account of the purchase of copies of the "Indian Household Reference Chart" and the "Indian Household Emergency Chart"	..	·01	..
(21a) Assignment to Provincial on account of a Muhammadan hostel in the Madras City ..	..	·16	..
Total, Imperial to Provincial ..	41·24	49·08	43·27
PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL.			
Recurring.			
227 (22) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement	18·09	18·09	18·09
(23) Assignment on account of the reduction from 18 to 8 of the percentage charged against Provincial revenues on the value of imported stationery stores	·29	·21	·29
(24) Assignment on account of the imperialization of the Public Works department Account staff	·94	·94	
Total, Provincial to Imperial ..	19·32	19·32	
Net addition to Provincial ..	21·92	29·76	

226 16. *Item* (1).—The figures under this item relate to the scheparagraph 196 for the apportionment of famine expenditure betwe Provincial funds.

228 17. *Item* (3).—The total extra recurring expenditure made Provincial funds in connection with the entire scheme for the consti district, sub-divisional and other charges amounted to 7·85. Allowing has merged in the fixed assignment of 18·09 in item (22), the balance of provided for against item (3).

230 18. *Item* (4).—In consequence of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Vi Service funds as from 1st April 1912 referred to in paragraph 3, the charges on account of the village establishments formerly paid by those funds are now borne by Provincial revenues. The *net* initial cost of the village establishments after deducting the Provincial share of the quit-rents credited under the head I. LAND REVENUE, at the time of the enfranchisement of village service inams in the several tracts in the Proprietary Estates is being made good to Provincial funds from Imperial revenues in the shape of an assignment.

232 19. *Item* (6).—In order to assist the Local Government to carry out the scheme for the improvement and strengthening of sanitary services which has been approved by the Secretary of State and which involves the appointment of two additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in Madras and the creation of posts of Health Officers for important towns, the Government of India have sanctioned a recurring assignment of ·35, which is made up of ·19 to cover the entire cost of the additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and ·16 being half the cost of the municipal Health Officers to be appointed in ten selected municipal towns. The decrease in the revised estimate under this item as compared with the budget for the current year is due to the fact that the portion of the assignment relating to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners (·19) is payable in full only on the actual appointment of the two officers, and that in respect of one of these appointments, it has not yet been found possible to fill it

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28 *Item*
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29 *Item* (20).—The bal
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Deducting a sum of 1·63 which has

on account of the outstanding cost of enfranchisement operations incurred by Government in the past, a balance of 14·64 is left, of which a moiety is given to the Madras Government.

237 30. *Item* (22).—This item is due to the fact that the revenues assigned to this province exceeded the Provincial expenditure estimated at the time of the Provincial Settlement. The fixed assignment payable from Provincial to Imperial funds, according to the terms of the revision of the Provincial Settlement introduced as from the 1st April 1911, was fixed at 18·09.

IV. & 6. Stamps.

7-8 * *Revenue.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914.			
Sale of general stamps	44·04	48 45	50·65	53·40	45 55	44 00
Sale of court-fee stamps	81·39	85 78	89 10	91·00	90·60	92·80
Duty on impressing documents ..	1·01	1 02	1 08	1·00	·75	·90
Fines and penalties	·78	84	81	84	·76	·76
Miscellaneous	·02	11	·04	·06	·04	·04
Total ..	127 25	136 15	141 68	146·30	137·70	139·50
Provincial share (one-half) ..	63·63	68·08	70·84	73·15	68·85	69·25

* This head is not open to discussion.

62-63 *Expenditure.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914.			
Superintendence	·30	·28	·25	25	·29	·27
Charges for the sale of general stamps	1·86	2·08	2·16	2·10	2·05	2·19
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps	·78	·83	·85	·83	·86	·88
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	1·54	1·78	1·19	1·64	1·30	1·30
Total ..	4 48	4·05	4·46	4·82	4·50	4·64
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2·24	2·48	2·23	2·41	2·25	2·32

7-9 *Revenue.*

31. The receipts comprise the share credited to this major head of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing one-anna receipt and cheque stamps, the duty levied under the Stamp Act on documents brought for adjudication and on documents unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

32. The revenue from the unified postal and revenue stamps is credited to the Imperial head POST OFFICE. The Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the head STAMPS of a sum of 3·50 *per annum* as representing the share of the revenue from unified stamps, the amount being included under the minor head *Sale of general stamps*. 7

33. The receipts under STAMPS have been progressively increasing. The actuals for 1912–1913 show a special advance under the minor head *Sale of general stamps* due to increased monetary transactions in several districts. 7

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget for that year under the major head occurs chiefly under the minor head "*Sale of general stamps*" and is due to the slackness of trade and the stringency in the money market caused by the war. The effect of the war on the sale of court-fee stamps has been slight. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 under the major head shows only a small advance upon the revised estimate such as may be looked for even if the war continues throughout the coming year.

Expenditure.

34. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp office and to charges connected with the sale of general stamps and court-fee stamps and to the cost of stamp paper. 82–83

35. *Superintendence.*—The clerical establishments of the Stationery and Stamp offices at Madras are placed on a single list and the total cost of the combined establishment was distributed between the heads 6, STAMPS and 30, STATIONERY AND PRINTING in the proportion of 4 to 5 up to October 1914. Since then, owing to the revision of the combined establishment, the proportion has been altered into 10 to 17. 82–88

36. *Stamp paper supplied from Central stores.*—The decline in the actuals for 1913–1914 is due to the invoice rate of the cost of stamps having been reduced by 30 per cent. during the year. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 allow for this reduction in the invoice rate. 88

V. & 7. Excise.

Revenue. 1–3

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	280·24	314·95	345·71	370·79	344·82	343·82
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	10·02	11·99	13·76	14·60	13·80	13·80
Duty on ganja	3·18	3·80	4·04	4·35	4·50	4·50
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	1·20	1·13	1·60	1·26	1·88	1·88
Total ..	300·64	321·87	365·11	391·00	364·50	364·00
Provincial share (one-half) ..	150·32	160·93	182·55	195·50	182·25	182·00

Expenditure. 84

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
District Executive establishment ..	·04	·04	·03	·04	·05	·04
Portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishments ..	17·80	18·13	18·18	18·93	18·24	19·12
Total ..	17·84	18·17	18·21	18·97	18·29	19·16
Provincial share (one-half) ..	8·92	9·08	9·10	9·46	9·14	9·58

Revenue.

37. About 90 *per cent.* of the receipts is derived from country spirits and toddy, the revenue from which is shown under the first minor head, the balance representing the revenue from foreign liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs.

38. The main items of the receipts under "country spirits" are "still-head duty" and "vend rents."

39. The revenue from "still-head duty" is mainly affected by the rates of the duty imposed from time to time and by the consumption of country spirits. The rates of excise duty have been enhanced since the year 1911–1912 as shown below.

The rates of excise duty on country spirits were raised in 1911–1912 in Madras and in eleven villages of the Saidapet taluk and in the districts of Chingleput (excluding the high duty area), North Arcot, Chittoor (excluding the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks), South Arcot (excluding frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris and in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district.

With effect from the 1st April 1912 the rates of excise duty were again raised in Madras and in the adjoining eleven villages of the Saidapet taluk, in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool (including Banganapalle State), in the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of the Chittoor district, and in the districts of South Canara and Malabar (excluding the Wynaad taluk and the rented tracts).

With effect from the 1st April 1913 the rates of excise duty were further raised in the districts of Chingleput (excluding the high-duty area), Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot (including frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris, in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district, and in the Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris of the Kistna district.

With effect from the 1st April 1914, the rates of excise duty were still further raised in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool (including Banganapalle) and Nellore, and in the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of the Chittoor district.

The rates of excise duty will be raised again with effect from the 1st April 1915 in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam (including Gunupur and Palkonda Agencies), Gōdāvari (excise tracts), Kistna (excepting Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris) and Guntūr.

40. "Vend rents" from arrack shops depend upon the number of shops sold and on the extent to which shops are competed for at such sales. In 1911–1912 the number of shops sold was 178 less than in 1910–1911, but the vend rents realized in that year exceeded those of the previous year by ·93. In 1912–1913 the number of shops sold was 400 less than in 1911–1912, but the vend rents owing to competition at the sales, exceeded those of the preceding year by 4. In 1913–1914 the shops auctioned numbered 7,908 or 416 less than in the preceding year, but the rents rose by over 2, while in 1914–1915 the auction sales resulted in an increase of about 1 in the realizations though the number of shops sold diminished by 258 as compared with the preceding year.

41. The main items under "toddy revenue" are "vend rents" and "tree-tax."

The rates of tree-tax were raised on the 1st October 1911 by 50 *per cent.* in the Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts (tree-tax areas), by 12½ *per cent.* in the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of the Chittoor district and by about 11 *per cent.* in the 116 villages newly added to the Saidapet taluk. The rentals secured for the toddy lease exceeded those of 1910–1911 by 6·78.

The rates of tree-tax were raised by 11¼ *per cent.* in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnad, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem with effect from the 1st October 1912. Notwithstanding a reduction of 1,011 shops, the rentals exceeded those in the previous toddy lease by 8·86.

Again from 1st October 1913, the rates were raised by 12½ *per cent.* in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool (including Banganapalle) and by 11½ *per cent* in the districts of Chingleput (excluding Saidapet taluk), Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot. There was also a reduction of 431 in the number of toddy shops sold in the toddy lease, but the rentals continued to increase, the advance being over 9 as compared with the previous lease.

In the districts of South Canara and Malabar, the rates have been enhanced by 33⅓ *per cent* with effect from the 1st October 1914.

The number of toddy shops sold in the toddy lease was 867 less than in the previous lease but the rentals realized thereby rose by about 2·50.

42. During 1914-1915 the total number of foreign liquor taverns and beer shops has been reduced by one but the vend rents were slightly more than in the preceding year.

43. This Presidency is supplied with Ghazipur opium, which is supplied by Government free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity actually sold at the rate of Rs. 8½ per seer (the estimated cost of production) is credited to the Imperial head II. Opium and the balance to the shared head V. Excise—*Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise opium.* The rentals derived from opium shops are, however, shown under the first minor head *Licenses and distillery fees, etc.*, under this major head. With a view to restrict the consumption of opium in the Presidency, the issue price was raised by Rs. 5 a seer from April 1910, and again by Rs. 5 a seer from April 1912 and April 1913. The two Government storehouses at Rajahmundry and Tondiarpet were abolished from April 1913 and the storage of opium has been transferred to district treasuries for distribution thence to taluk cutcherries, which are now the only sources of supply of opium for shops.

The number of retail opium shops was reduced from 955 in 1911-1912 to 851 in 1912-1913, to 759 in 1913-1914, and to 740 in 1914-1915, but the rentals derived therefrom rose from 4·83 in 1911-1912 to 5·21 in 1912-1913, to 5·88 in 1913-1914 and to 6·22 in 1914-1915.

44. Under the minor head *Gain on sale-proceeds of opium* the progressive increase in the figures in previous years is mainly due to the enhancement of the issue prices as already mentioned above.

45. The duty on ganja was raised by 50 *per cent.* from 1st April 1911, was further raised by 33⅓ *per cent.* with effect from the 1st April 1914 and will again be raised by 25 per cent. from the 1st April 1915. The receipts from this source are credited to the third minor head, viz., *Duty on ganja*, while the rents from retail shops are shown, as in the case of opium shops, under the minor head *Licenses and distillery fees, etc.* In 1912-1913 the number of ganja shops sold was 79 less than that in 1911-1912, but the rentals were 41 more than those of 1911-1912. In 1913-1914, the number of shops was reduced by two, while the rentals rose by over 1·00, and in 1914-1915 the realizations were again better by about ·50 though the number of shops sold was the same as in the previous year.

46. The growing increase in the sotuds under Excise in 1912-1913 and 1913-1914 over those in the previous year may be ascribed to the enhanced rates of excise duty, an increase in consumption of country spirits, increased rentals from toddy shops owing to prospects of a favourable season, enhanced rents from arrack and opium shops and larger collections under tree-tax due to enhancement of rates. The budget estimate of the revenue in 1914-1915 provided for an increase of 25·89 over the revenue in 1913-1914, but the outbreak of the war, by affecting the spending power of the people, has considerably influenced this source of revenue and it has been thought wise to anticipate a further slight decrease in 1915-1916.

Expenditure.

47. Under the head *District Executive Establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of renters of vend areas and of holders of independent shops the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,000, and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

48. *Portion of the combined Salt and Excise Establishments.*—The expenditure on the conjoint establishments which is arrived at after deducting the charges on account of Salt Excise licensees' works and Salt purchase and freight from the total

cost of the combined departments of Salt and Excise is apportioned between the heads 5 Salt (Imperial) and 7. Excise (shared equally between Imperial and Provincial) in the ratio of 1 to 2, this being approximately the ratio which the Salt revenue bore to the Excise revenue in 1907–1908.

VIII. & 10. Assessed Taxes.

Revenue

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Revenue (a)	33·05	34·81	37·48	37·80	39·70	38·70
Provincial share (one-half) ..	16·03	17·41	18·74	18·90	19·85	19·35

(a) The figures exclude collections of income-tax from Public Works officers in Coorg, which are Imperial.

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Expenditure	·37	·37	·39	·40	·41	·57
Provincial share (one-half) ..	·19	·19	·19	·20	·20	·28

Revenue.

49. Income-tax realizations in the Public Works Department were formerly wholly Imperial, but with effect from the year 1911–1912 they are exhibited under the civil head *VIII. Assessed Taxes.*

50. The actual receipts in 1913–1914 were better than the revised estimate for that year and this improvement has continued into the present year with the result that the budget estimate is found to be too low. It is not improbable, however, that the war may affect adversely this source of revenue and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 has therefore been fixed at a cautious figure.

Expenditure.

51. The figures from 1913–1914 onwards include charges due to the minimum pay of all income-tax clerks in mufassal offices having been raised to Rs. 20. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes provision for the employment in Madras, Madura and Rámnád of a trained staff of accountants to scrutinize and audit private accounts produced before income-tax officers.

IX. & 11. Forest.

Revenue

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	14·94	10·40	7·64	8·00	5·10	6·03
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	23·65	25·82	30·02	30·03	29·00	31·09
Confiscated drift and waif wood ..	·17	·17	·17	·17	·20	·17
Miscellaneous	2·93	4·66	4·17	3·30	4·40	3·96
Total ..	41·69	41·12	42·00	41·50	38·70	41·25

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.				
Conservancy and works	19·86	16·02	13·82	15·52	12·08	13·87	54
Establishment	14·29	15·46	15·54	16·11	16·22	16·63	57–59
Total ..	34·15	31·56	29·36	31·63	28·30	30·50	

Receipts.

52. *Minor heads—Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency* and *Timber, etc., removed by consumers or purchasers.*—The marked variations under the first two minor heads since 1911–1912 have been caused by the progressively larger substitution of contract agency for departmental working of forests and by the closure of fuel depots. A further contributory cause for the decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 under the first minor head as compared with the budget estimate for that year, was the postponement of sandalwood sales owing to the market being poor. 19

The figures for 1913–1914 and 1914–1915 under the minor head *Timber, etc., removed by consumers or purchasers* include special receipts from the sale of coast casuarina plantations which have been disafforested. On the other hand the realizations from tanning barks and mica will be considerably reduced in 1914–1915 owing to the continental war. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contemplates larger receipts especially from timber and minor produce. 20

53. Under the last minor head, *Miscellaneous*, the actuals for 1912–1913 included income from certain unexpected items, such as sale of elephants on the West Coast, and the collection of arrear rents and of the value of lands leased on the Anamalai hills. Similar causes, which were not anticipated in the budget estimate for 1914–1915, have also contributed to the increase in the revised estimate for that year. The decline in the receipts for 1915–1916 is mainly due to a smaller number of elephants being expected to be available for sale in that year in consequence of the failure of capturing operations in South Coimbatore. 19

Expenditure.

54. To the minor head *Conservancy and works* are debited the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally, and on communications and buildings under the charge of the Forest department, the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally and of the supervision of the removal of such produce by private agency, charges for the survey and demarcation of forests, and the cost of cattle, stores, tools and plant. 54

The second minor head *Establishment* includes the salaries of the staff of Forest officers and of their establishments, their travelling and other allowances and contingencies. 57–59

55. *Conservancy and works.*—The bulk of the decrease in the actuals for 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 under the first minor head occurs under "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency," and is due mainly to the curtailment of departmental operations and the extension of the contract system. The fall in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate of that year is accounted for by the same cause and by smaller expenditure on communications and buildings, and on sowing and planting due to the abandonment of coast casuarina plantations. The restriction of cultural operations contributed also to the fall. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a special provision for the acquisition of certain leased forests. 54

12-49

56. *Establishment.*—The actual expenditure in 1913–1914 under the second minor head exceeded that in the previous year owing to (i) full year's charges having been incurred on account of the fourth Conservator and his establishment sanctioned in the middle of the previous year, (ii) the accrual of annual increments to officers under the time-scale of pay, (iii) the opening of a fourth vernacular training school in the central circle, (iv) the deputation of a larger number of students to the Madras Forest College, (v) the employment of additional establishments and revisions of rates of pay in certain offices, (vi) the payment of increased rates of grain compensation allowance in certain localities, and (vii) the transfer to this head from 30 STATIONERY AND PRINTING of the debit of the cost of warm clothing and uniforms supplied to Forest subordinates. The figures for 1913–1914 include increased expenditure under travelling allowance and under establishments owing to the employment of additional temporary foresters and forest guards, partly counterbalanced by savings in the salaries of officers who were absent on leave out of India.

The budgeted expenditure in 1914–1915 under travelling allowance and contingencies will, it is anticipated, be exceeded, but savings accruing in the salaries of officers and under establishment will counterbalance a portion of the excess.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 takes credit for smaller savings under salaries on account of the embargo on the grant of leave out of India to officers during the continuance of the war, and contains larger provision to cover the increments which will be earned by officers under the time scale of pay and for the employment of additional temporary foresters and forest guards for the better protection of forests.

X. & 12. Registration.

11

Revenue.

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Fees for registering documents	17·45	19·19	19·92	20·57	18·62	19·62
Fees for copies of registered documents	·43	·54	·60	·59	·59	·60
Miscellaneous	2·64	2·85	3·06	3·14	3·14	3·38
Total ..	20·58	22·58	23·58	24·30	22·35	23·60

49–52

Expenditure.

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Superintendence	·54	·51	·53	·52	·53	·55
District charges	11·95	11·95	12·16	12·32	12·31	12·45
Total ..	12·49	12·46	12·69	12·84	12·84	13·00

57. The receipts and charges on account of the registration of Joint Stock Companies which were hitherto exhibited under the heads X. and 12. REGISTRATION respectively are now shown under the heads XXI-B. and 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS both in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and in the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

12½, 20–21

21, & 201

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

56. There has been a continued advance since 1911–1912 in the receipts due partly to the development of the department and partly to increased commercial activity and the generally favourable character of the agricultural seasons which has attracted investments in land. 11

59. This advance has, however, received a check in the current year owing to the dislocation of trade with European countries caused by the war.

60. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 has been framed on the assumption that the continuance of the war will not affect the revenues more seriously next year than it has done in the current year, and with due regard to the natural expansion of revenue.

Expenditure.

61. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, whilst *District charges* represents the salary of district registrars and sub-registrars and their establishments, and contingent charges. 60–63 63 61–63

62. *District Charges.*—Since 1909–1910, allotments have been made annually for the employment of temporary sub-registrars for certain months in each year to work jointly with permanent sub-registrars in heavy offices, while district registrars have been given the assistance of a permanent joint sub-registrar at head-quarters so as to give them more time for inspection and other duties.

63 The actuals of 1911–1912 include an expenditure of ·19 on account of the bonus of half a month's pay in connection with the Delhi Coronation Darbar, while the figures from 1912–1913 include larger expenditure on account of the payment of grain compensation allowance. The increase from 1913–1914 onwards is due mainly to the opening of new sub-registry offices.

64 As already stated, the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 do not include charges (·09) on account of the Registration of Joint Stock Companies which are now shown under the head 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments. 291

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains, as usual, provision for the employment of temporary sub-registrars. It also provides for the opening of a new district registrar's office at Ramnad. 11 61

***1. Refunds and Drawbacks.†**

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Land Revenue	·70	·73	·83	·57	·99	·75
Stamps	·72	·74	·82	·81	·83	·79
Excise	·21	·18	·20	·20	·25	·20
Assessed taxes	·13	·16	·12	·14	·16	·13
Forest	·34	·22	·42	·22	·45	·25
Registration	06	·05	·06	·06	·05	·05
Total ..	2·16	2·08	2·45	2·00	2·64	2·17

27–28

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† Drawbacks occur under Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

65. The amounts shown above represent the debits to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial shares of the revenues under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made.

66. The charges under the head are of a fluctuating character and are not
25-28 subject to any departmental control.

* 2. Assignments and Compensations.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Inamdars and other grantees ..	·06	·06	·06	·05	·06	·06
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ..	2·08	2·06	2·05	1·99	1·81	2·11
Malikhana	2·89	2·58	3·52	2·95	3·01	2·99
Miscellaneous Land Revenue compensations	..	·01	..	·01	01	·02
Excise compensations	·42	·43	·67	·58	·64	·64
Total ..	5·44	5·14	6·20	5·56	5·53	5·82
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2·72	2·57	3·10	2·79	2·76	2·91

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

† This head is not open to discussion.

67. The minor heads here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue.

68. The charges consist chiefly of pensions paid to landholders as compensation for lands resumed by Government, malikhana allowances and other special compensations. *Excise compensations* represent mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu
28 of abkāri and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native States. The main items under this head are the annual payment of ·28 to the Nawab of Banganapalle for the lease to Government of the abkāri and opium revenue of that State and a compensation to the Travancore State for the suppression of ganja
13-14 cultivation.

XII. & 13. Interest.

** Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Revenue	4·43	4·27	4·55	4·40	4·48	4·49

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government have been left out.

81-87 *† Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Expenditure	3·16	3·17	3·22	3·24	3·27	3·31

† This head is not open to discussion.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue. 13-14.

69. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital transactions of which are outside the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The monies required are furnished by the Government of India, and the Local Government pay interest thereon at the rate of 3½ *per cent. per annum* and bear losses on account of bad debts, charging a higher rate of interest, as a rule, to the persons and bodies to whom they lend the money, in order to cover risks and cost of management. It also includes the interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions. 12

70. The increase in the actuals for 1913–1914 was chiefly due to increased recoveries of interest on land improvement loans and from the Negapatam municipality.

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 has been framed on a consideration of the past actuals and the probable demands of the year. 13.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a sum of ·01 for interest on outstanding loans aggregating ·20 disbursed to 38 rural co-operative credit societies which were registered in the years 1904–1905 to 1908–1909, loans to these societies being free of interest for a period of three years from the date of registration. Under interest on loans to local bodies the budget estimate takes account of interest for a whole year on loans taken up or expected to be taken up in 1914–1915 and for one half-year on half the amount of new loans provided in the budget estimate for 1915–1916, while the estimate of interest on agricultural loans has been based on the average of the preceding three years' actuals.

Expenditure.

71. The interest at 5½ *per cent.* which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at the disposal of the latter for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year. No interest is, however, charged to the Local Government on loans to co-operative credit societies so long as the loans to the societies are free of interest.

*16. General Administration. 13-22

† *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1913–1914.			
Commissioners	·03	..	..	..	..	..
Salary of the Governor	1·20	1·17	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20
Staff and household of the Governor	·65	·66	·79	·74	·99	·93
Expenditure from contract allowance	·94	1·19	1·19	·94	·78	59
Tour expenses	21	·04	03	·03	·55	·55
Executive Council	1·95	2·16	2·13	2·14	2·22	2·19
Legislative Council	·12	·17	·19	·20	·20	·19
Civil Secretariats	5·00	5 49	5 76	5·61	6·38	6·24
Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments	1 82	1·96	1·90	1·86	1·87	1·88
Civil Offices of Account and Audit	1·08	1·10	1·08	1 14	1·16	1·16
Royal Visit—Delhi Coronation Durbar	5·12	·05	..	..	..	..
Total	18·19	13 99	14·27	13 86	15·35	14·93

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

71 72. To the head *Tour expenses* are debited the travelling expenses of His Excellency the Governor's personal staff, the charges in connection with the camp-equipment of His Excellency and the cost of special trains for His Excellency's own use and haulage of his saloon carriages. The remaining minor heads indicate the nature of the expenditure debited to them.

73. The actuals for 1911–1912 under *Commissioners* represent the leave allowances paid to the Superintendent of the Pega Commissioner's office, Burma, who resided on the Nilgiris during leave. The charge has under the rules to be finally borne by the revenues of the Madras Government.

74. The decrease in the accounts for 1912–1913 under the head *Salary of the Governor* is due to annuity fund deductions from the salary of Sir Murray Hammick when he was Governor of Madras.

73-74 75. The variations in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under the heads *Staff and household of the Governor*, *Expenditure from contract allowances* and *Tour expenses* are due mainly to a change in the classification and in the scale of expenditure under these heads introduced with effect from the 1st April 1914.

76 76. Under *Legislative Council* the chief item is the travelling allowance of non-official members of the Council.

75-76 77. Under *Civil Secretariats*, the increase in 1912–1913 was caused by the payment of leave allowances, revision of establishment, the employment of two Deputy Secretaries throughout the year and of a special officer in the Chief Secretariat, telegrams despatched in connection with the elections to the Legislative Council and the transfer with effect from the 1st April 1912 to the respective departments of charges on account of the supply of electric current previously debited to the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. The increase in the actuals for 1913–1914 is accounted for mainly by the appointment of officers on special duty in the Local and Municipal Secretariat, the payment of leave allowances to officers on leave in the Chief and Revenue Secretariats, the appointment of an Assistant Secretary to Government and by the installation of an inter-communicating telephone system for the Secretariats.

78. The appointment of a new Judicial Secretary and of an additional Under Secretary, the deputation of officers on special duty in the Chief, Revenue and Local and Municipal Secretariats and the reorganization of the establishment of the latter Secretariat have mainly contributed to increased expenditure as shown in the revised estimate for 1914–1915. On the other hand, the increase was partly counter-balanced by the abolition of the two temporary appointments of Deputy Secretary on the creation of the new post of Judicial Secretary.

77-78 The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes provision on account of officers of the Indian Civil Service on special duty in the Chief, Revenue and Local and Municipal Secretariats.

80 79. Under *Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments*, the actuals for 1912–1913 include the payment of leave allowances to two Members of the Board of Revenue and the charges under a new item relating to the maintenance of electric installations.

69-70 80. *Civil offices of Account and Audit.*—Since 1913–1914 the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the Accountant-General's office has been drawing a smaller rate of salary than the incumbents of previous years; while, on the other hand in the course of the same year, the scale and pay of the establishment of the Examiner were revised resulting in additional expenditure. The figures from 1913–1914 onwards under this minor head have been affected in consequence of these changes.

Reference to pages in the Civil Budget Estimates, 14–15

XVI-A. & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

* *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	·20	·15	·19	·19	·18	·19
Court-fees realised in cash	·25	·24	·28	·25	·35	·29
General fees, fines and forfeitures..	8·33	9·77	9·99	10·30	10·28	10·49
Pleadership examination fees ..	·05	·06	·11	·10	·11	·12
Miscellaneous fees and fines ..	·17	·17	·15	·14	·15	·15
Miscellaneous	·22	·25	·23	·25	·23	·23
Total ..	9·22	10·64	10·95	11·23	11·30	11·47

* This head is not open to discussion.

† *Expenditure.*

31-00

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
High Court	8·21	9·82	9·48	10·34	10·76	10·91
Law Officers	2·42	2·71	2·60	2·42	2·39	2·56
Administrator-General	—·03	·14	·22	·25	·25	·25
Presidency Magistrate's Court ..	·75	·69	·77	·73	·71	·69
Civil and Sessions Courts ..	33·52	35·81	37·03	37·22	38·69	39·10
Court of Small Causes	1·00	1·04	1·04	1·04	1·05	1·08
Criminal Courts	15·83	16·15	17·19	16·93	27·70	28·57
Pleadership Examination charges ..	·09	·05	·05	·06	·05	·06
Refunds	1·10	1·20	1·40	1·22	1·38	1·33
Total ..	62·19	66·61	69·68	70·21	82·98	84·56

‡ Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

Remarks.

14-15

81. The revenue depends mainly on the receipts under the minor head *General fees, fines and forfeitures*, which is liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fines inflicted. The increase in the figures from 1912–1913 onwards is due to larger realizations under translation and printing fees and magisterial fines.

Prior to the 12th July 1912, the appointment of Administrator-General and Official Trustee was remunerated solely by fees, unless the fees did not amount in the aggregate to Rs. 1,200 per mensem, in which case the difference subject to a limit of Rs. 300 a month was made good by Government. It was subsequently decided, with the Secretary of State's approval, to make the Administrator-General and Official Trustee a full-time salaried officer of Government. In consequence of this change, the commission, fees, etc., levied by the Administrator-General and Official Trustee are, with effect from the 12th July 1912, credited to general revenues and the salaries of the officer and the establishment and the connected contingent expenditure are borne by Government. The figures from 1912–1913 onwards under the minor head *General fees, fines and forfeitures* accordingly take credit for the receipts from this source.

14

82. The figures from 1913–1914 onwards under the minor head *Pleadership Examination fees* include a new item, "Fees for examining High Court Apprentices," which has been transferred to this head from the minor head *Miscellaneous fees and fines.*

15

Expenditure.

81-98 83. The total figures under this major head include expenditure on account of grain compensation allowance as shown below :—

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Grain compensation allowance ..	1·85	2·37	2·25	2·47	2·53	2·40

81-84 84. *High Court.*—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and the officers and establishments of the High Court, and the connected contingent expenditure. Two additional temporary Judges were appointed in the beginning of 1912 to clear off the arrears in the High Court. The figures from 1912–1913 onwards include a full year's charges on account of these two additional Judges and their establishments. The estimates for 1914–1915 provide for two more temporary Judges in the High Court and their establishments. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is chiefly due to enhanced expenditure on account of printing and translation work executed on behalf of suitors which is covered by receipts credited *per contra*. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 provides for the continuance throughout next year of all the temporary puisne Judges and for the appointment in the High Court of an Official Referee and his establishment.

84-85 85. *Law Officers.*—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, and the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mufassal, as well as the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases Increased expenditure on fees to pleaders in criminal cases incurred in 1912–1913 accounts for the rise in the actuals for that year. Large expenditure on fees to pleaders in civil cases has contributed to the increase in subsequent years.

81 86. *Administrator-General.*—The increase under this head since 1912–1913 is due to the conversion of the appointment of Administrator-General and Official Trustee into that of a full-time salaried officer of Government with effect from the 12th July 1912, referred to in paragraph 81 *ante*. The figures from 1913–1914 include a full year's charges on account of the officer and his establishment with reference to this change.

87-90 87. *Civil and Sessions Courts.*—To this minor head are debited the charges in connection with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, the establishments of the Government Agents in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, and process-serving and copyist establishments.

The increase in 1912–1913 is due to the appointment of an officer on special duty to enquire into the adequacy of the existing judiciary outside the city of Madras, and into the possibility of redistributing jurisdictions of mufassal courts, the opening of additional temporary Sub-Courts and Munsifs' Courts, the incurring of a full year's charge on account of the regrading of the District Munsifs sanctioned about the middle of the previous year, and enhanced expenditure under process-serving establishment and grain compensation allowance.

The increase in 1913–1914 is due chiefly to enhanced expenditure under District and Sessions Judges on account of the payment of absentee and acting allowances, opening of additional temporary Sub-Courts and Munsifs' Courts and to increased expenditure under process-serving establishments.

87-88 The budget for 1914–1915 provided for the continuance throughout the year of sixteen temporary Sub-Courts at Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Guntūr (two courts), Rajahmundry, Ramnād, Sivaganga, Masulipatam, Chingleput, Palghat, Trichinopoly, Nellore, North Malabar, Tanjore, Coimbatore and South Arcot, and of

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate, 1915–16.

fifteen Munsifs' Courts at Tiruppūr, Gōdāvari, Rāmnād, Berhampur, Chingleput, Nellore, Guntūr, Trichinopoly (two courts), Bezwada, Penukonda, Peddāpuram, Tinnevelly, Madura and Periyakulam.

The increase in the revised as compared with the budget estimate for the current year under this minor head is partly due to additional temporary Courts which have been sanctioned in the course of the year, there being at present sixteen temporary Sub-Courts and twenty-five temporary District Munsifs' Courts, enhanced expenditure on process-serving and copyist establishments and on absentee and acting allowances drawn by District and Sessions Judges and their establishments. The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides for the continuance throughout the year of all the existing temporary Sub-Courts and District Munsifs' Courts and for the deputation of two Indian Civil Service officers to undergo legal training. It also contains enhanced provision for process-serving and copyists' establishments in 1915–1916. 87–88 87–88 88–90

88. *Criminal Courts.*—Under this minor head, the variations in the figures follow the corresponding alterations under the minor head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration*, a portion of which is transferred to this head. 91–97

The accounts for 1912–1913 included the following additional charges:—

(*a*) the cost of additional Sub-Magistrates and their establishments for two additional taluks formed in Ganjām;

(*b*) the cost of the revision of pay of Sub-Magistrates with effect from the beginning of 1912–1913;

(*c*) a portion of the cost of the revision of Sub-Magistrates' establishments which was introduced in July 1912 along with the scheme for the reorganization of taluk establishments of which it forms part.

The figures from 1913–1914 contain a full year's charges on account of the foregoing schemes.

The large variations in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 are due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 7 according to which a larger proportion of the charges accruing under the head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* is now transferred to 19-A. Courts of Law.

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

15

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Jails	·05	·06	·07	·06	·08	·06
Jail manufactures	4·59	5·43	5·38	5·44	5·92	5·44
Total ..	4·64	5·49	5·45	5·50	6·00	5·50

Expenditure.

98–104

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Jails	10·12	10·40	10·82	11·51	11·07	11·89
Jail manufactures	3·95	3·50	4·17	4·00	4·55	4·20
Total ..	14·07	13·90	14·99	15·51	15·62	16·09

Revenue.

15- 89. The main source of receipts under the head LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS is the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jails and supplied to public departments.

90. *Jail manufactures.*—The low actuals for 1911–1913 were due to lack of orders from the consuming departments of Government and to the employment of a smaller number of convicts on manufactures.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate for the year is due to larger orders from the Police and Military Departments.

Expenditure.

98-104 91. Under this head are shown (*a*) the expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (*b*) the charges for the maintenance of convicts, and (*c*) the cost of the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (*b*) and (*c*) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on the demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains and outbreaks of epidemic diseases in jails also affect the charges for the maintenance of prisoners.

99-100 92. *Jails.*—The figures from 1912–1913 onwards include charges for (i) the staff of the Cannanore jail which has been raised to the status of a first-class central jail, and (ii) the minimum pay of warders attached to sub-jails which has been raised to Rs. 7 per mensem with effect from the 1st November 1912.

101 The increase in the figures from 1913–1914 is mainly due to enhanced expenditure under "Dietary charges" and is also partly due to the several reforms introduced in jail administration in the course of that year in regard to the diet and clothing of prisoners, the education of long-term convicts, increased gratuities to convict officers, increased rates of road batta and free issue of clothing to released prisoners.

99 & 101 The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is due partly to reduced expenditure under "Dietary Charges" and partly to the fact that the cost of railway warrants issued by Police officers for moving prisoners, which was hitherto shown under this head is with effect from the current year debited finally to the head 20. POLICE.

101-102 The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains enhanced provision on account of dietary charges and stores. Provision is also included for (i) an additional warder establishment for the special jail for habituals in Salem; and (ii) the revision of the pay of the low-paid jail establishments.

104 93. *Jail manufactures.*—The estimates have, as usual, been framed with reference to the actuals of previous years, the actuals in the current year as far as known and the probabilities of demands for jail manufactures next year.

XVII. & 20. Police.

15-16 *Revenue.*

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons	·38	·44	·33	·30	·40	·47
Presidency Police	·61	·66	·67	·65	·69	·57
Fees, fines and forfeitures	3·64	3·65	3·69	3·71	3·71	3·74
Superannuation receipts	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02
Miscellaneous	·29	·23	·17	·14	·18	·16
Total ..	4·75	5·00	4·88	4·82	4·91	4·96

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

101–129

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Presidency Police	5·64	5·52	5·71	6·03	6·73	6·52
Superintendence	1·88	1·99	2·13	2·00	2·13	2·15
District Executive Force	70·86	74·07	76·43	80·01	79·37	81·52
Village Police	·77	·87	·86	·85	15·32	15·65
Criminal Investigation Department	1·47	1·51	1·52	1·51	1·53	1·53
Railway Police	1·46	1·61	1·59	1·62	1·61	1·60
Cattle Pounds	2·50	2·53	2·52	2·56	2·53	2·57
Refunds	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Miscellaneous	..	·06	1·71	·62	1·71	·71
Total ..	84·59	88·17	92·48	95·21	109·94	112·26

Revenue.

15–16

94. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (*a*) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, (*b*) the recovery of the cost of police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (*c*) fees levied under the Hackney Carriage Act and the Motor-vehicles Act.

Expenditure

104–129

95. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police department and includes the cost of the schemes of police re-organization introduced on the recommendation of the Police Commission. In 1913–1914 a commencement was made in the reclamation of criminal tribes and gangs chiefly by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act. Charges relating to the establishment and maintenance of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners are recorded under the minor head *Miscellaneous*.

96. The total cost of the scheme of police re-organization, as finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1909, amounted to 20·39 after deducting the share of the cost of the Railway Police to be borne by Railway Companies, or to about 37·00 inclusive of the concomitant charges under "Allowances," "Supplies and Services" and "Contingencies" on account of the additional establishments. The several constituent items of the re-organization were—

(*a*) Revision of the superior grades,

(*b*) Establishment of a Provincial Training school at Vellore.

(*c*) Formation of the Criminal Investigation department,

(*d*) Re-organization of the City Police.

(*e*) Increase of the minimum pay of the constabulary to Rs. 9 in the Presidency town and to Rs. 8 in the mufassal (including the grant of first, second and third increments to constables of three, ten and seventeen years' approved service, respectively, and of local allowances in special localities).

(*f*) Improvement in the pay of Inspectors.

(*g*) Revision of the pay of head constables.

(*h*) Re-organization of the Railway Police.

(*i*) Strengthening of the armed reserves including the creation of the grade of Sergeant.

(*j*) Creation of the new grade of Deputy Superintendent.

(*k*) Creation of the grade of Sub-Inspector.

(*l*) Establishment of training schools for constables and sub-inspectors.

(*m*) Reallocation of the District Police.

Schemes (a) to (i) and (k) have already been completed. Scheme (j) is almost in full operation and scheme (m) is being introduced gradually. As regards (l), there will ultimately be four training schools for constables at Vellore, Vizianagram, Coimbatore and Anantapur. The schools at Vellore and Vizianagram were opened on 1st April 1908 and 1st May 1909, respectively, and that at Coimbatore in 1912–1913. The school for sub-inspectors has been established in the old Police Training school at Vellore.

97. The total figures under the major head include charges on account of grain compensation allowance, as shown below :—

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Grain compensation allowance	2·40	4·56	4·36	4·57	4·43	4·36

The accounts for 1911–1912 under this major head include 1·68 on account of the grant of the Royal bonus of half a month's pay to all Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem notified in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

105–108 98. The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year under the minor head *Presidency Police* occurs mainly under pay of
108 police force and is due to failure to recruit up to the sanctioned strength. The budget for the ensuing year provides for better recruitment and includes a sum of ·39
106 on account of the renting of accommodation for the head constables and constables who have not yet been provided with Government quarters.

109–110 99. *Superintendence.*—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors-General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head. The lower figures in the accounts for 1911–1912 were due to the absence of the permanent Inspector-General on leave. The accounts for 1913–1914 include a
119 special expenditure of ·09 on account of the leave allowances drawn in Madras by an officer of the Burma military police. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget for 1915–1916 include charges on account of an additional post of Deputy Inspector-General which has been sanctioned temporarily.

111–117 100. *District Executive Force.*—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments, the cost of the District Police force, the provincial training school at Vellore and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head. The expenditure under this head represents over 70 per cent. of the expenditure under the whole major head.

The enlistment of additional constables, promotions made in the grades of inspectors and sub-inspectors, acting allowances paid to constables acting as head constables, grant of grain compensation allowance throughout the year in several districts at enhanced rates, more travelling, the grant to head constables of full travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations, the adjustment of the cost of railway warrants issued in the closing months within the year instead of in the succeeding year, the strict enforcement of the rule regarding maintenance of horses by sub-inspectors, the re-organization of the armed reserves and the opening of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, were among the chief causes which contributed to the increase in the actuals for 1912–1913.

101. The increase in 1913–1914 was due mainly to better recruitment, more travelling, and larger expenditure on clothing and uniform including packing and carriage charges.

The budget for 1914–1915 provided for the full sanctioned strength required under the reorganization of inspectors, sergeants, sub-inspectors, head constables and
112–13 constables of the District Police force, less probable savings representing the cost of so much of the force as is not likely to be recruited in 1914–1915. The decrease in

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is due to short recruitment owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining men of the required stamp. The budget for next year contemplates better recruitment and besides including a special allotment of 61 for the renting of accommodation for the subordinate police not provided with Government quarters in the mufassal, it contains enhanced provision under salaries of officers, owing to the restrictions on the grant of leave, and under travelling allowance. 117

102. The expenditure in connection with police talaiyaris appears under the minor head *Village Police*. The large variations appearing under the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for next year under this head are due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 7 under which charges on account of Revenue talayaris are now debited to 20. Police. 117

103. The charges of the *Criminal Investigation Department* are shown under the fifth minor head. The finger-print establishment, which previously formed part of the Inspector-General's establishment, and was shown under the minor head *Superintendence*, has been transferred to this branch which is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the Railway Police. The enhanced rates of pay given to inspectors and the strengthening of the establishment of the department have contributed to increased expenditure under this head. 118-119

104. The minor head *Railway Police* includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways and of his office establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the railways concerned in proportion to mileage. Seven-tenths of the aggregate cost is recoverable from the railways, the recovery being shown in deduction of the charges. 119-120

105. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of cattle-pounds in the mufassal, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Presidency Police*. 120

106. *Miscellaneous.*—A large portion of the expenditure in 1913-1914 and in the revised estimate for the current year under this new minor head relates to non-recurring expenditure in connection with the establishment of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners with a view to weaning them from criminal habits and converting them into useful citizens. A considerable proportion of these charges is for the establishment of settlements, and is thus non-recurring, and the increase in the revised estimate for the current year is largely due to grants of this description. The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides mainly for recurring charges. 120-121

21. Ports and Pilotage.

Expenditure. 139-140

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.			
Marine establishments	·21	·41	·46	·36	·37	·45

107. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

108. The increase since 1912-1913 is due to a change introduced in the interests of economy in that year in the system of supply of paper purchased from Indian Mills, viz., the obtaining of such paper through the Agents for Government consignments, Calcutta and Madras *by sea* instead of through the local agents of the firms supplying the paper. As a result of this change, the freight charges incurred on this account are debited to this head. 140

XIX. & 22. Education.

14-17

Revenue.

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Fees—Government Colleges—General	93	93	1·21	1·20	1·27	1·31
Fees—Government Colleges—Professional	·95	1·16	1·08	1·07	1·15	1·15
Fees—Schools—General	·30	·32	·32	·33	·34	·34
Fees—Schools—Special	·14	·15	·14	·15	·15	·16
Miscellaneous	·91	·35	·36	·24	·26	·25
Total ..	3·23	2·96	3·11	2·99	3·20	3·21

146–147

Expenditure.

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
University	·23	6·16	3·04	1·98	·98	·86
Direction	·77	1·11	1·16	·95	1·01	·82
Inspection	7·40	7·88	8·62	8·94	8·45	8·65
Government Colleges—General ..	3·19	3·64	3·73	3·77	3·86	3·94
Government Colleges—Professional	2·34	2·25	2·42	2·85	2·59	2·77
Government Schools—General ..	2·79	11·12	15·24	19·70	19·62	21·20
Government Schools—Special ..	4·25	6·26	7·86	9·68	8·38	6·32
Grants-in-aid	29·68	25·85	32·97	29·28	32·56	29·11
Scholarships	·88	1·03	1·20	1·49	1·35	1·41
Miscellaneous	3·12	·20	·23	·52	·23	·30
Refunds	·01	·03	·02	·01	·02	·01
Lump grants	..	..	..	1·25	·30	·30
Total ..	45·67	65·53	79·51	79·42	79·38	77·69

109. The receipts and charges on account of industrial development, which were shown under the heads XXI and 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS prior to the 1st January 1911, were exhibited from that date under the heads XIX and 22. EDUCATION. From the 15th April 1914, they are retransferred to the heads XXI and 26. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS, the Secretary of State having sanctioned the creation of a separate department under the control of a Director of Industries.

16 & 201–204

Contributions to district boards and municipalities for expenditure on elementary education which were previously classified under the minor head "Miscellaneous" are since 1912–1913 exhibited under the minor head "Government Schools—General" in accordance with the requirements of financial rules.

Revenue.

16-17

110. *Fees—Government Colleges—General and Professional.*—The higher figures from 1912–1913 onwards are due to an increase in the strength of the Government Arts Colleges and of the Law College.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

111. *Miscellaneous.*—As already stated, the figures for the years 1910–1911 to 1913–1914 under this minor head include receipts relating to industrial development. Larger receipts in 1911–1912 were due to the crediting under this head of the second instalment of the purchase money and the balance of the value of stock paid by the Rewah Darbar on account of the chrome tannery at Sembium sold to them. 17

Expenditure.

112. The expenditure under this major head represents the cost incurred by Government directly on education, including establishments maintained in Government colleges and schools, the staff for the inspection and supervision of all recognized institutions, grants-in-aid to educational institutions under the management of private bodies, and subsidies to district boards and municipalities for educational purposes. The cost of the construction of school buildings by Government directly or through the agency of local bodies, and all charges incurred by the Public Works Department on educational institutions as well as other indirect charges, such as pensions to officers of the department and stationery supplied to Government institutions, are not shown here, but under the heads of account to which such charges are debitable. 130—147

113. The figures presented under most of the minor heads dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs have been affected by the grants received from Imperial funds. These recurring and non-recurring grants may be summarised as follows :—

Object.	Amount.		Minor heads under which expenditure is classified.
	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	
(1) In 1910–1911 for various special objects such as furniture, apparatus, buildings, etc.	6·57	..	(i) *Government Colleges—General and Professional.* (ii) *Grants-in-aid.* (iii) 45. *Civil Works—Civil.*
(2) In 1912–1913 for expansion of education ..	..	3·25	(i) *Inspection.* (ii) *Government Schools—General and Special.* (iii) *Grants-in-aid.* (iv) *Scholarships* (v) 26-*Bm. Scientific, etc., Departments.*
(2) In 1912–1913 for grants to aided secondary schools.	..	·80	*Grants-in-aid.*
(4) In 1912–1913 for hostels	4·50	..	*Grants-in-aid* and 45. *Civil Works.*
(5) In 1912–1913 for the Madras University ..	4·00	·65	*University.*
(6) In 1912–1913 for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the domiciled community in the City of Madras.	..	·30	*Grants-in-aid.*
(7) In 1912–1913 for various special objects ..	49·00	..	(i) *University.* (ii) *Government Schools—General—Subsidies to local bodies.*
		..	(iii) *Government Schools—Special.*
			(iv) *Grants-in-aid.*
..			(v) 26-*Bm. Scientific, etc., Departments.*
.. ..	..	.	(vi) 45. *Civil Works—Civil.* (vii) 45. *Civil Works—Public Works Department.*

Object	Amount. Non-recurring.	Amount. Recurring.	Minor heads under which expenditure is classified.
(8) In 1913–1914 for expansion and improvement of education.	..	6·89	(i) *Government Schools—General.* (ii) *Government Schools—Special.* (iii) *Grants-in-aid.* (iv) *Scholarships.* (v) *26-Bm. Scientific, etc., Departments.*
(9) In 1914–1915 for expansion and improvement of education.	..	1·25	(i) *Government Schools—General.*
(10) In 1914–1915 for the improvement of Muhammadan education.	..	·30	(ii) *Grants-in-aid.*
	64·07	18·35	

114. *Item* (1).—This non-recurring grant of 6·57 was fully utilized in the years 1911–1912 and 1912–1913.

115. *Item* (2).—Out of the annual recurring grant of 50 for the promotion of popular education announced at the Delhi Coronation Darbar, the portion assigned to this Presidency was 8·25 to be distributed approximately as follows:—

(*a*) Extension and improvement of elementary education for boys	6·78
(*b*) Education of girls	·87
(*c*) Hostels	96
(*d*) Technical and industrial education	·12
(*e*) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians	·52
Total ..	8·25

This recurring grant of 8·25 is being fully utilized since 1912–1913. The outlay on items (*c*) and (*e*) appears under the minor head GRANTS-IN-AID, while that on item (*d*) is with effect from the 15th April 1914 shown under the head "26.-Bm. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS—GRANTS-IN-AID." In utilizing the remainder of the grant of 8·25, the main objects of expenditure have been as follows:—

147

901-924

(i) increase in the rates of stipends to elementary teachers under training and training extra batches of teachers,

(ii) increase in the pay of teachers in elementary schools,

(iii) opening of additional elementary schools and placing on a more permanent footing a number of the ephemeral teacher-manager schools, and

(iv) increase in the subordinate inspecting agency.

116. *Item* (7).—The non-recurring grant of 49·00 is to be devoted approximately for the following purposes:—

(1) Colleges and secondary schools and training institutions ..	5·00
(2) Elementary schools	17·00
(3) Educational hygiene, gymnasia, playgrounds, swimming baths, gardens, reading-rooms, common rooms, etc.	6·00
(4) Manual training	1·50
(5) Girls' schools, technical and special schools	6·00
(6) European education	5·50
(7) University	3·00
(8) Hostels	4·00
Total ..	49·00

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

The expenditure from this grant in the three years 1913–1914 to 1915–1916 appears under the heads 22-EDUCATION, 26.-SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS, 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL and 45 CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT as follows :—

	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
22. EDUCATION	4·78	4·72	6·76	1·19
26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS	..	..	..	·40
45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL	10·25	8·34	4·58	..
45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	·80	3·25	3·15	1·48
Total ..	15·83	16·31	14·49	3·07

117. *Item* (8).—The recurring grant of 6·80 is intended for expenditure approximately as follows :—

(i) Elementary education	3·50
(ii) Girls' education	·87
(iii) Colleges and training institutions	·30
(iv) Secondary education	1·35
(v) Technical and special education	·09
(vi) Manual training	·12
(vii) European education	·57
Total ..	6·80

This recurring grant is being fully spent since 1913–1914. The bulk of the expenditure appears under the heads "Government Schools—General—Subsidies to local bodies" and "Grants-in-aid," the main objects being the opening of new elementary schools, and the improvement of existing schools by the payment of increased teaching grants, enhanced rates of capitation grants for girls and pupils belonging to the backward classes, capitation allowances on account of pupils in the four lower standards in all elementary schools under public management irrespective of their grade, and by improvement in the salaries of the staffs of local board and municipal schools. 139 147

118. *Item* (9).—The Government of India have left to the discretion of the Government the distribution of this recurring grant of 1·25. Of this sum, 1·22 is shown both in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under the head Government Schools–General–Payment in support of local board and municipal schools and 03 under Grants-in-aid—Stipendiary grants in Training schools for masters. 139 147

119. *University.*—This minor head includes expenditure on account of—

(*a*) grants for the development of University work in the direction of the realisation of the idea of a teaching University; 140

(*b*) travelling expenses of Fellows proceeding on the inspection of colleges and other duties immediately connected with University business; and

(*c*) special schemes, such as University building and equipment and University lectures.

The details of the figures from 1912–1913 onwards under this minor head are as shown below :—

Item.	Actuals, 1912–1913.	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Budget, 1914–1915.	Revised, 1914–1915	Budget, 1915–1916.
I.—From Imperial revenues.					
(i) Recurring grants ...	·65	·65	·65	·65	·65
(ii) Non-recurring grants ...	4·00	2·00	1·00	...	...
II.—From Provincial funds.					
(iii) Towards the construction of a University library.	1·24	·02	...	...	...
(iv) Towards the cost of publishing a Tamil lexicon ...	·06	·17	·125	·125	...
(v) Travelling allowance to Fellows	·20	·20	·20	·20	·20
(vi) Maintenance of Johnston of Carnsalloch scholarship	·005	·005	·005	·005	·005
Total ...	6·15	3·04	1·98	·98	·86

Item I (ii).—Out of the non-recurring grant of 4·00 paid to the University in 1912–1913, a sum of 2·00 has been set apart for expenditure on the proposed university library building, 1·50 on the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries and ·50 for the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian economics

Besides this special grant of 4·00, the Government of India have sanctioned a further non-recurring grant of 3·00 for expenditure on the construction of the new university library building. Out of this grant of 3·00 which is included in the total non-recurring grant of 42·00—*vide* item (7) in paragraph 116 *ante*—a sum of 2·00 was paid in 1913–1914, and the balance, viz., 1·00, was provided in the budget estimate for 1914–1915. It is not, however, proposed to pay this sum to the University either in the current or in the coming year; the amount is not required for expenditure in these years.

182 120. *Direction.*—The figures from 1912–1913 to 1914–1915 include the expenditure on account of the Special Deputy Director appointed for two years from July 1912 to enable the Director of Public Instruction to devote his full attention to the drawing up and carrying out of schemes connected with the improvement and extension of elementary education.

183–184 121. *Inspection.*—Pending the settlement of the question of permanently increasing the inspecting agency, sanction has been accorded provisionally to the employment of 49 additional temporary sub-assistant inspectors of schools urgently required to meet the exigencies created by the expansion of elementary education that has already taken place. The actuals of 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 include ·40 and ·93 respectively for this purpose, while about 1·96 is provided in the figures for 1914–1915 and 1915–1916.

The figures from 1913–1914 include expenditure on account of (*a*) the raising of the pay of clerks in the offices of the assistant and sub-assistant inspectors of schools from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, and (*b*) an additional Inspector of Schools and his establishment. One-third of the cost of the latter item is debited to this Presidency, the remaining two-thirds being debited to the revenues of Coorg and Bangalore.

The provision for the Superintendent of Industrial Education which was since the 1st January 1911 shown under this head is from the 15th April 1914 being 204 exhibited under 26-Em Scientific, etc., Departments—Miscellaneous, the designation of the appointment being changed to "Director of Industries."

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is due to anticipated savings under *Salaries.*

122. *Government Colleges—General.*—The accounts for 1912–1913 include special expenditure on purchase of books and maps, furniture and apparatus, etc., while the

Reference to pages in the Civil Budget Estimate.

figures for 1914–1915 contain provision for the purchase of apparatus for physical science classes in the Government College, Kumbakonam. 134–134

With effect from the 1st July 1914, a separate college for women, which will for the present be on a temporary footing, has been opened in the Madras city and the charges on this account are provided for in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

A sum of ·15 representing payment to local bodies in support of municipal colleges which was exhibited in the budget for 1914–1915 under the minor head "Government Schools—General" is shown under this minor head both in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

123. *Government Colleges—Professional.*—The accounts for 1913–1914 include a special item of expenditure for the purchase of the apparatus and machinery required for the teaching of higher electrical engineering in the College of Engineering. 129–130 137

The budget estimate for 1914–1915 contained an allotment of ·30 for the opening of a Teachers' College in the Northern Circars. It is, however, not likely that this scheme will be brought into operation during the year 1915–1916; and no provision has accordingly been made in the budget estimate. 138

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains provision for the reorganisation of the staff of the Law College, Madras, which is still under consideration, and for the appointment of a professor of Electrical Engineering and his assistant in the College of Engineering. 134

124. *Government Schools—General.*—As already stated, subsidies to local boards and municipalities towards expenditure on the maintenance of elementary schools which were previously shown under the minor head "*Miscellaneous*" are since 1912–1913 being exhibited under this minor head, viz., "*Government Schools—General.*" 139–142

The details of the figures under this minor head since 1912–1913 are as shown below:—

—	Accounts, 1912–1913.	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
(*a*) Government Schools, proper (Secondary and Elementary for boys and for girls)	2·90	3·34	3·81	3·55	3·96
(*b*) Payments in support of local board and municipal schools—mainly elementary	8·22	14·90	15·89	16·07	17·24
Total ..	11·12	18·24	19·70	19·62	21·20

125. *Item (a)—Government Schools, proper.*—The figures from 1913–1914 include increased expenditure on account of capitation allowance to teachers in girls' schools. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget for that year occurs mainly under *salaries*. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains a full year's provision for Instructors in manual and physical training, and for extending the work in domestic science in connection with European schools. 140 141

126. *Item (b)—Payments in support of local board and municipal schools.*—It is under this sub-head and under the minor head "*Grants-in-aid*" that the heaviest expenditure in connection with the expansion of elementary education occurs. The policy pursued is to open new schools in both urban and rural areas working through the agencies of the local bodies concerned, as well as to secure the improvement of existing schools by the employment of additional teaching establishments, by the offer of larger salaries and enhanced capitation allowances and by increased facilities for training.

The following statement shows the details of the charges under this sub-head.

	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Recurring.				
Elementary	12·04	14·54	14·25	15·94
Secondary, etc., ...	1·16	1·35	1·19	1·30
Total ..	13·20	15·89	15·44	17·24
Non-recurring.				
Elementary	·95	..	·34	..
Secondary, etc., ...	·75	..	·29	..
Total ..	1·70	..	·63	..
Grand Total ..	14·90	15·89	16·07	17·24

127. *Recurring charges.*—The subsidies to local bodies for the maintenance of schools (elementary and secondary), which amounted to 2·18 in 1910–1911 and 3·16 in 1911–1912 rose to 13·20 in 1913–1914 which was further raised to 15·89 in the budget estimate for 1914–1916. This figure includes (*a*) ·16 for payment in support of municipal colleges, and (*b*) ·10 for the opening of college classes attached to one of the secondary schools in the Ceded districts.

185 The expenditure on account of item (*a*) is being shown under the minor head "Government Colleges—General" both in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and in the budget estimate for 1915–1916. In regard to (*b*), the expenditure is not likely to be incurred before the close of the year 1915–1916 as the question of the location of the college has not yet been settled. Excluding the above two special items, the budget for 1914–1915 is 15·63. Adding to this figure a sum of 1·22 which will be 130 utilized under this head from the recurring Imperial grant of 1·25 entered in lump in the budget for 1914–1915—*vide* paragraph 118 *ante*, the total sum available in the current year for payment of subsidies to local bodies for elementary and secondary 180 schools was 16·85. This sum could not be utilized in full, in view of the fact that in the case of the new schools and additional teaching establishments in existing schools which were sanctioned during the year, the payments made to local bodies represented charges for only a portion of the year.

Besides repeating the sum of 16·85 referred to above, the budget estimate for 1915–1916, *viz.*, 17·24 includes a provision of ·39 lakh entered on the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1915 for improving the pay of Pandits in Municipal and Board Secondary Schools (·09), for starting new elementary schools for girls (·20) and for night schools for poor boys in rural tracts (·10).

The great increase of expenditure since 1910–1911 is met partly from the Imperial recurring grants of 8·25, 6·80 and 1·25 already referred to and partly from Provincial revenues proper, from which source a progressively increasing contribution of 2·00 *per annum* is being set apart since 1912–1913 for meeting recurring liabilities on education under this and other minor heads. The Provincial increment of 2·00 for the coming year will not be available under this head, as it is fully provided for under the minor head "Grants-in-aid" as explained in paragraph 180 *infra*.

The number of new elementary schools opened with the aid of special grants in 1911–1912, 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 is 626, 1,764 and 30, respectively. Subsidies for opening 541 new schools have been sanctioned in the current year.

128. *Non-recurring charges.*—The sum of ·63 shown in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 for the payment of subsidies to local bodies is made up of ·35 for equipment of schools and ·28 for the provision of playgrounds for educational institutions.

Although the expenditure on account of subsidies for the construction of school buildings is not shown under this head, it may be mentioned here that the expenditure for the purpose appearing under the head 45. Civil Works—Civil has been as follows:—

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

1911–1912 (Accounts)	..	..	..	..	..	1·25
1912–1913 („)		..	..	..	..	6·56
1913–1914 („)	..	..	..	..	..	15·83
1914–1915 (Budget)	..	..	..	..	..	2·39
1914–1915 (Revised)	..	..	..	..	..	4·66
1915–1916 (Budget)	..	..	..	..	..	·05

129. *Government Schools—Special.*—The charges on account of Industrial Education, viz., Technical Institute, and Weaving, Dyeing and Leather Experts, which were exhibited under this minor head from the 1st January 1911 are, as already stated, being shown under the head 26. Bm. Scientific, etc., Departments—Miscellaneous from the 15th April 1914. 143-145 201-204

The increase in the figures from 1912–1913 occurs mainly under Training schools and is due to the payment of a higher rate of stipends and to the training of extra batches of students in order to provide for the large number of teachers required for the expansion of elementary education. The rates of stipends paid to elementary and secondary teachers and would-be teachers including Hindu and Muhammadan schoolmistresses under training have been raised by Rs. 2 a month in order to offer greater inducement to undergo training.

The figures from 1913–1914 include charges on account of the reorganisation of higher elementary and secondary training schools for masters. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes provision for the permanent retention of six lower elementary training schools which have been on a temporary basis since the introduction of the scheme for the reorganisation of Training schools for masters and for a revised scale of pay for the teachers in those six schools.

For women, besides the training sections attached to the Government girls' schools at Rajahmundry and Karantattangudi (Tanjore), and the industrial classes in the training schools for women, a Government secondary girls' school with a training section was opened in Triplicane in March 1913, to which has been transferred the widows' home which was opened in 1913–1914 in connection with the Presidency Training school for Mistresses. A secondary school for girls to which it is proposed ultimately to attach a hostel has also been opened at Vizagapatam. This school, although it is not definitely organized at present as a training school, will attempt to raise female education in the Northern Circars to a higher stage with the object of securing more female teachers in those districts where they are not at present forthcoming.

130. *Grants-in-aid.*—The figures under this head are swelled by expenditure from Imperial grants, both recurring and non-recurring, and Provincial revenues proper. The several items comprised in this minor head may be classified as follows:— 147

	Actuals, 1911–1912.	Actuals, 1912–1913.	Actuals 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
A.—Recurring.						
(1) Teaching grants, colleges ...	·65	·78	·82	·90	·88	·90
(2) Teaching grants, secondary schools	1·93	2·91	2·92	3·23	3·02	3·00
(3) Teaching grants, elementary schools	11·11	11·92	13·41	13·52	16·58	15·55
(4) Teaching grants, schools, special	·74	·71	·80	·76	·89	·91
(5) Teaching grants, industrial schools	·09	·31	·30	...	...	..
(6) Stipendiary grants in aided training schools	·43	·58	·62	·83	·84	·92
(7) European schools ...	2·16	2·50	3·50	3·56	3·50	3·55
Total ...	17·11	19·71	22·37	22·99	25·71	24·93

	Actuals, 1912–1913.	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Actuals, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
B.—Special.						
(8) Building grants ...	·62	1·29	1·85	·73	1·23	1·09
(9) Subsidy to aided training schools	...	·07	·11	...	...	...
(10) Grants for furniture, apparatus, etc.	2·36	3·24	5·29	2·07	1·31	1·07
(11) Hostels	...	·59	2·72	2·96	1·06	1·46
(12) European schools (building and special grants)	·59	·95	·92	·62	1·65	·65
(13) Play-grounds for Educational institutions in the mufassal.	...	...	...	...	·70	...
Total ...	3·57	6·14	10·60	6·38	6·85	4·16
Grand Total ...	20·68	25·85	32·97	29·28	32·50	29·11

201–204 *Item* (5) *Industrial schools.*—Grants to Industrial schools which were exhibited under this minor head from the 1st January 1911 are, as already stated, being shown under the head 26. Bm. Scientific, etc., Departments—Miscellaneous from the 15th April 1914.

The increase in the figures under *Recurring* is due mainly to recurring Imperial grants given by the Government of India from 1912–1913 onwards.

Item (3) *Teaching grants, elementary schools.*—Against a total demand of 14·44 in 1913–1914, only 13·41 was paid in that year. In view, however, of the desirability of paying in full the teaching grants to elementary schools, the balance, *viz.*, 1·03 was disbursed in the current year. This payment is accordingly shown in the revised estimate for 1914–1915. Excluding this amount which represents the payment due in 1913–1914, it is proposed to disburse in 1914–1915 a sum of 15·65 which is also repeated in the budget for 1915–1916. The budget for the coming year (15·55) exceeds that for the current year (13·52) by 2·03 thereby absorbing the progressively increasing annual provincial contribution of 2·00 due in 1915–1916 for meeting recurring liabilities on education.

Item (11) *Hostels.*—A provision of ·96 was originally entered in the budget for 1915–1916. The Finance Committee recommended an additional provision of 1·00. The provision of ·96 originally entered has, however, been since reduced by ·50 so that the total provision now stands at 1·46. It may be possible to raise this in the course of the year.

147 131. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the figures under this head since 1912–
139 1913 is, as already stated, due to the transfer to the minor head *Government Schools—General*, in accordance with the provisions of the financial codes, of the charges on account of subsidies to local bodies for the opening and maintenance of elementary schools.

The budget estimate for 1914–1915 contained, with reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1914, allotments of ·20 for the compilation of a Telugu dictionary and of ·10 for the compilation of a Malayalam dictionary. These allotments will not, however, be utilized in the current year as it is considered that further experience of the working of the arrangements for the compilation of the Tamil lexicon now in progress is desirable before steps are taken for the preparation of the Telugu and Malayalam dictionaries.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a provision of ·10 for the scheme for improving the system of acquiring manuscripts in private hands for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

200 132. *Lump grants.*—The sum of 1·25 which was entered by the Government of India in the budget estimate for 1914–15 in March 1914 has been distributed

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

both in the revised estimate for 1914–15 and in the budget estimate for 1915–16 between the heads *Government Schools—General* (1·22) and *Grants-in-aid* (·03)—*vide* paragraph 118 *ante*. 180

The lump allotments of ·30 entered in the revised estimate for the current year and in the budget for the coming year represent the expenditure from the Imperial recurring assignment of ·30 for the improvement of Muhammadan education.

133. The budget estimate for 1914–1915, viz., 79·42, includes (1) 4·72 out of the non-recurring Imperial grant of 49·00 given by the Government of India in 1912–1913 and (2) 1·87 for special objects recommended by the Finance Committee of January 1914. Excluding these special items, the budget for the current year is 72·83.

The budget figure of 77·69 for 1915–1916 includes 1·19 out of the non-recurring Imperial grant of 49·00. Deducting this amount, the budget for the coming year will be 76·50 which is 3·67 in excess of the current year's budget figure (72·83) after excluding special items. This excess includes the progressively increasing contribution from Provincial funds proper of 2·00 *per annum* for the improvement and expansion of education.

XX. & 24 Medical.

Revenue. 17–18

—	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914			
Medical School and College fees ..	·42	·40	·42	·40	·49	·49
Hospital receipts	·34	·33	·35	·33	·39	·39
Lunatic Asylum receipts	·20	·21	·22	·21	·21	·21
Contributions	·20	·48	·79	·21	·21	·20
Miscellaneous	·11	·12	·14	·12	·25	·16
Total ..	1·27	1·54	1·92	1·27	1·55	1·45

Expenditure. 148–173

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912	1912–1913	1913–1914.			
Medical establishment ..	4·92	5·06	4·84	5·01	4·46	4 48
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	6·06	6·82	9·96	8·02	8·12	7 43
Sanitation and vaccination ..	1·80	2·50	3·94	5·96	5·13	2·88
Grants for medical purposes	1·06	1·38	1·24	1·11	1·24	1·28
Medical Schools and College..	2·65	2·93	2·90	3·04	3·06	2·97
Lunatic Asylums	1·48	1·56	1 67	1·70	1·71	1·78
Chemical Examiner	·26	·26	·30	·32	·29	·27
Refunds	·02	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Total ..	18·27	20·52	24·86	25·17	24 99	21·10

Revenue.

134. The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under the minor head *Medical School and College Fees* as compared with the budget for 1914–1915 and with previous years' actuals is due to the revised rates of fees levied for the L.M. & S., and M.B. & B.S. courses at the Medical College, Madras. 17

135. The minor head *Lunatic Asylum receipts* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of non-pauper lunatics and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in lunatic asylums. 17

18 186. Under the minor head *Contributions* the annual payment of ·20 by the Madras Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city is shown. The actuals for 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 include contributions of ·28 and ·59 respectively from the Indian Research Fund placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for anti-malarial projects. The budget and revised estimates for 1914–1915 take credit for the recovery of a sum of ·01 from the same fund towards the cost of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in 1913–1914 and 1914–1915 deputed in connection with the investigation of *kala azar*.

18 187. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute and the sale-proceeds of calves are credited to the minor head *Miscellaneous*. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes a special credit from the Indian Research fund towards the expenditure on stegomyia survey of the ports of Madras, Negapatam and Tuticorin, debited to Provincial funds in the accounts for 1913–1914 under the head 24. MEDICAL.

Expenditure.

146–147 188. *Medical establishment.*—The increase in the accounts for 1912–1913 is due to the grant of privilege leave to the Surgeon-General and to his deputation to Europe for one month in addition to the period of leave to study the latest examples of hospital construction and equipment, and to promotions of Indian Medical Service officers. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is mainly due to savings in the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers transferred to military duty in connection with the war. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 has been framed on the assumption that commissioned medical officers absent on field service will continue to be absent throughout that year.

148–153 189. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—The expenditure in 1912–1913 included charges on account of electric lights and fans transferred from 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT to departmental heads from the 1st April 1912, and for the increased supply of hospital necessaries, instruments and chemicals and for indented European stores in the General Hospital. The payment in 1913–1914 of a special contribution of 2·19 to the Edward VII Memorial fund for the establishment and maintenance of a Tuberculosis Institute, and of larger grants than in the previous year to medical institutions maintained by local and private bodies, mainly account for the high actuals of that year.

The budget estimate for 1914–1915 is expected to be exceeded mainly under the following items:—

151–153 (*a*) diet of patients in the General, Maternity and Leper hospitals and contingencies of the first two hospitals,

152–153 (*b*) salaries of medical officers in the General Hospital and cost of medicines and other hospital necessaries for that institution; and

153 (*c*) contributions to local fund and municipal hospitals and dispensaries.

The excess due to these causes is almost counterbalanced by the transfer to the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL, as required by financial code rules, of about three-fourths of the grant of ·89 entered in the budget for hospitals for women and children and by savings anticipated in the allotment for house surgeons and house physicians as the full complement of the staff will not be employed throughout the year.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 does not provide for any grant to hospitals for women and children and contemplates smaller outlay on diet of patients in most of the hospitals at the Presidency town.

154–162 190. *Sanitation and vaccination.*—The expenditure shown under this minor head relates mainly to the staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, the Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments, the Vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, and the Malaria Board newly constituted in the year 1911–1912.

159 The increase in the actuals for 1912–1913 as compared with the preceding year is due mainly to the expansion of the work of the Malaria Board and to the payment of a grant of ·28 to the Chingleput District Board for anti-malarial operations in that district, while the actuals for 1913–1914 include a further grant of ·59 given by the

Indian Research Fund to the Chingleput District Board for anti-malarial operations and a Provincial grant of ·12 to the Koraput District Board and 1·00 to the Madras Corporation for a similar purpose.

In addition to the special grants of 3 to the Madras Corporation and ·20 to the Koraput District Board for anti-malarial operations, which were provided for in the budget for 1914–1915, the revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes (*a*) charges on account of the Town Planning Expert and the Special Officer for the investigation of malaria in the Presidency, (*b*) the grant of ·03 to the Malabar District Board for combating malaria in the Wynaad and (*c*) privilege leave allowances of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, for none of which was provision made in the budget. On the other hand, a decrease is anticipated under "General Branch" and "Sanitary Branch" owing to recall to military duty in the latter part of the year of one of the two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and under "Vaccine section" of the King Institute due to larger savings than were taken credit for in the budget.

The budget for 1915–1916 includes provision for the employment of 10 Health officers in select municipal towns.

141. *Grants for medical purposes.*—Charges incurred on preventive measures in connection with bubonic plague and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor are exhibited under this head.

Provincial funds meet the salary of the Director of the Pasteur Institute and the grade pay of the Assistant Director. The former is an officer of the Indian Medical Service, while the latter appointment is tenable either by a Military or a Civil Assistant Surgeon. The allowance of the Assistant Director and the cost of the subordinate staff are met from Provincial funds in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the institute. In addition to the charges on account of the Director and Assistant Director, the Government make an annual contribution of Rs. 3,500 from Provincial funds to supplement the grant of Rs. 3,500 from Imperial funds.

The actuals for 1912–1913 included expenditure in connection with the investigation of *kala azar* and larger outlay on plague preventive measures than in the previous year.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 represents mainly the annual grant of ·12 lakh to the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's fund, for which provision was not included in the budget for that year.

142. *Medical Schools and College.*—To the years 1911–1912 and 1912–1913, there was increased expenditure on account of instruments and chemicals required at the Medical College. Larger outlay under *salaries* due to changes in the *personnel* of the college staff also contributed to the increase in the latter year.

The decrease in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 is mainly due to savings anticipated by the transfer to military duty of Indian Medical Service officers attached to the Medical College.

143. *Lunatic asylums.*—The increase in the figures under this minor head from year to year is mainly explained by the steady growth in the population of the Madras Lunatic Asylum and the high prices for articles of diet.

144. *Chemical Examiner.*—The budget estimate for 1914–1915 provided for seven months' salary of a probationary Chemical Examiner but the revised estimate shows a decrease owing to the probationer having acted for the permanent incumbent while on leave and having then drawn the minimum rate of pay of Chemical Examiner. The budget for 1915–1916 does not contemplate the appointment of a probationary officer as in 1914–1915.

25. Political.

* *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Political Agents	1·03	·95	·89	·94	·87	·88

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here. This head is not open to discussion.

145. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments and also a moiety of the cost of the Consul at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipend Pay offices, Kurnool and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pudukkōttai and Sāndūr is recovered together with pensionary contribution from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in abatement of charges.

146. The figures for 1911–1912 include the cost of a motor-boat purchased for the Resident. In consequence of the death in May 1912 of the last Rani of Tanjore, Her Highness Mahasri Jijamba Bhai Saheba, the establishment of the Government Agent, Tanjore, was considerably reduced with effect from the 1st December 1912, the palace being handed over to the Public Works Department. This accounts for
172 the fall in expenditure since 1913–1914. Another reason which has contributed to decreased charges in the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for next year is the reduction in the emoluments drawn by the present incumbent of the post of His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry a moiety of which is debited to this head.

XXI-A. & 26-A. Agriculture.

19 *Revenue.*

	Accounts.*			Budget* estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised* estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Agriculture receipts	·75	·73	·85	·89	1·01	1·02
Veterinary receipts	·17	·17	·16	·17	·17	·18
Total ..	·92	·90	1·01	1·06	1·18	1·20

174-196 *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.*			Budget* estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised* estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Agriculture	3·87	4·81	5·18	5·82	5·96	6·64
Veterinary charges	1·41	1·72	1·69	2·34	2·19	2·65
Co-operative Credit	·78	·92	1·08	1·22	1·38	1·44
Total ..	6·06	7·45	8·95	9·38	9·53	10·73

(* Formerly shown under the heads XXI. & 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.)

147. A change has been made in the classification of the receipts and charges which have hitherto been recorded under the single major head Scientific and other minor departments. In consequence of the fact that some of the existing minor heads under this major head have grown obsolete and that the arrangement of the minor heads has become exceedingly cumbrous, it has been decided, on the analogy of the classification which has been adopted in the case of the heads "XVI and 19. Law and Justice," each of which is sub-divided into "A. Courts of Law" and "B. Jails," to split up the heads "XXI and 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments," into "XXI-A. and 26-A. Agriculture" and "XXI-B. and 26-B. Scientific and miscellaneous departments." This revised classification, possesses *inter alia* the important advantage of showing separately under one head and making readily available the total expenditure upon Agriculture.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

148. *Agricultural receipts* include mainly sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm at Coimbatore and at the district farms, and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural Department. The figures also include the receipts under *Botanical and other public gardens* representing the sale-proceeds of seeds, plants, fruit and grass at the Government gardens in the Nilgiris and at the Old College Park, Madras, which under the revised classification merges in this minor head. The estimates for the current and ensuing years provide for larger receipts than in past years. 48

149. The head *Veterinary receipts* consists mainly of the fees for the treatment of horses and cattle at Veterinary hospitals and it includes also Bacteriological examination fees under the revised classification. 18

Expenditure. 175–199

150. *Agriculture.*—Under the revised classification referred to in paragraph 147 the charges under this minor head will include the expenditure hitherto shown under *Agriculture, Botanical and other public gardens* and *Public exhibitions and fairs*. The Agricultural department now comprises the following principal officers:—(*a*) a Director of Agriculture, (*b*) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (*c*) an Agricultural Chemist, (*d*) Economic and Lecturing Botanists, (*e*) a Sugarcane Expert, (*f*) three Deputy Directors of Agriculture, and two assistants for the northern and southern circles, (*g*) a Planting Expert, (*h*) a Mycologist and (*i*) an Entomologist. The appointments of Sugarcane Expert, and the Entomologist have been sanctioned for five years. The appointment of the Planting Expert was originally sanctioned for five years, and the period having expired in April 1914, it has been sanctioned for a second term of five years by the Secretary of State. Fixed annual contributions towards the cost of the Planting Expert are obtained from the Mysore and Cochin Durbars, the Administration of Coorg and from the United Planters' Association of Southern India. The department of Agriculture is under the immediate control of the Director, who, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board of Revenue, regulates the work of the several agricultural experts and deals with all matters relating to agriculture proper, including agricultural education. 176–184

Towards the end of 1911–1912 the Government of India sanctioned a special non-recurring assignment of 3·50 for expenditure in 1912–1913 and succeeding years on agriculture and allied objects other than purchase of quinine. The expenditure incurred from this grant is shown below:— 184

	Grant given by the Government of India.	Expenditure to the end of 1914–1915.	Balance to be spent in future years.
(1) Opening of a sugarcane breeding station	2·50	1·38	1·12
(2) Minor Veterinary, Forest and Agricultural objects	1·00	1·00	*Nil.*
Total	3·50	2·38	1·12

The expenditure of the special grant for the sugarcane breeding station is to be spread over a period of five years from 1912–1913. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 under this minor head provides for an expenditure of ·46 under this item. 179–184

The expenditure from Imperial grants and the appointment of the Entomologist contributed to the high actuals of 1912–1913. The increase in 1913–1914 is chiefly due to the opening of an agricultural station at Anakapalle, and of a second sugarcane crushing station and to special expenditure incurred on indigo experiments, the purchase of instruments and apparatus required for the agricultural department, and a grant to the Madras Corporation of ·15 made with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee towards improvements in the arrangements for the custody of animals in the People's Park, Madras. 16

The decrease in the estimates for 1914–1915 due to the absence of special expenditure, has been partly counterbalanced by the increased provision made for a full year's charges on account of the Lecturing Botanist and the third Deputy Director of Agriculture and their staff who were appointed in the previous year.

181–182 The budget for next year provides for the development of the department, the chief items of increase being experimental farms and cultivation and Deputy Directors of Agriculture. With a sphere of activity extending over one-half of the Presidency it has been found impossible for a Deputy Director at present to give the scientific experts the assistance they need, to acquire a detailed knowledge of the agriculture of his division, to keep in touch with local revenue officers or to foster
181 the growth of agricultural co-operative societies. Provision has accordingly been made for the appointment in 1915–1916 of two more Deputy Directors to cope with pressing district needs and for the appointment of a third officer who is required to take charge of cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the Presidency. This last-mentioned post is to be created with reference to the report presented by Mr. Sampson and to the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Coimbatore in December 1913 advocating the adoption of systematic measures for the improvement of the draught and milking properties of cattle and the assignment to dairying of a prominent place in the programme of the Agricultural department.

185–186 151. Under the revised classification *Veterinary charges* include the expenditure hitherto shown under the minor head of this name and under *Bacteriology*. The former item comprises charges on account of the Veterinary College, Veterinary Assistants, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and cattle and pony-breeding operations, as well as the amount debitable to Provincial funds on account of the office establishment of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department and on account of the house-rent allowance of the Principal of the Veterinary College and of the Superintendent. The salary and exchange compensation allowance of both the Superintendent and the Principal, who are on the cadre of
185–186 the Civil Veterinary department, as well as the local allowance of the Principal, were hitherto borne by Imperial, but with effect from the current year, the charges have been provincialised, a corresponding assignment having been sanctioned in favour of Provincial revenues. The scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the reorganisation of the Veterinary department contemplates the establishment of veterinary hospitals at eighty-two selected stations in the Presidency and the formation of a Provincial Veterinary service, which will consist ultimately of three Deputy Superintendents, fifteen Veterinary Inspectors, and one hundred and thirty-two Veterinary Assistants. By this means it is hoped that veterinary aid will be available to the agricultural population both at hospitals and also in their villages. The scheme can, however, be brought into operation only gradually as the staff is trained at the local Veterinary College. In December 1913, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the opening of trial dispensaries in hired buildings which if successful, should, given time and funds, be developed into hospitals with permanent buildings. These dispensaries are expected not only to extend the area for which veterinary aid is available but also to serve as a test of the localities wherein more ambitious institutions may advantageously be provided in future. In 1912–1913 charges for six additional Veterinary Assistants and four additional Veterinary Inspectors and a full year's expenditure on account of the Deputy Superintendent appointed in the previous year were incurred. The increase in the revised as compared with the budget
185–189 estimate for the current year under this minor head excluding *Bacteriology* is due mainly to the provincialisation of the salary of the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department already referred to. The budget for the ensuing year provides for the normal growth of the department.

189 152. The charges relating to the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy are shown under the head *Bacteriology*, the expenditure on the vaccine section of the Institute being debited to the head 24. Medical—*Sanitation and Vaccination*. The budget estimate for 1914–1915 included a special allotment of ·33 for the purchase of apparatus required for the Institute. As however the stores are not likely to be received in the current year the budget for 1915–1916 repeats that provision.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate. 186

153. The progressive increase under the head *Co-operative Credit* is due to the appointment of additional staff to keep pace with the development of the co-operative movement in the Presidency.

From September 1914, three additional Deputy Collectors have been posted for training under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of whom one will ultimately be posted as Assistant Registrar in charge of a new fourth group formed chiefly out of the Ceded Districts, while a second will be employed on developing co-operative work on the Nilgiris and on the West Coast; and the third will be available for special work or to fill leave vacancies. The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides for the progressive development of the department.

XXI-B. & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

*Revenue.**

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Cinchona plantations	3·43	2·46	3·28	3·00	5·09	4·67
Emigration fees	·14	·09	·05	·05	·03	·05
Inland labour transport fees ..	·01	·02	·02	·03	·02	·01
Examination fees	1·77	1·87	1·91	1·87	1·90	1·92
Fees for inspection of boilers ..	·25	·26	·30	·28	·30	·32
Miscellaneous	·11	·09	·16	·28	·88	·96
Total ..	5·50	4·79	5·72	5·52	8·22	7·93

*Expenditure.**

	Accounts.			Budget estimate 1914–1915	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914			
Archæological department	·48	·49	·42	·42	·39	·43
Provincial Museums	·38	·38	·45	·45	·50	·48
Imperial Institute	..	..	..	·01	·01	·01
Steam-boiler inspection establishment	·26	·24	·22	·24	·27	·25
Donations to scientific societies ..	·02	·06	·03	·03	·03	·03
Cinchona plantations	3·58	7·02	4·72	1·99	2·98	2·35
Emigration	·15	·15	·13	·15	·10	·10
Inland Labour Transport	..	..	..	·01	·01	·01
Inspector of Factories	·11	·19	·21	·21	·20	·22
Registration of railway traffic ..	·09	·10	·09	·09	·10	·10
Provincial statistics	·18	·20	·23	·24	·23	·21
Examinations	1·25	1·56	1·36	1·42	1·65	1·50
Registrar of Joint stock companies.	..	..	..	..	·09	·09
Miscellaneous	·75	·51	·06	2·80	3·21	5·52
Refunds	·04	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Total ..	7·30	11·21	8·23	8·07	9·78	11·34

* Formerly shown under the heads XXI. & 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Revenue.

15-16 16 154. Under *Cinchona plantations* appear the sale-proceeds of febrifuge, quinine bark, seeds, plant and jalap whether obtained from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris or (in the case of quinine) manufactured from purchased cinchona bark. The demand from Burma for quinine in 1911–1912 was larger than in previous years and increased supplies had also to be made to the Bombay and Madras Medical Stores. This, and the higher rate charged from the beginning of 1911–1912 for quinine supplied in small quantities, contributed to the high actuals of 1911–1912. The drop in the demand from other provinces in 1912–1913 caused a decrease in that year. It was followed by a higher realization of revenue in the following year due to the increased rates charged on the supplies made to the Medical Stores of 19 Madras and Bombay and more demands from other provinces. The large increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget estimate for the current year is due to the rise in the price of Howard's quinine, to higher rates for other supplies of quinine and to larger issues to the Bombay Medical Stores. The budget for next year has been fixed with reference to the demand expected in 1915–1916.

16 155. *Emigration fees* represent the fees levied on emigrants to the British colonies. In consequence of the prohibition of indentured emigration to Natal, emigration to that Colony has ceased from the 1st July 1911. Fees realized from emigrants to Fiji and Trinidad, however, swelled the receipts in 1911–1912.

19 156. The receipts under *Inland Labour Transport fees* comprise fees for licenses from contractors, recruiters and local agents and fees for registering emigrants in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godâvari, Guntûr and Kistna under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act.

16 157. Under *Examination fees* are credited the fees levied from candidates appearing for the various Government examinations, reward examinations in the vernaculars and also the examinations held from March 1911 under the new scheme for the award of Secondary School leaving certificates. The smaller fees realized for Technical and Secondary School leaving certificate examinations in 1911–1913 account for the fall in receipts in that year.

19 158. *Fees for inspection of boilers.*—These fees are levied in accordance with the rules made under the Madras Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1893. The rise in the receipts is due to an increase in the number of boilers inspected.

20 159. The principal items comprised in the receipts under the minor head *Miscellaneous* from 1911–1912 onwards have been receipts from the Fishery department and the Marine Aquarium. With the creation of a separate department of Industries under a separate Director sanctioned at the beginning of the current year receipts accruing in this department are now shown under this minor head with effect from the 15th April 1914. The budget estimate for 1914–1915 included a sum of ·07 being the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in industrial schools and the weaving department, and made provision for larger receipts from the experimental fishery station which is being worked in all branches as an industrial concern.

20 160. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is due to fishery rentals in the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers which were not taken credit for in the budget and to the recent decision to credit the registration fees of Joint Stock Companies to this head instead of to X. Registration as hitherto. Larger receipts in the Fishery department are expected to be realized in 1915–1916.

Expenditure.

190-208 190-193 161. The figures for 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 under the minor head *Archæological Department* include charges on account of the temporary additional Superintendent appointed in August 1911. There was a further increase in 1912–1913 due to the addition to the staff of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy which was sanctioned with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1912.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

Mr. Rea, the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, retired from service in October 1913 and the appointment of additional Superintendent has ceased to exist from that date. This cause affects the expenditure since 1913–1914.

162. The charges in connection with the Government Central Museum, the Connemara Public Library and the Marine Aquarium at Madras are shown under the minor head *Provincial Museums*. The increase in expenditure since 1913–1914 is due to larger expenditure on furniture, fittings, books, etc. required for the Library and the higher rates of municipal assessment imposed in 1914–1915 by the Corporation of Madras. 192–194

163. The minor head *Donations to Scientific Societies* comprises the grant of ·01 usually made to the Madras Fine Arts Society towards the expenses of the annual exhibition held by it, and the subvention of ·015 made to the funds of the Madras Literary Society in consequence of the vacation by the society of the space it formerly occupied in the Connemara Public Library. The accounts for 1912–1913 include a special grant of ·03 to the Bombay Natural History Society with reference to their offer to supply the Madras Museum with duplicate specimens of the mammals of the Madras Presidency. 193

164. The charges of the Government Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head *Cinchona Plantations*. The bulk of the charges under this head relate to purchase of cinchona bark the expenditure on which amounted to 2·21 in 1911–1912, 5·42 in 1912–1913 and 3·47 in 1913–1914. These allotments include expenditure out of Imperial grants amounting to 3·00 in 1912–1913 and 50 in 1913–1914 made towards the maintenance by this Government of a reserve of five years' stock of quinine. 195

The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is due to a special allotment of ·90 sanctioned in addition to the budget grant (·80) for the purchase of bark. The budget for next year provides a sum of 1·00 for this purpose.

165. *Emigration.*—The decrease in the charges under this head in 1913–1914 is due to the smaller emoluments drawn since January 1914, by the present incumbent of the post of His Majesty's consul at Pondicherry a moiety of whose charges is debited to this head. This cause affects also the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for next year. 196–197

166. Under *Inspector of Factories* were formerly recorded the fees paid to the *ex-officio* Medical Inspectors who were also Inspectors or Joint Inspectors of Factories and whose duties were to ensure that the requirements of the Indian Factories Act were complied with. With reference to the recommendations of the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908, the Government, with the Secretary of State's sanction, appointed in July 1912 a whole-time Inspector of Factories for this Presidency with the necessary establishment. This accounts for the increase in expenditure since 1912–1913. 197

167. *Provincial statistics.*—The charges on account of establishments employed in districts for the preparation of statistics relating to road-traffic and inland trade are debited to this head. 198–199

168. The charges under the minor head *Examinations* appertain to the technical examinations and the special tests and other departmental examinations. The figures from 1911–1912 include the compensation payable to the University of Madras for the loss of income occasioned to that body by the substitution of the new examination for the award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the Matriculation examination. The figures from 1912–1913 onwards contain full provision on account of this new scheme. 199–200

The increase in the actuals for 1912–1913 and in the revised estimates as compared with the budget for the current year, is mainly due to larger payment of fees to examiners representing arrears of previous years.

169. *Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.*—It has been decided to record under this new minor head with effect from 1914–1915 the expenditure which was hitherto debited to 12. Registration on account of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies 207

201 and connected charges. This change of classification accounts for the *nil* entry in previous years under this head.

201-206 170. *Miscellaneous.*—The smaller expenditure during the period from 1911–1912 to 1913–1914 is due to the charges relating to industrial development having been transferred from 1st January 1911 to the major head 22. EDUCATION as explained in paragraph 109 *ante*. The expenditure recorded under this minor head during the three years mentioned above appertains only to the Fishery Department. With the creation of a separate Department of Industries under a separate Director and the appointment of Inspector of Industrial Schools sanctioned at the beginning of the current year, the charges relating to this department including those for the weaving, dyeing and leather exports and grants-in-aid and scholarships to industrial schools have been re-transferred to this minor head from the major head 22. EDUCATION, from the 15th April 1914, as also a small amount of charges relating to establishment in the Pumping and Boring department hitherto shown under "45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT."

The Department of Fisheries continues to be managed by Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., the Honorary Director. The Director is assisted by a Pisciculturist Expert in matters relating to the inland waters of the Presidency, experiments on the culture of fresh-water fish and practical pisciculture, and by a Marine Assistant in connection with the development of marine fisheries including the pearl and chank fisheries.

The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for 1914–1915 is mainly due to expenditure on miscellaneous industrial experiments which has been partly counterbalanced by savings owing to a portion of the expenditure relating to Director of Industries, the Madura Technical Institute, the Dyeing and Leather Exports, etc., incurred up to 15th April 1914 having been debited to "22. EDUCATION."

203-206 The large increase in the budget estimate for next year is partly due to the enhanced provisions made for the development of the work of the Fishery Department and of the Department of Industries including the establishment of a Bureau of Industrial Information, larger grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools including an allotment for a new Mechanical Engineering School which it has been decided to open at Cocanada, and mainly to special allotments made in 1915–1916 for the conduct of experiments in the manufacture of lime-bricks, oil extraction, etc.

206 171. *Refunds.*—The increase in 1911–1912 was due to refunds of fees to certain candidates who were not admitted to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and Medical Entrance examinations.

XXII. & 29. Superannuations.

* *Revenue.*

20

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
REVENUE	·88	·94	·95	·93	1·02	1·03

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

207 * *Expenditure.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
EXPENDITURE	25 98	27 67	31 24	32·04	34 71	35·13

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the Financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

172. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government lent to foreign service for employment under the Court of Wards, municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and landholders. Contributions of officers lent to Railways which were formerly credited under *Imperial* are since 1912-1913 being credited under *Provincial*. 10

The revised estimate for 1914-1915 has been framed with reference to the latest available actuals and the budget estimate for 1915-1916 is mainly based on the revised estimate.

Expenditure.

173. This head comprises charges for pensions, for gratuities and compassionate allowances and for the commuted value of pensions to Government servants. As a result of the power delegated in September 1912 by the Government of India to local Governments to sanction the commutation of pensions up to a maximum of one-fourth, commutations of pensions have increased since 1912-1913; and the concession is being more and more largely availed of by pensioners. This together with the normal expansion of the pension list accounts for the growth in the figures since 1912-1913. 207

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

* *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.			
Stationery receipts	·09	·07	·10	·07	·10	·10
Sales of gazettes and other publications	·56	·57	·58	·55	60	·59
Other press receipts	·39	·47	·65	·37	64	·54
Total ..	1·04	1·11	1·33	·99	1 34	1·23

* *Expenditure.* 208-214

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.			
Stationery office at the Presidency ..	·67	·79	·62	·67	·98	·69
Stationery purchased in the country ..	·13	·13	·16	·09	·15	·13
Government Presses	4·96	7 94	5·44	5·34	5·49	5·53
Printing at Private Presses ..	·33	·43	·28	·32	·35	·32
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	9·45	8·14	9·37	8·67	8·67	9·25
Refunds	·01	..	·01	·003	·003	·003
Total ..	15·65	17·43	15·88	15·09	15·64	15·92

* Purely Imperial salary heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here

Revenue.

92 174. The receipts under the minor head *Other press receipts* include from 1910–1911 the earnings in jail presses which were previously included in the accounts under jail receipts. The receipts depend upon the work turned out for private parties and are fluctuating. The actuals for 1913–1914 and the revised estimate for 1914–1915 include the cost of type and other printing materials relating to the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac sold to the *Madras Times* and of unserviceable articles. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 under this head provides for the steady improvement disclosed by the normal figures in the preceding years.

Expenditure.

175. The chief items of expenditure debited to this head are charges on account of the Stationery office at Madras, of the Government Presses at Madras and Ootacamund and of the Collectorate and Jail presses, the cost of printing work performed for Government departments at private presses, and the cost of stationery supplied to departments of Government from the Stationery office at Madras. The charges incurred on the transmission of stationery and printed forms from head-quarter offices to subordinate offices are included in the minor head *Stationery purchased in the country.*

208 176. The increase in the accounts for 1912–1913 under *Stationery office at the Presidency* as compared with the previous year was due to charges on account of paper received from England on the indent of 1911. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes increased expenditure under "Carriage of Stationery" necessitated by the supplies of paper from Indian mills having had to be obtained, during the period from August to November, by rail direct instead of, as usual, by sea through the Agent for Government Consignments at Calcutta—*vide* paragraph 108 *ante.*

177. Under *Stationery purchased in the country* the despatch of stationery forms, etc., to new registration offices accounts for the increase in the year 1913–1914. From January 1914 books and forms for registration offices are supplied to District 208 Registrars direct by the Superintendent, Government Press, instead of from the Stationery office, and District Registrars then distribute the supplies to their subordinate offices. Under this system the cost of the carriage of registration books and forms incurred by the District Registrars is debited to this minor head, the expenses incurred by the Superintendent, Government Press, being shown under the minor head *Government Presses.* The estimates for 1914–1915 and 1915–1916 take this change into account.

209-213 178. *Government Presses.*—The accounts for 1911–1912 include charges relating to the Royal bonus and to additional plant for the Government Press obtained through the Director-General of Stores, and those for 1912–1913 contain the special item of 3, being the value of the materials of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras, purchased by Government. In 1913–1914 there was increased expenditure on the establishment employed in the Secretariat Press on daily rates, and on purchase and repair of plant at the Press. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 provide for enhanced outlay mainly on stores and plant.

214 179. Under the minor head *Printing at private presses*, the increase in the accounts for 1912–1913 was mainly under Law and Justice—Courts of Law. In 1914–1915 also additional expenditure is contemplated under the same head.

No provision has been made since 1913–1914 for the cost of printing the Madras Bulletin of Co-operation as the management of the journal has been handed over to the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society.

214 180. Under the minor head *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* the large decrease in the accounts for 1912–1913 was due to the Superintendent, Government Press, and the Registrar, High Court, not having taken delivery during the year of the supply of paper indented for by them for 1913–1914. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 have been framed with reference to past actuals.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

XXV. & 32. Miscellaneous.

* *Revenue.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers ..	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Unclaimed deposits	1·84	1·73	1·84	1·60	1·87	2·00
Treasure trove	·01	·01	·01	·01	..	·01
Sale of old stores and materials ..	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02
Fees for Government audits ..	·31	·36	·30	·29	·29	·30
Contributions	·74	·61	·66	·11	·11	·11
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	·21	·24	·23	·24	·23	·23
Pearl-fishery receipts	·32	·20	·16	·29	·52	·52
Miscellaneous	·23	·35	·13	·11	·13	·11
Sale of lands, houses, etc.	..	..	·31	..	·01	..
Total ..	3·29	3·47	3·67	2·68	3·19	3·32

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

† *Expenditure.*

214–219

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations	·08	·13	.. ..	..	..	..
Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, etc.	·03	·06	·04	·06	·04	·06
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles	..	·02	02	·02	·02	02
Subscriptions to periodicals ..	·47	·38	·33	·36	·36	36
Cost of books and publications ..	·08	·10	·11	·03	·08	08
Donations for charitable purposes ..	·48	1·25	·65	·06	·81	78
Charges on account of European vagrants	·02	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	·19	·23	23	·21	·23	·23
Petty establishments	·22	·21	·24	·23	·24	·24
Special commissions of enquiry ..	..	44	·01	..	·28	·09
Charges on account of pearl fishery	·15	·44	1·62	·35	·47	·49
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	·25	03	·03	·01	·01	·01
Rents, rates and taxes	·10	08	·13	·08	·07	·08
Contributions	1·59	1 50	1 72	3·06	2 20	2·21
Extraordinary items	·03	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	·10	·28	·00	·23	·06	26
Miscellaneous refunds	·01	·01	·01	01	·01	·01
Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor ..	·01	·01	·01	01	·01	·01
Total ..	3·74	5·15	5 22	5·35	4 80	4·91

† Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

22 181. The receipts recorded under the first minor head *Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers* represent a 5 *per cent.* charge recovered as rent from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the capital value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government. The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory.

23 182. The increase under the minor head *Miscellaneous* in 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 as compared with other years was due to a special adjustment of the difference between the treasury and the ledger balances under Loan accounts in certain districts. The sum of ·31 in the accounts for 1913–1914 under the last minor head *Sale of lands, houses, etc.*, represents a special item of receipt, viz., the sale-proceeds of the Technical Institute buildings at Madura.

23 183. The decrease in the estimates for 1914–1915 and 1915–1916 under the minor head *Contributions* is due to the decision referred to in paragraph 26 *ante* to relieve the Madras Corporation with effect from the 1st April 1914 of the annual contribution of ·50 formerly recovered from it.

22 184. Under *Pearl fishery receipts*, the increase in the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for the ensuing years is due to additional revenue expected from the Rāmnād chank fishery.

Expenditure.

214–219 185. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory.

186. *Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations.*—It was decided in 1913–1914 to debit this expenditure to the same head as the pay of the officers concerned. No entries accordingly appear against this head in the accounts for 1913–1914 and subsequent years.

214 187. *Annual stipends to holders of honorary titles.*—The annual pension of Rs. 100 payable on the 12th December of each year with effect from the 12th December 1911 to all present holders and future recipients of the titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-ulama is shown under this minor head.

215 188. The head *Donations for charitable purposes* comprises mainly the usual grants to orphanages and charitable institutions. The figures for 1912–1913 include a special expenditure of ·25 on account of the repatriation of a troupe of Indian performers who were stranded in Germany and a non-recurring grant of ·48 to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund. The figures from 1913–1914 include an annual allotment of ·09 made for expenditure by His Excellency the Governor on petty grants and charitable donations. The accounts for 1913–1914 include the disbursement to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, of the recurring grant of ·04 given by the Government of India from that year onwards for that institution. This recurring grant has since been increased to ·15 *per annum* with effect from 1914–1915. The budget for the ensuing year mainly follows the revised estimate.

218 189. Under the head *Special commissions of enquiry* the figure for 1912–1913 represents chiefly the expenditure incurred on the Forest Committee which was appointed in June 1912 to enquire into and report upon certain matters connected with the working of the forests and on account of the deputation of Mr. W. W. Phillips, I.C.S., for inquiry into the conduct of a District Munsif. The provisions in the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for next year under this head relate to the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Survey and Land Records departments with a view to consider the question of cheapening and curtailing the cadastral surveys carried out in the Presidency and of improving and simplifying the system of maintenance of land records.

217–218 190. *Charges on account of pearl-fishery.*—The accounts for 1912–1913 include a sum of ·32 being a portion of the cost of a motor-schooner which was purchased for pearl-fishery work. The balance of the cost of the vessel (·82) was paid in 1913–1914; this item and a special expenditure of ·60, being charges incurred in connection with the leasing of the Rāmnād chank fishery from the Raja for a period of

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

fifteen years, account for the rise in that year. The increase in expenditure since 1914–1915 is due to the maintenance of the new vessels and the conduct of pearl-fishery operations off Ramnad.

191. The head *Rents, rates and taxes* represents such charges incurred on that account as are not included under "Supplies and services" or "Contingencies" in the accounts of individual offices. 214

192. The minor head *Contributions* includes grants for general purposes to municipalities, such as grants to cover deficits. The actuals include grants to the extent of ·34 in 1911–1912, of ·25 in 1912–1913 and of ·13 in 1913–1914 in aid of municipalities for general purposes. In the budget estimate for 1914–1915 a provision of ·50 was entered for this purpose on the recommendations of the Finance Committee. This amount will, it is anticipated, be utilized. 215

The budget for next year includes a similar provision of ·50 with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee regarding the distribution of the unallotted provision made in the budget.

193. Under contributions to local funds the chief items are the usual annual grants to the district boards of the Nilgiris and of Koraput. The grant to the Nilgiri district board is made in consequence of the small income which it derives from general sources. This grant which formerly stood at ·99 was, with effect from 1st April 1911, reduced to ·97 in consequence of the transfer from the district board to the Ootacamund municipality of the duty of maintaining the roads within the municipal area. It was raised in 1913–1914 to 1·01 so as to provide for a larger contribution by the Nilgiri district board to the Lawley Hospital, Coonoor. The grant to Koraput is based upon the fact that the revenue of that district board, which was created on the 1st April 1905, falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it. A contribution of ·35 *per annum* has been recently sanctioned to the district boards of South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore as compensation for the resumption by Government of the fishery rentals hitherto credited to those local bodies. This affects the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for the ensuing year 216

194. A lump provision of 1·20 was entered under this minor head in the budget estimate for 1914–1915 representing the charge on Provincial revenues involved in the waiving of certain recoveries from local bodies, referred to in paragraph 26 *ante*.

The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year under the whole minor head contributions is mainly due to the fact that the actual expenditure incurred by Provincial funds with reference to the above lump provision has been recorded under the respective heads of account. 218

195. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.*—In 1911–1912 Collectors of districts were empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to an annual aggregate maximum of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head, the actual charges incurred being shown under this or other heads of account according to the purpose for which the grant is utilized. This accounts for the large variations under the minor head. 219

36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Reduction or avoidance of debt ..	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50

196. The entries under this head relate to the scheme introduced in 1907 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds. Under this scheme, Provincial funds are credited annually with a fixed sum of 2·50 subject to a maximum reserve of 25. After this limit has been reached, the annual assignment will cease until the credit balance is reduced by actual famine expenditure. The scheme does not contemplate the creation of any actual fund. The annual assignment is added to the resources of the Presidency by a contribution through the

Reference to page 18 the Civil budget Estimate.

head I. Land Revenue—Adjustments and is debited in the Provincial account against the head 35. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. An administrative or *pro formâ* account is maintained showing on its credit side the amount charged each year to Provincial under 35. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt and on the debit side the charges incurred for famine relief. When famine occurs, the expenditure on famine relief will be wholly Imperial up to the limit of the balance standing to the credit of the Local Government in the *pro formâ* account. Should the expenditure exceed this latter amount, the excess will be charged to Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. If, during a prolonged famine, the Provincial share of expenditure thus limited should be so great as to reduce the Provincial balance below one-half of the prescribed minimum of 20, the treatment of further famine expenditure will be a subject for special arrangement at the time.

197. The *pro formâ* account referred to above stands at present as follows:—

Credits		Rs.	Debits	£ Rs.
Opening balance	..		Expenditure on famine relief during 1907–1908 (actuals)..	171
Assignments during 1907–1908	..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1908–1909 (actuals)..	14,861
,, ,, 1908–1909	..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1909–1910 (actuals)..	48
,, ,, 1909–1910	..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1910–1911 (actuals)..	— 9
,, ,, 1910–1911	..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1911–1912 (actuals).	14,622
,, ,, 1911–1912	..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1912–1913 (actuals).	..
,, ,, 1912–1913	..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1913–1914 (actuals) ..	..
,, ,, 1913–1914	..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1914–1915 (budget estimate)	..
,, ,, 1914–1915	..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1915–1916 (budget) ..	..
,, ,, 1915–1916	..	2,50,000	Closing balance	22,20,287
Total	..	22,50,000	Total ..	22,50,000

The entry for 1911–1912 represents not only charges incurred in that year for manufacturing tools to replenish the stock of famine tools in the Public Works Stores but also charges incurred and debited in previous years under 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department and written back to the head 35. Famine Relief in that year.

24—36

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

Revenue.

—	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Direct receipts	2·63	2·74	2·65	2·65	3·65	2·62
Provincial share (one-half) ..	1·26	1·33	1·33	1·32	1·82	1·31
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	104·87	107·20	106·44	105·85	105·91	107·05
Provincial share (one-half) ..	52·44	53·60	53·22	52·93	52·90	53·52

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate. 220-221

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913	1913-1914			
Working expenses	22·24	20·51	23·78	22·35	25·25	21·10
Provincial share (one-half) ..	11·12	10·25	11·89	11·18	12·62	10·55
Interest on debt (Provincial share).	14·23	14·72	14·35	14·03	14·52	14·78

The minor head *Interest on Debt* is not open to discussion

198. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (*a*) Productive works, (*b*) Protective works and (*c*) Minor Works and Navigation.

199. *Productive works* are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, of which the first cost is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working are provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 49. IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue from these works is credited under XXIX. IRRIGATION —MAJOR WORKS and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS. To admit of an irrigation work being classed as Productive, the following conditions must be satisfied:— 24-26 220-221

(*a*) There must be good reason to believe that the revenue derived from it will, within ten years after the probable date of its completion, repay the annual interest calculated at 4 *per cent.* on the capital invested which includes (1) direct charges, (2) indirect charges such as the capitalized value of the revenue of the land taken up for works in the execution of the project and of leave allowances and pensions of the staff employed on construction and (3) all arrears of simple interest, if any, *i.e.*, balance of total interest over total net revenue.

(*b*) It must be such that clear capital and revenue accounts can be kept with respect to it.

(*c*) Its classification as a Productive work must be authorized by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State.

200. *Protective works* are those which, although not directly remunerative to the extent which would justify their inclusion in the class of Productive works, are calculated to diminish future expenditure on famine relief. The cost of the construction of Protective irrigation projects is paid out of the annual grants under famine-relief and insurance, and is chargeable to the major head 35. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of Productive works, classed under the heads XXIX and 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

201. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above and is sub-divided into—

(*a*) works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;

(*b*) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and

(*c*) agricultural works, consisting of the conservancy or training of the beds of rivers and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

202. The receipts from Major Irrigation works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts*.

203. The *Direct Receipts* are realized in the Public Works department and are derived from the following sources: (*a*) Sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (*b*) sale-proceeds of water supplied to 24-26

towns, (*c*) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (*d*) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantation, (*e*) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (*f*) receipts from navigation and (*g*) rent of buildings, etc.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget for the year is due mainly to special receipts from hire of punts and dredgers in the Gōdāvari Delta system.

204. The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major Productive and Protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained.

205. The slight fall in the figures for 1914–1915 is mainly due to the grant of remissions on account of floods in the Kistna river and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

220–221 *Expenditure.*

206. *Working expenses.*—The "working expenses" of each system are classified under the four sub-heads—(*a*) Extensions and improvements, (*b*) Maintenance and repairs, (*c*) Establishment charges and (*d*) Tools and plant.

The expenditure under (*a*) "Extensions and improvements" relates mainly to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,000, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries.

Sub-head (*b*) "Maintenance and repairs" relates to head works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drainages, and partakes of the nature of repairing and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock weirs and masonry works.

The charges on account of (*c*) "Establishment" consist of fixed percentages on expenditure and on direct and indirect receipts; and those relating to the maintenance and construction of floating plant are exhibited under the sub-head (*d*) Tools and plant.

207. The figures from 1912–1913 onwards are affected by the fact that in the case of some of the irrigation systems alterations have been made in the figures
221 relating to old maintenance charges which are deducted from this head and shown under the head 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

208. The increase in the actuals for 1913–1914 and in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the actuals of previous years is due to the execution of
220 special works in the Gōdāvari and Kistna delta systems and to repair of flood damages.

The decrease in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 is due to the absence of the special items of expenditure above referred to.

219 209. *Interest on debt.*—Interest on the irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1915–1916 is that incurred up to the end of 1914–1915 *plus* half the estimated outlay in 1915–1916.

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

21 *Revenue.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Civil officers	·12	·23	·24	·16	·20	·24
Public Works officers	2·05	2·09	2·29	2·15	2·05	2·15
Total ..	2·17	2·32	2·53	2·31	2·25	2·39

Reference to page of the Civil Budget Estimate. 214–219

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Civil officers	5·72	6·03	6·27	7 00	6·75	6·00
Public Works officers—						
Minor works, Revenue department	·72	·31	·48	·38	·32	·67
Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	·34	·28	·32	·75	·35	1·01
Works in charge of the Public Works department	28·91	29·73	32·16	33·09	37·08	32 32
	29 98	30·32	33 96	34·22	37 75	34·00
Total .	35 70	36·35	40 23	41 22	44 50	42·00

Revenue.

210. *Civil officers.*—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines under section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, are fluctuating in character.

211. *Public Works officers.*—The revenue comprises receipts from sale of water, canal produce, navigation and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation system, the Buckingham canal and other similar systems, and from ordinary and agricultural works.

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 is based on the latest actuals available and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 follows the revised estimate for 1914–1915.

Expenditure.

212. *Civil officers.*—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in abatement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains bring a large amount of water into tanks. The presence of water in tanks retarded expenditure in 1911–1912. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 shows a slight decrease, but the expenditure will be higher than in any of the past three years.

213. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a full year's provision on account of the reorganisation of the Minor Irrigation Staff by substituting progressive rates of pay for fixed salaries and by strengthening the establishments. The budget also provides for a larger outlay on works than in previous years, as with the strengthening of the Minor Irrigation Staff an increased outturn of work is anticipated.

214. *Public Works officers.*—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *Civil officers* is shown under this head under the following sub-divisions :—

(*a*) "Minor works, Revenue department," relating to works of the Revenue department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works Department;

(*b*) "Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers" under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by the officers of the Revenue department; and

(*c*) "Works in charge of the Public Works department."

215. The low outlay in 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 is chiefly due to estimates not having been sanctioned in time to allow of execution within the year, to progress on some of the works having been retarded by the presence of water in tanks and to scarcity of labour.

The figures from 1912–1913 take into account the increase in the old maintenance charges of some of the major irrigation works referred to in paragraph 207 *ante*.

The actuals for 1913–1914 include certain special items of expenditure, *viz.*, repairs to the lock gates of the Buckingham canal, and restoration of flood damages to the Chembarambakam tank, Pelandorai and Palar anicut systems and Coleroon left bank.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget for that year is due to the execution of several urgent and unforeseen works for which no provision was made in the budget, such as the closing of breaches and repairs to flood damages in the Gódávari, Kistna and Cauvery deltas.

216. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes an allotment of 5·56 for Tank Restoration Scheme works, and larger allotments for works to be carried out by Civil Officers under the control of the Board of Revenue.

The more important works in the course of construction are—

—	Total cost.	Actuals to end of 1913–1914.	Probable outlay, 1914–1915	Budget, 1915–1916.
Kocheruvu tank project	1·23	1·12	·03	...
Siddhapur tank project	8·88	4·57	·83	1·51
Yellamur tank project	2·16	1·80	·24	·04
Nagavaram anicut and supply channel ...	1·00	·77	·19	·05
Panjampatti reservoir project	2·78	·18	*1·13	·91
Total ...	15·05	8·24	2·42	2·51

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

Revenue.

—	Accounts. 1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	*Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Civil officers	·08	·14	·11	·11	·14	·12
Public Works Officers	2·64	2·91	3·21	3·10	3·88	3·75
Total ...	2·72	3·05	3·32	3·21	4·02	3·87

Expenditure.

—	Accounts. 1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Civil Officers	49·69	85·61	94·01	83·75	79·09	54·90
Public Works officers—						
Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	1·22	1·80	2·55	2·86	3·09	3·93
Grants for Municipal Works executed by the Public Works department	4·42	5·91	4·62	15·51	12·29	12·56*
Works in charge of the Public Works department	54·80	62·32	63·88	74·88	71·96	55·34
Lump grant	...	...	...	...	...	3·00
	60·44	71·03	70·85	93·27	87·34	74·83
Total ...	110·13	156·64	164·90	180·02	166·43	109·73

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

217. *Civil officers.*—The receipts comprise the sale-proceeds of grass and fruit in Government cemeteries and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act in the Agency Tracts of Ganjām.

The accounts for 1912–1913 include a special credit of ·05, being the sale-proceeds of a shed for combustibles at the Madras beach sold to the Port Trust.

218. *Public Works officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works department, from the sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, from tolls on roads, from the net profits in Public Works Workshops, from fines levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works and from fees collected from private individuals for work done in connection with boring operations and the inspection of pumping installations by the Pumping and Boring department.

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes a special credit of ·28, being the value of the building at Tuticorin transferred from the Salt, Abkāri and Customs department to the Port department. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 is based mainly on the revised estimate for 1914–1915.

Expenditure.

219. *Civil officers.*—Under the head *Civil officers* the expenditure relates to (i) public works in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by officers other than those of the Public Works department, and (ii) grants to local bodies in aid of communications, medical and educational buildings and sanitary and other miscellaneous public improvements, when these works are not carried out through the agency of the Public Works department.

220 The following are the principal items of expenditure during the four years 1911–1912 to 1914–1915:—

Number.	Particulars.	1911–1912, Accounts.	1912–1913, Accounts.	1913–1914, Accounts.	1914–1915, Budget Estimate.	1914–1915, Revised Estimate.
1	Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which 14 has been specially provided by the Government of India .. .	15·33	14·61	14·61	{ 14·89 1·75	14·89 1·75
2	Grants to local bodies for roads and bridges	4·09	{ 4·00 3·00 }	16·09	14·00	14·00
3	Grants to local bodies for sanitary works	11·64	30·64	23·57	25·00	24·67
4	Grants for the construction of medical buildings	3·48	2·12	9·89	10·39	8·16
5	Grants to the Madras Corporation for improvements to the water-supply and drainage works, etc.	6·00	18·50	12·50	5·00	6·75
6	Grant to the Madras Port Trust for Madras Harbour improvements ..	6·00	4·00	..	..	..
7	Grant to the Polavaram Taluk Board for roads and bridges	·85	·99	1·00	·89	·89
8	Grants to local bodies for the construction of school buildings, mainly elementary	1·25	8·56	15·32	8·39	4·56
9	Grant to the District Boards of South Arcot and Ganjām for repair to roads damaged by floods	..	..	..	10	1·00
10	Grant to the Koraput and Vizagapatam District Boards for roads	..	..	..	1·15	·8
	Total ..	47·55	84·42	92·89	82·46	77·85

225 In distributing the grants for the construction of medical buildings and school buildings among the several local bodies, it is anticipated that there will be savings of 2·23 and 5·73 respectively in the budget grants for the current year. In the former case these savings are due to the want of finally sanctioned estimates in certain instances and in the latter case to the restriction of grants to the completion of new buildings and the repair and improvement of existing ones. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 due to these savings has been partly counterbalanced by the grant of 1·75 to the Madras Corporation for the construction of model cow-houses for which no provision was made in the budget.

226 221. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 provides for the following grants:—

(i) 15·95 to district boards to supplement their resources (including a special grant of 1·75 to the district boards of Malabar and South Canara) for details—*vide* Annexure at the end;

(ii) ·20 to the Union Mission Committee on Tuberculosis towards the cost of buildings for a sanatorium for consumptives at Madanapalle; and 1·00 to the American Madura Mission (·50) and the American Arcot Mission (·50) for the construction of hospitals for women and children at Madura and Vellore respectively; and

(iii) ·05 for the construction of a building for the Kulittalai Taluk Board High School.

222. The following special grants have been made in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 on the recommendation of the Finance Committee in January last:—

(1) For outlay on roads, bridges and other works in the Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari Agencies	1·34
(2) To local bodies for roads and bridges	3·09
(3) To local bodies for minor sanitary works	8·22
(4) To the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works	3·00
	15·56

In view of the fact that the total Provincial revenue budgeted for in 1915–1916 shows a decline as compared with that in 1914–1915 and that the Government of India have permitted this Government to draw only a small sum from Provincial balances for expenditure in the coming year, it has not been found possible to make provision for larger grants to local bodies in the budget estimate for 1915–1916. This course will not, however, cause any inconvenience to local bodies as they have 226–231 large unspent balances of the grants given by the Government in previous years.

223. *Public Works officers.*—Under this head is recorded the expenditure incurred in the Public Works department on the construction of roads and buildings, on schemes for water supply and drainage in municipalities executed by the Public Works department, on establishments and on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil department acting in the capacity of Public Works disbursers, except in the case of the Forest and Salt departments which are exempt from the limit of Rs. 2,500. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned. In the case of a work carried out for a municipality, such as a water-supply or a drainage scheme, such portion of the cost as is contributed by the municipality is shown as a deposit and the expenditure therefrom is kept out of the estimates and accounts of the Public Works department and charged against the deposit in the suspense accounts of that department.

224. *Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.*—The main items under this head are (1) works in the Jail department executed by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works disbursers and (2) charges on account of the Pumping and Boring department.

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes an expenditure of ·55 for the construction of a leather trade school and tannery at Madras for which no provision was made in the budget. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a large allotment of 1·09 for jail works.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

225. *Grants for municipal works.*—A lapse of 6·00 is anticipated in the grants for 1914–1915 for municipal water-supply and drainage schemes executed by Public Works Department, due partly to the probable delay in the compliance with indents in view of the present crisis in Europe and partly to local conditions which retard work.

226. The budget estimate of 12·56 for 1915–1916 comprises grants for the following works:—

Water-supply and Drainage schemes.

Works in progress.

	Provision in the budget.
(1) Ellore water-supply	2·47
(2) Masulipatam water-supply	1·00
(3) Erode water-supply	1·00
(4) Madura water-supply	1·00
(5) Madura drainage	2·60
(6) Vellore drainage	1·00
(7) Dindigul water-works improvements	·20
(8) Berhampur water-supply	·08
(9) Kodaikanal water-supply	·01
(10) Negapatam water-supply	·01
	9·37

New Works.

(11) Periyakulam water-supply	·01
(12) Tirupati water-works improvements	1·67
(13) Narasaraopet water-supply	·10
(14) Anantapur water-supply	·15
(15) Rameswaram water-supply	·60
(16) Cuddalore water-supply	·10
	2·63
Total	12·00

Miscellaneous—Municipal Works.

(17) Municipal High School, Anantapur	·15
(18) Municipal High School extensions, Cuddapah	·01
(19) New Municipal Hospital, Salem	·25
(20) Additions and improvements to the Municipal Hospital, Vellore	·05
(21) Hostel for the school department of the Victoria College, Palghat	·10
	·56
Total	12·56

227. *Works in the charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1914–1915 contained, with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee, a lump allotment of 6·00 for the acquisition of sites for playgrounds for educational institutions (*a*) in the Madras city (5·00) and (*b*) in the mufassal (1·00). It is anticipated that out of the 5·00 for item (*a*) only a sum of 2·00 will be

utilised in the current year, while the expenditure on item (*b*) is shown under the head "22. Education." This accounts chiefly for the decrease in the revised estimate. No expenditure is expected to be incurred in the case of the following works for which provision was made in the budget estimate for 1914–1915 :—

(1)	Buildings for the photographic, zincographic, etc., sections of the Central Survey office, Chepauk	1·00
(2)	Presidency Training School for Mistresses	·50
(3)	Combined Purnabagh and Chetty's garden Muhammadan Elementary school, Madras	·54
(4)	Salem College buildings	·80
(5)	Tellicherry College buildings	·40
		3·24

On the other hand, additional allotments have been sanctioned for several works in progress and for certain new works.

228. The large reduction in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under this head as compared with the figures of recent years is due to the fact that the total Provincial revenue budgeted for in 1915–1916 is less than that in 1914–1915 and that this Government have been permitted to draw only a small sum from the Provincial balances for expenditure in that year.

The budget includes allotments of (*a*) 1·35 for new buildings required under the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges, and (*b*) about 8·95 for Police buildings mainly in connection with the reallocation scheme. The total cost of the former scheme is estimated at about 42. The Government of India have sanctioned assignments aggregating 25·00 from Imperial revenues for the purpose and the balance is to be met from Provincial funds. Up to the end of 1913–1914 an expenditure of 16 62 has been incurred and the probable outlay in 1914–1915 is about 3 62.

229. The following is a list of important works costing a lakh or more (*a*) which were completed in 1913–1914 and (*b*) which are in progress in the current year :—

(*a*) *Works completed in* 1913–1914.

		Actual cost.
(1)	New Collector's office, Vizagapatam	3·45
(2)	Improvements to the Government Maternity hospital	4·27
(3)	Buildings for the Central Police Recruits' school at Coimbatore ..	2·12

(*b*) *Works in progress.*

Number	Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Actuals to end of 1913–1914.	Probable outlay, 1914–1915.	Provision in the budget for 1915–1916.
1	Constructing a Forest College, Coimbatore	6·50	4·26	·95	·85
2	Constructing a new Stationery office, Madras	3·55	1·44	1·11	·85
3	Constructing a new Collector's office, Madura	3·52	1·54	1·20	·80
4	Constructing a new Collector's office, Vellore	2·12	·23	·05	·15
5	Constructing a Police Recruits' school, Anantapur	2·82	·10	·50	·37
6	Constructing Police huts and quarters at Palamcottah and Sindupundurai.	1·86	·19	·40	·30
7	Constructing the main ward block of a new hospital at Royapuram ..	3·39	·38	1·14	1·00
8	Constructing the New Engineering College buildings at Guindy ..	14·96	·16	·88	1·00

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

(*b*) *Works in progress*—cont.

Number	Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Actuals to end of 1913–1914	Probable outlay, 1914–1915.	Provision in the budget for 1915–1916
9	Constructing a new court-house for Chief Presidency Magistrate at Egmore	1·12	..	·05	·30
10	Constructing quarters for 1 European Sub-Inspector and huts for 8 head constables and 46 constables of C_1 Police station and quarters for 3 Sergeants	1·10	·24	·65	·15
11	Constructing quarters for 2 European Sub-Inspectors and 2 Indian Sub-Inspectors and huts for 16 head constables and 84 constables of the C_1 and C_2 Police stations, Madras ..	1·48	38	·01	·15
12	Constructing the Kalingkis Ghat road.	1·86	02	22	30
13	Constructing a bridge over the Indravati river	3·81	3 13	..	·13
14	Constructing a road to connect Kodaikánal with the plains, *viâ* Law's trace.	7·09	5·78	·56	·27

Much larger provision could usefully be made for many of these works but for the restriction on expenditure.

230. *Establishment.*—The figures from 1914–1915 onwards include full year's charges on account of the following schemes which have been introduced since 1912–1913:—

(*a*) The formation of a Tank Restoration Scheme division at a cost of ·16 *per annum* in the I Circle for a period of five years with reference to the recommendation of a mixed conference of officials and non-officials held at Ootacamund on the 30th September 1912,

(*b*) the revision of the pay of the lower subordinate establishment at an extra cost of ·17 *per annum* including the raising of the minimum pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 *per mensem*;

(*c*) the reorganisation of clerical establishments in Public Works Department offices at an extra cost under permanent establishment of ·25 *per annum* by raising the minimum pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 *per mensem* and substituting grades of fixed salaries for progressives ones;

(*d*) the appointment, for a period of two years in the first instance, of a second Deputy Sanitary Engineer and two additional Assistant Sanitary Engineers to accelerate the investigation of major sanitary schemes;

(*e*) the formation of a new Public Works Department division in the Vizagapatam Agency; and

(*f*) the reorganisation of the upper subordinate and drawing staff at an extra cost under permanent establishments of 2·29 *per annum*.

The main features of the last scheme are—

(1) the transfer to permanent establishments of a large number of upper subordinates who have been employed on a temporary basis for general duties to supplement the permanent establishment;

(2) the improvement in the pay and prospects of upper subordinates by a redistribution and regrading of officers within the various classes, and by increasing the number of sub-engineers so that all sub-divisions and charges equivalent thereto may be placed in charge of either an Assistant Engineer or a Sub-Engineer; and

(3) the assimilation of the pay and prospects of the drawing staff to those of the executive subordinates by absorbing them into the upper and lower subordinate establishments.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes provision for two temporary Engineers for the execution of the engineering works of the Forest Department and a lump allotment of ·12 for their establishment.

201 214

In passing orders on the second edition of the estimates, the Government of India have entered a lump provision of 3·00 in the budget for 1915–1916 under this major head; but this amount, although it has been entered under this head may be reappropriated later on for non-recurring expenditure under other heads.

Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

42-47 231. The annexed statement shows the accounts and estimates under Provincial loans and advances.

43 232. Class I. Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and advances to co-operative credit societies.

233. As explained in paragraphs 69 and 71 *ante* the interest on loans advanced by this Government is credited to XII. Interest, while the payment by this Government to the Government of India of the interest at 3½ *per cent.* on the mean between the outstanding balance at the beginning and at the end of each year is debited to 13. Interest.

51-57 234. The loans to municipalities are in connection with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works undertaken by those bodies, and plague preventive measures, while the loans to district boards are mainly for the construction of railways.

62 235. The budget estimate for 1914–1915 for advances to cultivators was fixed at 7·37, but in the revised estimate for the same year the advances are expected to amount to 9·00. For 1915–1916 the budget estimate has been placed at 8·25.

236. Loans to co-operative credit societies are, as already noticed, free of interest for a period of three years after the date of their registration. Some of the loans granted in the past to such societies became liable to interest for the first time in 1908–1909. A sum of ·01 representing the first instalment of the principal of such loans was recovered from these societies in 1908–1909, ·02 as the second instalment in 1909–1910, ·05 as the third instalment in 1910–1911, ·04 as the fourth instalment in 1911–1912, ·06 as the fifth instalment in 1912–1913 and ·05 as the sixth instalment in 1913–1914. A sum of ·05 will be recovered in 1914–1915 as the seventh instalment and credit is taken in the budget for 1915–1916 for the recovery of a further instalment of ·05. No advances to these societies are provided for in the budget for 1915–1916.

64-65 237. The provision of ·84 under "class III—Loans to Landholders and Notabilities" entered in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 is on account of loans of ·74 for the survey of the Punganur zamindari and ·10 for the development of the criminal settlement at Sitanagaram in the Guntûr district. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a provision of ·18 on account of the completion of the survey of the Punganur zamindari commenced in 1914–1915.

66-67 238. Under "class IV (*a*)—Loans to Mufassal Municipalities" the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 have been placed at ·27 and 1·74 respectively with reference to actual requirements.

68-69 239. The provision of ·44 included in the budget for 1915-1916 under "class IV (*b*) —Loans to District Boards" is for the Madura District Board in respect of the construction of a causeway across the Vaigai river and of a bridge across the Pambar river.

240. The allotment for 1915–1916 for class IV Loans is intended for works which are actually in progress or which will be taken up for execution at an early date and represents the minimum necessary to meet actual requirements.

46-47 241. The loan to the District Board of Kistna in connection with the outlay on the Masulipatam-Beswada Railway, which is the property of that board, closed with the year 1907–1908. The loan, which amounts to 18·53, is repayable in forty half-yearly equalized instalments of ·68 each, commencing from 1908–1909. The loan, which was included in the Provincial advance and loan account, has, under instructions from the Comptroller-General, been shown separately from 1908–1909 under a separate head, viz., "Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction."

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS.

		Accounts.							Budget, 1914-1915.	Revised, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.
		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.			
Class I (a)—Loans to Cultivators.	Balance ..	39·80	40·43	45·35	48·56	46·30	48·83	49·88	50·03	50·03	51·73
	Advances	5·98	10·66	7·88	6·59	7·35	8·20	7·37	7·37	9·00	8·35
	Recoveries	4·83	4·73	5·17	6·79	7·35	6·65	7·22	6·95	7·30	7·19
	Balance ..	40·43	45·35	48·56	48·30	48·33	49·88	50·03	50·45	51·73	52·79
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	·24	·49	·48	·46	·41	·37	·31	·26	·26	·21
	Advances	·25	·003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	·01	·02	·05	·04	·06	·05	·05	·05	·05
	Balance ..	·49	·48	·46	·41	·37	·31	·26	·21	·21	·16
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Notabilities.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·84
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·84	·16
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·84	1·02
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipal Municipalities	Balance ..	20·22	20·03	20·09	23·09	24·79	25·56	25·68	26·18	26·17	27·50
	Advances	1·01	1·27	4·40	3·25	2·27	1·69	4·09	1·18	·97	1·74
	Recoveries	1·20	1·30	1·31	1·85	1·50	1·52	1·55	1·59	1·64	1·64
	Balance ..	20·03	20·00	23·09	24·79	25·56	25·68	26·17	27·77	27·50	27·60
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards.	Balance ..	14·46	·66	44	·32	·09	·08	·07	·06	·06	·25
	Advances	5·13	..	10	..	..	..	..	·20	·20	·44
	Recoveries	·22	·22	22	·23	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
	Balance ..	19·19	44	·32	·09	·08	·07	·06	·25	·25	·68
Total, Classes I to IV.	Balance ..	74·04	61·61	67·27	72·43	73·59	74·34	75·89	78·53	78·62	80·53
	Advances	12·35	11·92	11·88	9·78	9·65	9·90	11·46	8·75	11·01	10·61
	Recoveries	6·25	6·26	6·72	8·62	8·90	8·34	8·83	8·60	9·00	8·89
	Balance ..	80·14	67·27	72·43	73·59	74·34	75·90	78·52	78·68	80·53	82·25
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction — Kistna District Board.	Balance ..	..	16·53	17·91	17·26	16·59	15·89	15·17	14·41	14·41	13·65
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	·62	·65	·67	·70	·72	·76	·78	·78	·82
	Balance ..	..	17·91	17·26	16·59	15·89	15·17	14·41	13·63	13·63	12·81
Grand Total ..	Balance ..	74·04	80·14	85·18	89·69	90·18	90·23	91·06	92·94	92·93	94·16
	Advances	12·35	11·92	11·88	9·78	9·65	9·90	11·46	8·75	11·01	10·61
	Recoveries	6·25	6·88	7·37	9·29	9·60	9·07	9·59	9·38	9·78	9·71
	Balance ..	80·14	85·18	89·69	90·18	90·23	91·06	92·93	92·31	94·16	95·06

11th March 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ANNEXURE.

(*Vide* paragraph 221 *ante.*)

Distribution of the grant of 16·93 lakhs in 1915-1916 to District Boards in aid of their resources.

The following grants from Provincial revenues represent the distribution in 1915–1916 of the customary subsidy intended to supplement the resources of the district boards:—

Name of district board.	Amount of grant.
	Rs
Anantapur	26,359
Arcot, North	49,488
Arcot, South	62,830
Bellary	46,290
Canara, South	1,11,778
Chingleput	48,108
Chittoor	38,456
Coimbatore	53,602
Cuddapah	31,020
Ganjam	87,487
Godavari	1,29,319
Guntur	1,11,484
Kistna	1,46,642
Koraput	10,736
Kurnool	38,029
Madura	61,152
Malabar	1,56 121
Nellore	69,847
Nilgiris, The	3,167
Ramnad	55,675
Salem	42,959
Tanjore	1,14,082
Tinnevelly	58,615
Trichinopoly	66,503
Vizagapatam	90,387
Total ..	16,92,726

2. The above distribution is arrived at by giving each district board one-fourth of its receipts from the land-cess collected at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the land revenue and allotting to the taluk boards in South Canara and Malabar, in addition, a further grant equal to the income they derive from the levy of the cess at rates above one anna.

The additional grants payable to the taluk boards in these districts and included in the allotments shown in paragraph 1 are as follow:—

	Rs.
South Canara—	
Coondapoor	33,818
Mangalore	15,432
Puttur	25,769
Total ..	74,519
Malabar—	
Tellicherry	33,522
Calicut	6,100
Palghat	37,286
Malapparam	14,896
Wynaad	8,567
Total ..	1,00,373

7th March 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

PART IV.

Memorandum by the Chief Secretary detailing the alterations made in the Revised Financial Statement.

The following statements show in one view the variations between the figures in the Amended Draft Financial Statement and those in the Revised Financial Statement. So far as the expenditure under the several major heads in the Provincial section is concerned, there are no variations either in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 or in the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.

Receipts

Heads of revenue.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement.			Difference in Provincial figures (column 7 – column 4).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Land Revenue	581·45	290·73	290·72	571·45	285·73	285·72	—5·00
IV. Stamps .. .	137·70	68·85	68·85	137·70	68·85	68·85	..
V. Excise	364·50	182·25	182·25	364·50	182·25	182·25	..
VIII. Assessed Taxes, .	39·71	19·86	19·85	39·71	19·86	19·85	..
IX. Forest	38·70	..	38·70	38·70	..	38·70	..
X. Registration ..	22·35	..	22·35	22·35	..	22·35	..
XXIX. Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	105·91	52·95	52·96	105·91	52·95	52·196	..
Other Heads	63·92	9·74	54·18	63·92	9·74	54·18	..
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	..	—29·60	+29·60	..	—29·76	+29·78	+·18
Total ..	1,354·24	594·78	759·46	1,344·24	589·62	754·62	—4·84

I. Land Revenue (—5·00)—Modification with reference to later actuals.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues (+·18)—Due to a special non-recurring grant on account of a Muhammadan hostel in the Madras City.

Budget Estimates, 1915–1916.

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement.			Difference in Provincial figure (column 7—column 4).
	Total.	Imperial	Provincial	Total	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Land Revenue ..	591 84	296·92	295·92	596 84	298·42	298·42	+ 2·50
IV. Stamps	138 50	69 25	69·25	138 50	69 25	69·25	..
V. Excise	364·00	182·00	182·00	364·00	182·00	184·00	..
VIII. Assessed Taxes..	38·71	19·36	19·35	38·71	19·36	19·35	..
IX Forest	41·25	..	41·25	41·25	..	41 25	..
X. Registration ..	23·60	..	23·60	23 60	..	23·60	..
XXIX. Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	107·05	53·53	53·52	107 05	53·53	53·52	..
Other Heads	63·57	10·22	53·35	63·57	10 22	53·35	..
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	..	— 23 95	+ 23·95	..	— 23·95	+ 23·95	..
Total ..	1,368·52	608·83	762 19	1,373·52	608 83	764 69	+ 2·50

I. Land Revenue (+ 2·50)—Modification made in the light of later information received

11th March 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

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